

Annual Report to the Governor

September 2013



**By the Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Council**

&

**Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance
Colorado Department of Public Safety
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Message from the Director and Chair

As the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) and the Chair of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJDP), we are pleased to present the joint DCJ and JJDP 2013 Juvenile Justice Annual Report. This Annual Report is a requirement of federal juvenile justice funding received by the DCJ from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and summarizes the juvenile justice-related activities of DCJ's Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) and the JJDP from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Questions regarding this report can be directed to Meg Williams, Manager of the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance at the Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety at meg.williams@state.co.us or 303-239-5717.

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Mission Statements

Colorado's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJJPC) provides statewide leadership and advocacy to improve the juvenile justice system, prevent delinquency, and ensure equal justice and accountability for all youth while maximizing community safety.

The mission of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is to improve the public safety of the community, the quality of services to crime victims, and the effectiveness of services to offenders. We accomplish this by analyzing policy, conducting criminal justice research, managing programs, and administering grants.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 2012-13, the JJDP and DCJ awarded over \$2.3 million in federal and state funding to 54 programs including:
 - Over \$538,000 to 15 programs in Formula Grant (Title II) federal funding to address juvenile justice priorities established by the JJDP including prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of high risk juveniles in the areas of minority over representation, mental health, and substance abuse, as well as for the appropriate holding of juveniles, American Indian programming and juvenile justice system improvement.
 - Over \$595,000 to 20 programs in Juvenile Accountability Block Grant federal funding to develop and support programs that promote greater accountability among offenders and in the juvenile justice system. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which he or she will be made aware of and held responsible for offenses committed.
 - Approximately \$1.2 million to 19 programs in Juvenile Diversion state funding to support community-based programming to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. These community-based alternatives concentrate on holding the youth accountable while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. State funded Juvenile Diversion programs were present in 15 of the 22 judicial districts in the state.
- From July 2012 through June 2013, a total of 1,297 youth were served through 19 state-funded juvenile diversion programs located in 15 Judicial Districts across the state. Eight programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, 2 were county based programs, 2 were municipal programs and 7 were community-based programs. Of the youth served, 68% were male, 56.7% White/Caucasian, 31.5% Hispanic/Latino, 4% Black/African American, 2.1% Native American, .9% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 4.1% multi-racial. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (64.7%), felonies (23%), and petty offenses (11.6%). The stage at which juveniles were being accepted into Diversion included: 39.4% as an alternative to filing a petition, 14.3% as an alternative to a summons or arrest, 11.33% as a deferred adjudication, 8.6% at filing but with option to dismiss without prejudice, 5.9% as a DA diversion contract, 2.5% as a deferred sentence, 14.4% at post-adjudication (on probation) and 3.6% at pre-adjudication/informal adjustment. A total of 1,152 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 82.2% being successful, 3.7% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 10.5% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 17,145 community service hours were ordered of which 14,904 were completed by diversion program participants and \$164,633 in restitution was collected.
- In May of 2013, DCJ published Colorado's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan Update developed by and for the JJDP. This plan which covers 2012-2014 includes a thorough analysis of Colorado's youth serving systems from prevention through re-entry. This information is then used by the Council to establish its priorities for funding. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) identifies 35 program areas for states to focus local delinquency prevention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. In Colorado, the governor-appointed members of the JJDP are charged with deciding which of the areas to prioritize. These areas range in scope and focus; some identify administrative efforts (e.g., Planning and Administration) and others specify targeted populations (e.g., Children of Incarcerated Parents) or programmatic approaches (e.g., Diversion Programs).

- Colorado remains in compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Colorado's annual Formula (Title II) Grant funding, which is dispersed throughout the state by the JJDP Council, is contingent upon the State's continued compliance with the JJDP. As of September 2009, compliance monitoring visits are made to 33% of facilities which hold juveniles in a secure setting to: 1) assess sight and sound separation between juveniles and adults, 2) confirm the facilities classification, and 3) collect data and verify that data for inclusion in the annual federal compliance monitoring report. Facilities that are classified as "non-secure" are also monitored at a rate of 33% a year to verify their non-secure classification. Colorado's process is held as a national model for compliance monitoring.

- Recognizing the need for inter-agency collaboration, planning and service provision, many JJDP members and DCJ/OAJJA staff are actively involved in various initiatives focusing on youth including the following:
 - The Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's (CCJJ) Juvenile Task Force (JTF) which has been looking at three primary issues: Education, Assessment and Judicial.
 - HB 13-1021, a JTF work product which was CCJJ-endorsed, was passed and has addressed several key concerns regarding truancy and the use of detention for failing to abide by a court order related to truancy.
 - Boards of Education are encouraged to establish attendance procedures to identify students who are chronically absent and to implement best practices and research-based strategies to improve attendance.
 - Defines "Local Community Services Group" as the local juvenile services planning group, local collaborative management group or another local group of public agencies that collaborate with the school district to identify and support services for students.
 - Boards of Education shall adopt and implement policies and procedures concerning elementary and secondary school attendance, including but not limited to policies and procedures to work with children who are habitually truant.
 - The policies and procedures must include provisions for development of a plan which must be developed with the goal of assisting the child to remain in school.
 - Appropriate school personnel are encouraged to work with the local community services group to develop the plan.
 - Policies and procedures may include procedures to monitor the attendance of each child enrolled in the school district to identify each child who has a significant number of unexcused absences and to work with the local community services group and the child's parent(s) to identify and address the likely issues underlying the child's truancy including any non-academic issues.
 - Schools can file a truancy petition only as a last resort approach and only after the plan developed pursuant to 22-33-107 C.R.S. has been created and implemented and the child continues to be habitually truant.
 - Before initiating court proceedings, the school district shall give the child and parent written notice that the school's district will initiate proceedings if the child does not comply with attendance requirements.
 - School must at a minimum submit to court 1) attendance record of student before and after the student was identified as habitually truant, 2) whether the child was identified as chronically absent (22-33-104 C.R.S.) and if so, the strategies the school district used to improve the child's attendance, 3) the interventions and strategies used to improve the student's attendance before the school created the plan identified in 22-33-107(3) C.R.S., 4) the child's plan and efforts by the child, child's parent(s) and school or school district personnel to implement the plan.
 - The court may issue an order against the child, the child's parent(s), or both compelling the parent(s) to take reasonable steps to assure the child's

attendance. The order must require the child and parent(s) to cooperate with the school district in complying with the plan created for the child.

- If the child does not comply with the court order, the court may order an assessment for neglect be conducted by DSS pursuant to 19-3-102 (1).
 - If the court finds the child has refused to comply with the plan approved by the court, the court may impose on the child as a sanction for contempt of court a sentence of detention for no more than five days in a juvenile detention facility.
- Senate Bill 94 State Advisory Board which serves in an advisory capacity to the Division of Youth Corrections in developing a detention continuum.
 - Task Force for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who Are Involved in the Justice System (MIJS Task Force) - JJ/MH Subcommittee.
 - The focus of the subcommittee in 2012-13 was on reviewing the juvenile competency statutes in the Children's Code. Work was concentrated on data on the number of juveniles affected by the legislation, the implementation of the statutes across the state, and the definition of incompetency in state statute. Based on data and analysis of current laws, the subcommittee made recommendations to the MIJS Task Force for changes. The most substantial recommendation was a recommendation to define juvenile competency in adolescent terms (currently the statute refers to the adult definition). The Task Force accepted the language recommendation for juvenile competency and is moving forward with the legislative process. This subcommittee accomplished all their tasks, therefore the MIJS Task Force sunset this subcommittee as of August 2013.
 - The Prevention Leadership Council (PLC), established as a result of the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment Services for Children and Youth Act, (Colorado Revised Statute § 25-20.5-101) to create a more unified, effective and efficient approach to the delivery of state and federally funded prevention, intervention and treatment services for children and youth in Colorado and which was recently moved by statute from the Department of Public Health & Environment to the Department of Human Services.
 - The Collaborative Management Program (CMP)/HB 04-1451 State Steering Committee which advises the Department of Human Services on this initiative to allow for the voluntary development of collaborative management of multi-agency services provided to children and families by county departments of human/social services and other mandatory agencies.
 - The legislatively established Restorative Justice (RJ) Council whose mission statement reads: "The State Restorative Justice Council advances restorative justice principles and promotes restorative justice throughout Colorado by providing a gateway to information, networking, and support." Because of passage of HB 13-1254, so far 2013 has been a big year for Restorative Justice in Colorado as it expanded and clarified the restorative justice program as adopted in Colorado in 2007, 2008, and 2011, with the goal of keeping juveniles out of the juvenile justice system. Significant provisions of the bill included establishing a juvenile restorative justice diversion pilot program, collecting information about the programs and creating a database, changing the procedure for initiating the restorative justice process, adding members to the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council, creating a surcharge to cover program costs, and clarifying language in the original bill.
 - The Colorado Children and Youth Information Sharing (CCYIS) Initiative whose main purpose is to structure policy and procedures for efficient, appropriate and timely sharing of accurate information between children and youth serving agencies at the state and

local levels to improve services and outcomes of children, youth and families involved in services. DCJ was awarded a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance/U.S. Department of Justice to formalize procedures, standardize information sharing privacy and confidentiality protocols and implement specific children, at-risk youth and juvenile justice information exchanges within the next 18 months. The funds assisted CCYIS in hosting six regional summits across Colorado held in Grand Junction, Greeley, Jefferson County, Aurora, Adams County and Pueblo. The Children and Youth Information Sharing Summits focused on the privacy and confidential laws that apply to children and youth data including HIPAA and FERPA. In addition a common Consent and Authorization to Release Information form was unveiled and introduced across the state. This new form creates uniformity in the way information is requested across systems and agencies. It includes all the mandatory disclosures related to information requested and includes a place for the signatures required to release the information. Over 600 people were trained at the summits.

- Efforts to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the Juvenile Justice System
 - Each state must address the disproportionate contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system annually to be found in compliance by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJJDP determined Colorado is in compliance for FY 2013.
 - This year activities to address the disproportionate rate of contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system have focused on efforts taking place in the 2nd, 4th, 18th, and 21st judicial districts. Each of these communities has their own active MOR Committee looking at addressing the issue locally.
 - Involved extensively with a MacArthur funded project looking at DMC in Arapahoe County. Working closely with Arapahoe County and a technical assistance provider from Washington, DC to develop strategies to address data identified DMC issues.
 - Active participation on the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's MOR Committee which is looking at over representation issues in the entire criminal justice system.
 - Partnership on a project at the State Department of Human Services addressing disparities in the binge drinking rates of Latino youth.
 - The state held four Coalition for Minority Youth Equality (CMYE) meetings. The CMYE is a statewide coalition which serves to have community input in the state's work to address DMC and to provide a venue where communities addressing the issue are supported.
 - Eight trainings on the DMC Core Requirement were conducted; trainees included new CMYE members, 4th Judicial District, 8th Judicial District, 10th Judicial District, 12th Judicial District, 13th Judicial District, 18th Judicial District and the 21st Judicial District.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Established in 1974 and most recently reauthorized in 2002, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) embodies a partnership between the U.S. federal government and the states and territories to protect children and youth in the juvenile and criminal justice system, adequately address delinquent behaviors and improve community safety by preventing juvenile crime and delinquency.

In short, the JJDP provides for:

- A U.S. National juvenile justice planning and advisory system in all states, territories and the District of Columbia;
- Federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in state and local juvenile justice programs; and
- Operation of a federal agency—the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) - dedicated to training, technical assistance, model programs, and research and evaluation to support state and local efforts.

Under the JJDP, each state must establish a State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice (SAG), submit a Three-Year State Plan for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and implement the Act's Core Requirements/Protections at the state and local level.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's goals are to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system, by ensuring appropriate sanctions and services, due process, proper treatment and safe confinement for juveniles who are involved in the juvenile justice system. The core requirements of the Act are:

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** Juveniles charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, or such non-offenders as dependent and neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities. These offenders include, but are not limited to truants, runaways, or minors in possession of alcohol. Violations occur when accused status offenders are held in secure juvenile detention centers for more than 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays; and, when adjudicated status offenders are held for any length of time either in these facilities or any adult jail or municipal lockup.
- **Sight and Sound Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders (Separation)** During the temporary period that a juvenile may be held in an adult jail or lockup, no sight or sound contact between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees is permitted.
- **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)** Juveniles accused of committing a delinquent act may be held in temporary custody, not to exceed 6 hours, at an adult jail or lockup for the purpose of processing. Reports from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention show that juveniles held with adults for any period of time can easily be victimized, may be easily overwhelmed by a lock-up and may become suicidal; adult facilities have neither the staff, programs nor training to best manage juveniles; and, jail or secure lockup do not provide a deterrent.
- **Addressing the Over Representation of Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System** States are required to put forth efforts to reduce the disproportionate number of youth of color and other minorities who are detained or confined in secure facilities, or who have contact with any decision point of the juvenile justice system.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL

The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 2002. The Governor appoints the JJDP Council. Its members represent the broad scope of the juvenile justice system including government, community-based organizations, schools, and youth.

Colorado has actively participated in the JJDP Act since 1984. Through early comprehensive efforts, the JJDP Council and DCJ have brought the state into compliance with the core requirements of the Act: the removal of status offenders and non-offenders from secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups, continued monitoring for compliance with these requirements, and development and implementation of a comprehensive plan to address the disproportionate representation of minority youth at all decision points of the juvenile justice system, including those confined in secure facilities.

Through 1994, the JJDP Council allocated grant funds primarily to meet the first three requirements related to the appropriate holding of juveniles. The JJDP Council remains dedicated to a continued comprehensive compliance monitoring system and provides support to local law enforcement to maintain the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles. The JJDP Council and DCJ also owe the continued success in compliance to support and assistance from law enforcement, the Division of Youth Corrections, judges, probation officers, community-based youth-serving agencies, the legislature, the Governor, and many others. Because of this success, formula grant funds are available for more wide-reaching efforts and the state maintains eligibility for additional funds through the JJDP Act Title V Delinquency Prevention Program.

The disproportionate contact of minority youth at all decision points of the juvenile justice system became a concern of the Council prior to its formal addition as a core requirement of the JJDP Act, and it continues to be a priority program area for formula grant funds. It is a core system improvement effort because it works toward fair and equitable treatment of all youth.

One of the responsibilities of the JJDP Council in conjunction with the DCJ is to regularly undertake an analysis of the "state of the state" of delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis serves as the basis of the development of a three-year comprehensive state plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency as required by the JJDP Act. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth through addressing pressing issues, gaps in services, and funding reductions that threaten the progress that has been made in the areas of delinquency prevention and intervention. Collaboration and coordination with other state and local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts are keys to this plan. The flexibility of the funds allocated under the plan and the technical assistance available to the state through the plan, enable the JJDP Council and DCJ to address the gaps identified through input from the many players in the system including rural communities and the Native American tribal communities.

In preparation for development of the 2012-2014 Three Year Plan, the JJDP Council and staff conducted extensive research regarding the program areas that could be prioritized for funding. This research included national, state and local data collection, review and analysis, literature reviews for causes and correlates for the problems identified as well as for information regarding best practices and evidence-based programming to address the problems identified. This work then resulted in confirmation of the following juvenile justice areas as the Council's priorities.

JJDP COUNCIL PRIORITY AREAS 2012-2014

Over Representation of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Colorado has been addressing minority over-representation (also called disproportionate minority contact or DMC) for the last 18 years. Nevertheless, minority over representation still exists in many of the juvenile justice decision-points (arrest, detention, commitment). The JJDP Council continues to advocate for minority youth and families by monitoring legislation that may affect them and championing equal access to services by all youth. They also continue funding assessment studies in local jurisdictions to determine the multiple contributing factors of over representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Goal: Prevention of delinquency by addressing contributing factors that may lead minority youth to enter the juvenile justice system.

Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring

Colorado has emphasized and supported compliance monitoring since 1987. In 1988, a system improvement component was added to the compliance monitoring job responsibilities to enhance the effort of reaching and maintaining compliance by providing education, training, technical assistance and on-site support to the law enforcement and juvenile justice system personnel. Legislation regarding the holding of juveniles in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act was passed during Colorado's 2006 legislative session which is of great assistance in maintaining compliance which must be supported through the system improvement efforts of the compliance monitor.

In Colorado, there have been active discussions regarding truancy through the JJDP Council (state SAG) and the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's (CCJJ) Education Task Force and Truancy Committee. Senate Bill 50, which passed in 2007, permitted school districts to use non-attorneys as representatives in judicial proceedings on truancy matters. It was expected that truancy petitions would increase due to the less expensive option for schools to use non-attorneys on these cases. The State has seen truancy petitions filed in juvenile court gradually increasing each year ultimately rising overall by 21% from 2005 (2,080) to 2012 (2,647).

As truancy petitions increase, so also does the use of detention as a sanction for truants violating court orders. From 2005/2006 to 2012/2013, we saw an increase from 122 to 449, a seventy three percent increase in the use of detention for status offenders who do not abide by court orders. A majority of these are for truancy. In 2012 alone there were 2,647 truancy petitions filed with the court and 356 truants sent to detention, representing 13.4% of the filings.

With passage of HB 13-1021, it is anticipated that use of detention may be mitigated with better service coordination and provision for truants.

Goal: Maintain compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates and the Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.

American Indian Programming

The Division of Criminal Justice and the Juvenile Justice Prevention and Delinquency Council have enjoyed great relationships with both the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes located in the Four Corners area of the state (SW). The Council has historically offered federal Title II/Formula Grant funds in excess of the required pass-through amount to both Tribes. Most recently, the Southern Ute Tribe has been using these funds to support trauma treatments and non-violent life skills training to youth who are court-ordered or high risk and referred by a school counselor. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe elected to not receive Title II/Formula grant funds because of the requirement to be in compliance with the JJDP Act requirements for the appropriate

holding of juveniles in secure settings, most critically in the area of deinstitutionalization of status offenders, notably truants.

The JJDP Council visited the Four Corners area to meet with representatives from both Tribes to re-establish and rekindle their working relationship. Council member Ernest House Jr. is a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and is the Executive Secretary for the Colorado Commission on Indian Affairs and has been instrumental in this endeavor.

As with the State of Colorado, both Tribes struggle to address the needs of their youth and families, especially when children and youth are struggling with truancy issues. Colorado's Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based also continues to need culturally appropriate services. Although the Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based is estimated at 1.1% of the State's total juvenile population and .9% of the Colorado school population, they represent 6.5% of the school dropouts, 1.12% of the youth who received in-school suspension, 1.4% receiving out-of school- suspension and 2.3% who were expelled in 2010-11.

Goal: To support juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programming with the American Indian Tribes and expand our support to the non- reservation based Native American population in Colorado.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Colorado has a plethora of initiatives to address the needs of children, youth and families. What has been identified in virtually all of these groups is the fact that youth with low risk of criminal offending but high needs (LRHN) for behavioral services, along with their families, are entering the juvenile justice system in order to receive services. Prior to entry into the juvenile justice system they are frequently subjected to a maze of disconnected and conflicting services that often require higher than necessary levels of care, stigmatizing labels, and ultimate criminalization that weaken the permanent supportive connections that are the foundations for pro-social adult development. Specifically identified barriers include:

- Educational barriers to youth, their family and professional's awareness and accessibility to supportive community-based services to proactively address behavioral needs.
- Programming barriers for professionals to use evidence-informed screening and assessment tools to determine the appropriate services needed to address behavioral needs.
- Organizational culture barriers for professionals to use a collaborative design for a "cross-system integrated services approach" to assist LRHN youth and families in getting their behavioral needs met without having to enter, going deeper, or crossing over into the juvenile justice system.

Another concern is that Colorado's children, youth and family systems are spending too much money and energy on ineffective and counterproductive programs and strategies that don't produce desired outcomes as evidenced by the unnecessary push of LRHN youth into the justice system to access needed services. In 2008, the Division of Youth Corrections began a vigorous campaign to apply the eight principles for effective intervention (<http://nicic.gov/Library/019342>) into its programming in an effort "to allow flexibility in program design while providing sufficient rigor to promote good outcomes" (http://www.colorado.gov/cdhsdyc/Resources-Publications/SB94_FYI_EBP_guide.pdf). More recently, the Colorado Implementation Collaborative, a multi-disciplinary collaborative, was established in Colorado with three specific goals: 1) expand the local and global network of informed individuals and organizations seeking to promote high quality implementation; 2) help develop a shared language and communication strategy about best practices in quality implementation of evidence-based programs (EBP); and 3) identify opportunities to provide education and technical assistance to organizations seeking to promote quality implementation of EBPs. Combining and expanding on the efforts of the Colorado Implementation Collaborative and the Division of Youth Corrections, the JJDP Council plans to plant the seed for an Evidence-Based Principles and Practices State-Wide Initiative to better serve children, youth and families resulting in better services earlier with less push into the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Task Force (JTF) of the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) has highlighted the need for a concentrated effort at “professionalizing” the juvenile justice field. The efforts to improve the juvenile justice system outlined above rely on a work force that truly understands and appreciates the value for collaborative, quality, timely and appropriate interventions for our children and youth. This effort will not be successful unless system professionals, including judges/magistrates, district attorneys, etc., view juvenile justice as a chosen field rather than an assignment to be endured. To this end, the JJDP Council will develop, in conjunction with the CCJJ/JTF, a Professionalism Committee to explore the development of a Colorado Juvenile Justice Training Academy.

Finally, recognizing the importance of youth involvement in any system improvement efforts and therefore the need to encourage positive youth development activities for youth, the JJDP Council has set aside a portion of its system improvement funds for youth members of the Council to administer. The goal of these funds is to support the implementation of community activities that are identified planned, developed, and implemented by Youth Boards in order to encourage and support the development of youth leadership.

GOAL 1: To prevent low risk-high needs (LRHN) children and youth from unnecessarily entering the juvenile justice system or penetrating deeper into the juvenile justice system through a “Collaborative Design of Integrated Services.”

GOAL 2: Improve outcomes for LRHN and other youth and families by promoting evidence based practices and approaches, by reducing the waste of system resources on ineffective and counterproductive initiatives and strategies not based on science, data, or evidence of their effectiveness.

GOAL 3: Improve outcomes for LRHN and other youth and families by promoting the professional development of system actors from judges to prosecutors to direct service workers through a Juvenile Justice Training Academy.

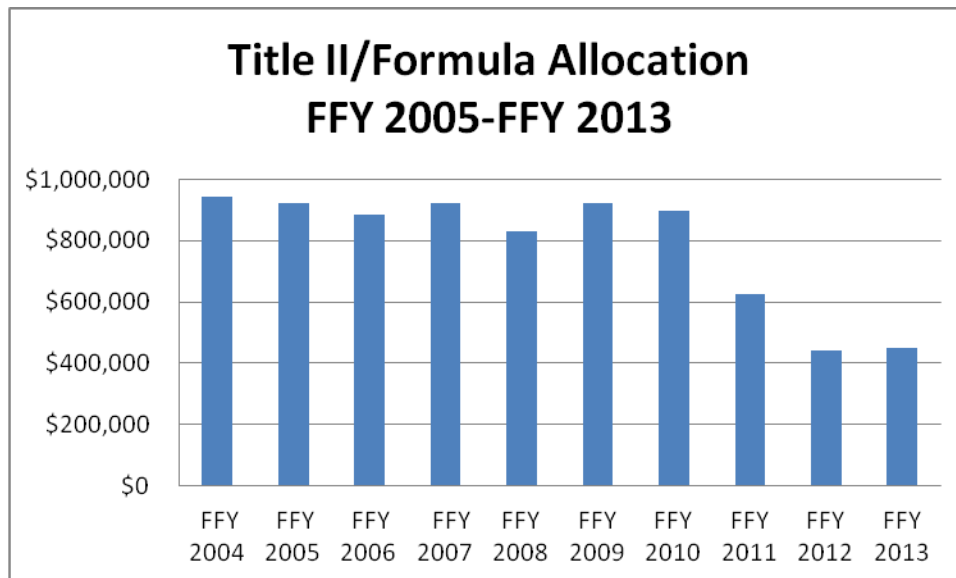
FUNDING OVERVIEWS

FORMULA GRANT (TITLE II)

Beginning in 1975, the Formula Grants Program (Title II) was the original source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to states. The Formula Grant Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. This program provides funds directly to states, territories and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of jurisdictional needs.

Formula Grant funds can be used to fund programs to help states remain in compliance with the core requirements (Sight and Sound Separation, Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Disproportionate Minority Contact), American Indian issues, a variety of prevention programs, planning and administration, and the State Advisory Group allocation.

In Colorado, the Formula Grant (Title II) provides dollars to communities to assist in local efforts designed to enhance or respond to a variety of juvenile justice and delinquency issues. Dollars have been used to reduce the number of minority youths represented in secure facilities, to develop effective programs for female juvenile offenders, to address mental health treatment needs, and to conduct juvenile justice and delinquency prevention related research. The moneys are used for program development, policy design, services and other activities.



| Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation FFY 2005-2013 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FFY 2005 | FFY 2006 | FFY 2007 | FFY 2008 | FFY 2009 | FFY 2010 | FFY 2011 | FFY 2012 | FFY 2013 |
| \$921,000 | \$885,843 | \$924,000 | \$831,000 | \$924,000 | \$898,000 | \$676,688 | \$442,589 | \$450,867 |

COLORADO FORMULA (TITLE II) GRANT 2012-2015 PRIORITIES

- Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Native American Programming
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement

**Formula Grant Awards
October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013**

STATEWIDE

| | |
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| AGENCY: | <u>Colorado Division of Criminal Justice</u> |
| Award: | \$20,983 |
| Description: | This grant will support the work of the JJDP Council's three committees: 1) Low Risk High Need (LRHN), 2) Evidence-based Practices, and 3) Professional Development. This will include the hiring of a vendor to provide the following for each of the three committees: facilitation, research, strategic planning, follow-up services, and report writing. |
| AGENCY: | <u>Colorado Division of Criminal Justice</u> |
| Award: | \$36,107 |
| Description: | The goal of this grant is to increase knowledge and collaboration amongst the systems to work better in order to improve Colorado's juvenile justice system. This will be done by supporting training, conferences and meetings aimed at enhancing the collaboration between the education, child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health and substance disorder systems. |
| AGENCY: | <u>Colorado Division of Criminal Justice</u> |
| Award: | \$10,411 |
| Description: | This grant will assist the Juvenile Justice/Mental Health Committee market and implement the Family Advocacy Toolkit. The goal of the toolkit is to increase the availability and use of family advocates in Colorado. The toolkit has two components one to provide family advocates with the resources to help them serve families more efficiently and effectively. The second component focuses on giving system professionals information on ways to use family advocates to achieve better outcomes for youth and families. |

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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|---------------------|---|
| AGENCY: | <u>Denver Department of Human Services</u> |
| Award: | \$40,773 |
| Description: | This Denver Department of Human Services project consists of a two-phased, sequential, mixed-methods study that will explore the differences in the experience of children of different racial and ethnic groups who are involved in a dependency and neglect and/or delinquency action in Denver county court. The results of the study will contribute to the understanding of the causes and contributing factors involved in minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. |
| AGENCY: | <u>Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health</u> |
| Award: | \$50,000 |
| Description: | Family Agency Collaboration (FAC) Advocacy in Partnership with Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health-CO Chapter (FFCMH-CO) continues to address the Disparity in the Juvenile Justice System of Over-Representation of Minority Children/Youth with Mental Health Disorders by providing early identification and intervention for Denver children and youth of color with mental health disturbance and serious emotional disorders. The program uses a High Fidelity Wrap-Around Process with individual service plan (ISP) and includes the youth's sibling and families who are at risk but not currently involved in the justice system. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>City and County of Denver, Department of Safety</u> |
| Award: | \$50,000 |
| Description: | The Promoting Academics and Character Education Program (PACE) is a partnership between the Safe City Office (SCO), Catholic Charities and Denver Public Schools (DPS). The goal of the program is to provide an alternative placement to out of school suspension while providing the student with life skills education aimed at preventing future disciplinary incidents and successful reintegration back into a traditional education setting. PACE serves primarily minority, at-risk DPS middle school students who: 1) are removed from the school to receive specialized intervention in lieu of suspension; 2) are on extended suspension (15 days) from school; or 3) are facing school expulsion. PACE has two locations and bus tokens are available to participating students. The program is free of charge and information regarding youth-centered activities and services is available to all student/families. |
| AGENCY: | <u>Metropolitan State College of Denver</u> |
| Award: | \$4,990 |
| Description: | As a youth-led team project, Metro State's Journey Through Our Heritage program partners undergraduate students with students from local high schools in targeted, low income Denver metro neighborhoods. It is designed to reduce negative behavior patterns in high-risk student populations by providing positive, evidence-based peer-mentoring, educational programming and culturally relevant team-building activities in a year-long program that enhances current public school curriculum in the areas of African/African American, Native American, Chicana/o, Mexicana/o, Mexican-American, and Latino/a studies. The overarching goal of the program is to imbue disenfranchised students with a sense of pride in themselves and their own cultures by fostering a sense of personal connectedness to other individuals and to the community in general. |
| AGENCY: | <u>The Conflict Center</u> |
| Award: | \$4,990 |
| Description: | This project will support the development of a youth team at West High School in Denver that will be dedicated to preventing teen dating violence through education and awareness activities, including providing support for the social norming project currently being conducted by The Conflict Center and Project PAVE. The West High School Youth Team will be modeled after the highly successful East High School Angels Against Abuse. |
| AGENCY: | <u>OMNI Institute</u> |
| Award: | \$151,451 |
| Description: | The goal of this project is to evaluate the state juvenile diversion funded programs in order to enable providers and the state to make more informed decisions and improve provision of services. The evaluation activities are designed to yield significant improvements in: assessment and referral of youth to needed services, evaluation capacity of state funded diversion programs, measure statewide impact of recidivism and the utility of data and findings in increasing program quality and outcomes. |
| AGENCY: | <u>OMNI Institute</u> |
| Award: | \$25,000 |
| Description: | OMNI will continue process and outcome data entry, analysis, and reporting for seven (7) Formula grantees via the use of intake/exit forms and pre-post surveys completed by staff and youth, respectively. OMNI will provide agency-level monthly demographic reports to assist grantees in regular monitoring and reporting to DCJ. The ongoing data collection effort will culminate in year-end agency-level and aggregate results provided by OMNI approximately two months after the final data deadline. These reports provide information on the demographics and background of youth served, programming and services received, and changes in targeted outcomes from pre to post. For year 3, the structure and content of agency- and aggregate level reports will be further refined, in consultation with DCJ, to ensure clarity, usefulness, and responsiveness to JJDP Council areas of inquiry. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>OMNI Institute</u> |
| Award: | \$25,000 |
| Description: | OMNI will maintain and modify the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) data management system to house intake/exit data from current state-funded juvenile diversion programs, and analyze the resulting data, as well as available recidivism data from DCJ, to document grantee-level programming, services, and completion rates; and recidivism rates among diversion participants. Additionally, this grant will support the grantee-level analysis of pre-post survey data which began collection in August 2011 for the statewide evaluation. This work will culminate in increased utility of the ETO data management system for grantees, and in the provision of individual grantee-level reports that importantly supplement aggregate analyses of diversion data, and provide valuable information to grantees and DCJ regarding populations served, services provided, recidivism rates, and changes in short-term outcomes for youth by program. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>OMNI Institute</u> |
| Award: | \$40,000 |
| Description: | The goal of this project is to provide assistance to two selected jurisdictions in urban areas of the state. Services will consist of intensive technical assistance to assist each jurisdiction in identifying, analyzing, and interpreting local data to identify potential factors leading to the over representation of minority youth at one juvenile justice decision point within their locality. |

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Women's Resource Agency, Inc.</u> |
| Award: | \$50,000 |
| Description: | InterCept is a gender-specific, strengths-based prevention program, similar to the research-based Girls Circle Program, designed to empower young women to develop the skills and courage to make healthy life choices. The main goal of the InterCept program is to educate severely high-risk adolescent girls on the importance of abstaining from drugs, alcohol, and early sexual activity in an effort to reduce or prevent delinquent behavior. In turn, the young women understand the importance of graduating from high school, developing positive life skills, and community connectedness. The program is designed to increase protective factors in the lives of girls at risk for delinquency. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Mission Possible</u> |
| Award: | \$37,268 |
| Description: | This project is designed to reduce the number of minority youth who become involved in the juvenile justice system. The target population is minority youth at-risk of juvenile justice involvement, but for whom a delinquency petition has not been filed in juvenile court. This project works closely with community schools, using the evidence based High Fidelity Wrap-Around model. The goal is to address the issues that have brought the youth to the attention of the juvenile justice system, address those issues and prevent them from further penetrating the juvenile justice system. |

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Full Circle of Lake County, Inc.</u> |
| Award: | \$50,000 |
| Description: | The Full Circle Minority Youth Development project will target Hispanic students in 7th-9th grade exhibiting at-risk behavior. Resiliency skills will be increased through evidence based after-school programming and through Girls' Circle. Disproportionate Minority Contact and Substance Abuse Prevention services are the two program areas impacted. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Eagle River Youth Coalition</u> |
| Award: | \$4,990 |
| Description: | The purpose of this project is to continue providing education, awareness, and assistance for youth in Eagle County through the Youth Leaders Council (YLC). This Council focuses on leadership development and provides the forum for students to conduct and implement service-learning projects in the community. The Eagle River Youth Coalition's YLC will plan at least 3 projects in the community based on interest and will coordinate and implement a community wide Youth Summit. Since YLC is truly youth led, council members will select their areas of interests at the fall retreat and will plan and implement service projects based on their interests. |

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Southern Ute Indian Tribe</u> |
| Award: | \$25,000 |
| Description: | The Southern Ute Indian Tribe will continue to provide trauma treatment and non-violent life skills training to youth who are court-ordered or referred by a school counselor as youth at high risk for delinquency. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe will also address co-occurring conditions including substance involvement, substance abuse, trauma exposure, and exposure to community or school-based violence. Services are delivered in court and school facilities in collaboration with other juvenile community programs in the area. |

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Estes Park Police Department</u> |
| Award: | \$16,385 |
| Description: | Within the Community Group Conference process, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2 will be used to identify and remediate juvenile mental health needs or behavioral problems through referrals to local mental health providers for in depth assessments and up to three follow up sessions thereby enhancing the potential for success with the Estes Valley Restorative Justice Partnership. |

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Chaffee County Department of Social Services</u> |
| Award: | \$50,000 |
| Description: | Chaffee County Department of Social Services will reduce the risk factor of "Early Initiation of Problem Behavior" in Buena Vista and Salida. Intervention services will be provided to 25 high risk youth by expanding its Chaffee Reconnecting Youth Project (RYP) to Buena Vista and Salida High Schools. Reconnecting Youth is an evidenced-based school curriculum designed to reduce substance abuse and co-occurring disorders in a population of youth at-risk for school dropout. The program is a semester-long daily prevention education class, along with alternative activities including community service designed to "reconnect" youth to school, community, positive peers and adults. |

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

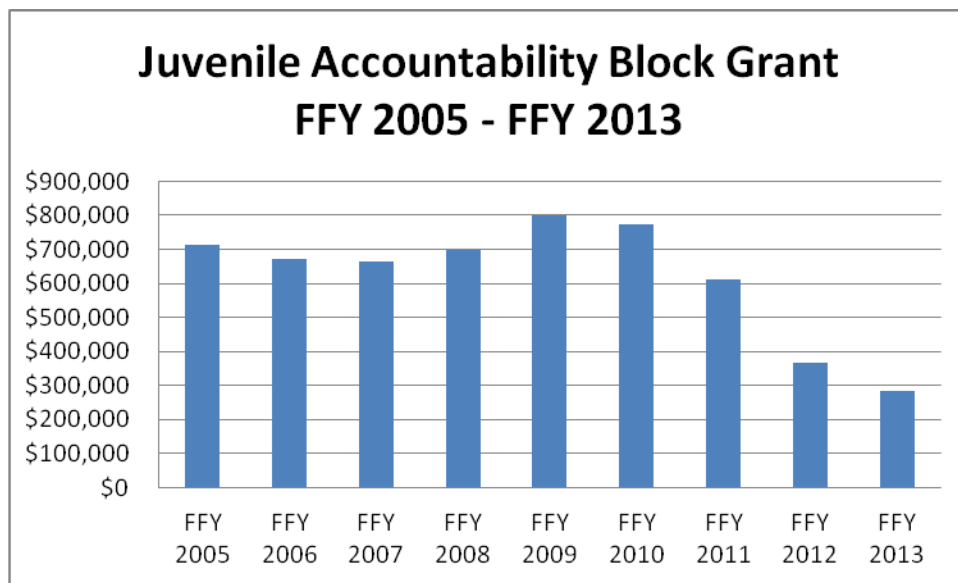
| | |
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| AGENCY: | <u>Longmont Community Justice Partnership</u> |
| Award: | \$3,219 |
| Description: | The Longmont Community Justice Partnership provided youth scholarships for the 2012 Colorado Restorative Justice Summit. |

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM (JABG)

The purpose of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) is to provide States and units of local government with funds to develop programs to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

The underlying premise of juvenile accountability programming is that young people who violate the law should be held accountable for their offenses through the swift, consistent application of sanctions that are proportionate to the offenses—both as a matter of basic justice and as a way to combat delinquency and improve the quality of life in the nation’s communities. The program’s goal is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives focused on both the offender and the juvenile justice system.

For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which he or she will be made aware of and held responsible for offenses committed. Such accountability is best achieved through a system of graduated sanctions that are imposed according to the nature and severity of the offense, moving from limited interventions to more restrictive actions if the juvenile offender continues delinquent activities. The juvenile justice system must increase its capacity to develop youth competence, to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and to provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, and victim-offender mediation.



| Colorado’s JABG Allocations FFY 2005-2013 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FFY 2005 | FFY 2006 | FFY 2007 | FFY 2008 | FFY 2009 | FFY 2010 | FFY 2011 | FFY 2012 | FFY 2013 |
| \$711,700 | \$670,900 | \$665,900 | \$697,000 | \$799,600 | \$774,000 | \$611,126 | \$368,530 | \$284,401 |

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)
Subgrantee Contact Information
October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013**

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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|---------------------|---|
| AGENCY: | <u>Jefferson County, Juvenile Assessment Center (JCJAC)</u> |
| Award: | \$26,670 |
| Description: | The JCJAC offers case management supervision for low-level offenders referred to the program by the District Attorney's Office. The 60 day program was developed to decrease the number of juvenile filings at the district/county court level. This program includes an assessment of needs, community referrals, monitoring of recommended services, monitoring of school attendance and behaviors, work crew and community services hours, essays, and sanctions deemed appropriate by the case manager. |

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>City and County of Denver, Safe City Office</u> |
| Award: | \$15,960 |
| Description: | RESTORE is a Restorative Justice diversion program for first-time juvenile shoplifters. The program's purpose is for youth to increase their awareness of how shoplifting hurts their community, themselves, and their family, and to hold them accountable for their actions so they will avoid future incidents of delinquency. The youth hear a presentation from those impacted by shoplifting, then create a contract in small restorative groups for ways to repair the harm they did. RESTORE follows-up by monitoring contract completion. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Denver Juvenile Probation</u> |
| Award: | \$173,538 |
| Description: | The JABG Denver Juvenile Offender Probation Program was designed to address serious youth crime which would typically result in direct filings with the Denver District Court, or commitment to DYC. The program addresses problems through a comprehensive approach that places equal emphasis on offender competence, victims, and community safety by providing intensive probation supervision, utilization of COPE and Community Reinforcement Family Training (CRAFT) and EBP, culturally and developmentally specific pro-social activities, as well as engagement of multi-disciplinary stakeholders. |

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 3rd Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$5,000 |
| Description: | The 3 rd Judicial District Attorney's Office will add and update tools used in diversion groups, community service events and projects. |

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>City of Durango, Police Department</u> |
| Award: | \$9,575 |
| Description: | The City of Durango, Police Department is implementing the Work-it-Out Program. This program works with youth who have committed a lower level offense i.e. petty offense or municipal code violation. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having charges filed against them, avoiding the court process and a permanent criminal record. This saves tax payer dollars and does not label the child "a delinquent." |

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Larimer County</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | Larimer County supports Intake Specialist staff at the 8th Judicial District's juvenile assessment center, The Hub. This staff position provides round-the-clock screening and assessment services for youth brought to The Hub, most typically by law enforcement officers. These initial assessments lead to appropriate referrals to local resources based on individual needs. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Town of Estes Park</u> |
| Award: | \$11,980 |
| Description: | The Town of Estes Park is serving youth offenders who have committed petty, misdemeanor, or status offenses. They are using a Community Group Conference model which is an accountability model that brings together victim, offender, and community to identify the harm resulting from the crime. The result is to design a reparation plan that will satisfy the victim and community while encouraging better decisions in the future. This program alleviates system resources by avoiding adjudication for these low level offenses. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>City of Fort Collins</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | The City of Ft. Collins through Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice conferencing as an option for youth who have committed a chargeable offense. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives and community members in the process. The goal is to hold the young offender accountable for the harm caused by the crime. |

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Pueblo County</u> |
| Award: | \$15,552 |
| Description: | Pueblo County is implementing Take Charge, a positive program that brings intensive case management, cognitive training, academic help and community involvement to youthful offenders at high risk for joining gangs. The program takes a positive approach, encouraging self-esteem and teaching coping skills while providing individualized programming to address the needs of each youth. The goal is to provide enough positive contacts so the youth no longer feels the need for gang involvement and does not re-offend. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Pueblo County</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | Pueblo County is implementing restorative justice as an alternative to adjudication for 10-11 year old offenders. This is to hold youth accountable for their actions, predominantly low level offenses such as theft or property damage cases. Through the restorative justice process, offenders will be given the opportunity to examine what they did, how it affected not only the direct victim but also family and community, and to complete an agreement to repair the harm that resulted from their act. |

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$21,913 |
| Description: | To provide Juvenile Diversion Program services out of the Office of the District Attorney in the 11th Judicial District through the use of a mental health screening tool, life skills groups and restorative justice victim/offender mediation and youth program. Low-level offenders between the ages of 10-17 years old will be provided with opportunities to participate in restorative justice and youth activities through victim/offender mediation; participate in life skills programming; as well as be effectively screened using the MAYSI screening tool. |

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Town of La Jara</u> |
| Award: | \$20,000 |
| Description: | The Town of La Jara offers a range of accountability-based restorative options for youth-in-conflict, who are involved in the justice system. These include: victim-offender dialogue; restorative discipline conferences, truancy mediation and bullying interventions for school and youth-site delinquencies; teen-to-teen harassment mediation (where mutual charges and accountability are indicated); parent-teen conferences, WRAP-Around Conferences, and Girls Circles to address delinquent adolescent behaviors. |

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Adams County</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | Maintain a juvenile assessment and resource center that provides a collaborative, multi-agency, single entry for youth involved in or at risk of becoming involved in juvenile justice in an effort to provide early intervention services to reduce the youth's contact with law enforcement or social services. An evidence-based assessment tool is used to determine the level of care and types of services the youth and family would benefit from. The JAC also completes detention screens and provides case management to schools. |

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Douglas County</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | Douglas County will provide a coordinated, multi-agency, single entry site, which contributes to the safety of youth and families. A centralized juvenile justice processing facility for detained juveniles where staff complete booking, photographing, fingerprinting, detention screening, petition-filing intervention, comprehensive assessments, recommendations to courts and referrals for services. For juveniles in the community, to provide comprehensive assessments, recommendations and referrals to services to prevent further entry into the juvenile justice system. |

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Weld County, Justice Services Division</u> |
| AWARD: | \$30,000 |
| DESCRIPTION: | These funds support behavioral health services, which will be provided to juveniles in Weld County through multiple agencies: North Range Behavioral Health will deliver a continuum of mental health and substance use disorder services to both detained youth from Weld County at Platte Valley Youth Services Center and non-detained youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Services to be provided will include risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders, crisis intervention, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, and referrals to ongoing behavioral health care services as needed. Partners in this collaboration include North Range Behavioral Health (including partners formally identified as Island Grove Regional Treatment Center), Senate Bill 94 of the 19th Judicial District, and Youth and Family Connections (formerly known as the Juvenile Assessment Center). |

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Boulder County Community Services</u> |
| Award: | \$17,349 |
| Description: | The Minority Family Advocate Project will assist minority families in navigating the juvenile justice system more effectively at critical court and non-court points of contact by bridging language and cultural gaps between families and court system personnel. The advocate will improve parents' understanding of court requirements to decrease the number of youth who fail to comply with the conditions of their court sentence. Adding this bilingual advocacy component will also increase the number of minority youth who are able to access less intensive community-based intervention programs. |

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| AGENCY: | <u>Boulder County, Dept. of Housing and Human Services</u> |
| Award: | \$27,500 |
| Description: | School attachment and school performance are critical measures of a youth's assets in developing resiliency and promoting recovery. Youth that have committed sexual offenses are frequently marginalized due to required supervision and safety contract issues that may limit their mobility and access to pro-social community activities. The opportunities to improve the school experience for youth, promote school-community safety, reduce the fears of professionals working with youth and reduce the likelihood of re-offense are goals of the REACH/School Liaison Program. |

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| AGENCY: | <u>Mesa County, Criminal Justice Services</u> |
| Award: | \$11,994 |
| Description: | Mesa County subcontracts with the Mesa County Partners Work Program (Mesa Youth Services) to provide restorative justice services for juvenile offenders referred by law enforcement, Municipal and County Courts in Mesa County. Juveniles are held accountable and major activities include supervision of community service work, restitution payments, Minor in Possession Classes, Victim Empathy Classes and Victim Offender Mediations for juvenile offenders. |

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

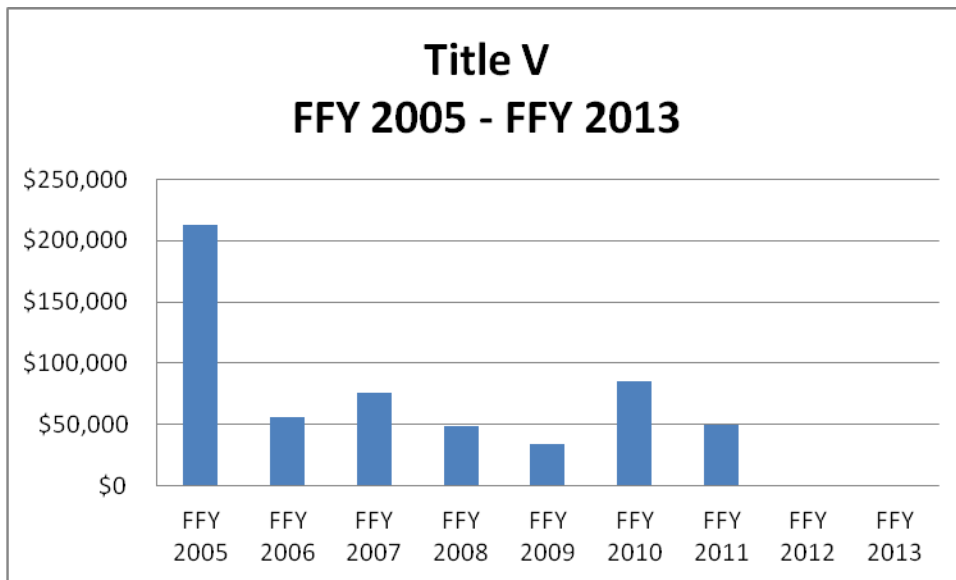
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| AGENCY: | <u>City of Cortez</u> |
| Award: | \$30,000 |
| Description: | This project will provide out-patient substance abuse treatment services to adjudicated youth, ages 10-17, in an effort to reduce recidivism and improve overall life outcomes for Montezuma County youth. The City of Cortez will subcontract with Cortez Addictions Recovery Services (C.A.R.S.) to identify adjudicated youth in need, and to provide the necessary outreach and support services to get them into treatment. C.A.R.S. will provide evidence-based programs and will maintain effective collaborative relationships with probation, the schools, the DA's Office, and other community stakeholders. |
| AGENCY: | <u>City of Cortez</u> |
| Award: | \$28,500 |
| Description: | The 22nd Judicial District Alternative Dispute Resolution will expand the range of services for youth involved in juvenile justice programs in the 22nd Judicial District by providing victim offender dialogue and restorative group conferencing for the juveniles, and opportunities to connect offenders with victims. This project will give offenders and opportunity to accept accountability for the offense and, if possible, resolve or correct any harm to individuals or the community. The City of Cortez, will contract this project to The Piñon Project Family Resource Center. The Piñon Project is a non-profit organization that provides a range of prevention and intervention services for children and families within the 22nd Judicial District. |

LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (TITLE V)

Title V funding from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts initiated by a community-based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. It offers a funding incentive to community leaders who engage in multi-disciplinary assessments of risks and resources specific to their communities and then develop a comprehensive, collaborative 3-year plan to prevent delinquency by funding strategies in their plan. Title V is the only OJJDP federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention.

In Colorado, grants are awarded to qualified units of general local government through a competitive grant process. Each unit of local government may be funded in 12-month increments for up to 3 years contingent upon accomplishing progress towards achieving the previous year's goals and objectives, complying with any special conditions attached to grant awards, and available funding. Funds awarded must be matched in cash or the value of in-kind contributions equal to 50% of the federal funds awarded.

There were no Title V funds awarded in FFY 2012 or 2013.



| Colorado's Title V Allocations FFY 2005-2015 | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FFY 2005 | FFY 2006 | FFY 2007 | FFY 2008 | FFY 2009 | FFY 2010 | FFY 2011 | FFY 2012 | FFY 2013 |
| \$213,000 | \$56,250 | \$75,250 | \$48,360 | \$33,486 | \$84,945 | \$50,000 | \$0 | \$0 |

JUVENILE DIVERSION

Pursuant to the Colorado Children's Code [(19-1-103(44) C.R.S.], the goal of Diversion is to prevent further involvement of the youth in the formal legal system. Diversion of a juvenile or child may take place either at the pre-filing level as an alternative to filing of a petition; at the post adjudication level as an adjunct to probation services following an adjudicatory hearing; or a disposition as a part of sentencing. Juvenile diversion programs concentrate on holding the youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. Programs of this type provide local communities alternatives for holding youth accountable for their behavior, can help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure that youth take responsibility for their actions, and ensure that victims and communities feel safe and restored.

From July 2012 through June 2013, a total of 2,298 youth were served through 19 state-funded juvenile diversion programs located in 15 Judicial Districts across the state. Eight programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, two were county based programs, two were municipal programs and seven were community-based programs.

Of the youth served, 68.8% were male, 54.6% White/Caucasian, 32.9% Hispanic/Latino, 4.5% Black/African American, 1.5% Native American, 1.3% Asian/Pacific Islander, .8% other, and 4.4% multi-racial. For the juveniles who were newly referred during this time period (1,276), the most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (65.5%), followed by felonies (22.9%), and petty offenses (11.5%). Theft was the leading type of charge (28.3%) followed by person crimes (26.8%), property offenses (20.8%) and drug crimes (18.1%).

A total of 1,140 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 82.1% (936) being successful, 3.7% (42) unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 10.6% (121) unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 14,904 community service hours were completed by diversion program participants and \$164,633 in restitution collected.

Recidivism

The Division of Criminal Justice has been contracting with the OMNI Institute for formal evaluation of the Juvenile Diversion Program. Findings are being used to refine the juvenile diversion programming and processes across the state-funded programs. The definition for recidivism is a filing or filings for a new offense (criminal, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency) either while the juvenile was in the program or up to one year after they exited the program. A sample of 61 youth was pulled to examine recidivism during Diversion programming and within a year after successful completion of Diversion programming. The data set included youth who were accepted into a Diversion program, had successfully completed during 2010-11, and had exited from the program for at least one year as of November 14, 2011.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| During programming: | 1.6% recidivated | 98.4% did not recidivate |
| After programming: | 9.8% recidivated | 90.2% did not recidivate |

SFY 2013 STATE JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS

Project Period: July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Agency: | <u>Denver District Attorney, Juvenile Diversion</u> |
| Award: | \$126,532 |
| Description: | The Denver District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program assists clients in earning restitution dollars to pay victims of crime through the ARTT and Work Program. The program assists clients through culturally competent services that repair the harm caused by crime to victims and the community; increase social and other age appropriate competency skills of offenders and their families and reduce the likelihood of further involvement by the juvenile in the court system. |

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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|---------------------|--|
| Agency: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 3rd Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$49,169 |
| Description: | The 3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office will continue to develop the diversion program in Las Animas County as an alternative to the formal court system for youth between the ages of 10-17 who have been reported for misdemeanor or felony offenses. This program will provide the community an alternative for holding youth accountable for their behavior, help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure youth take responsibility for their actions and help ensure that the victims and communities feel safe and restored. |

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Agency: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 5th Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$48,059 |
| Description: | The Juvenile Diversion Program is a voluntary pre-criminal file program offered to all eligible youth in the 5th Judicial District where a police report is submitted to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution review. The program is offered to all 1st time property offenders and select 2nd time offenders on a case by case basis. The case must be prosecutable in order to be eligible for the program. |

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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|---------------------|--|
| Agency: | <u>La Plata Youth Services</u> |
| Award: | \$20,955 |
| Description: | The 6th Judicial District Juvenile Diversion Program, Colorado Statute (19-1-103 CRS) is designed to divert youth from the formal court system by providing evidence supported programming and alternatives directed toward positive youth development. The program focuses on youth age ten to seventeen years of age, implicated in a misdemeanor or felony type of offense, with services provided prior to adjudication or as an adjunct to probation services. Program services last six months to one year. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having formal charges filed against them, avoiding further court processes and a permanent criminal record. |

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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|---------------------|--|
| Agency: | <u>Gunnison County</u> |
| Award: | \$35,000 |
| Description: | The Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion project is a voluntary pre-file program offered to eligible youth to prevent them from entering the Juvenile Justice System. The program emphasis is holding youth accountable and responsible for their actions. The program elements include: case management, intake screenings and assessments, restitution and apology to victims, life-skills education, cognitive skills training, academic support and referrals for Restorative Justice victim conferencing, mentoring and counseling. |

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| Agency: | <u>Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.</u> |
| Award: | \$26,910 |
| Description: | Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program's goal is to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. Juvenile Diversion concentrates on holding youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. The program operates on the idea that juvenile crime can be a symptom of other problems at home, school or within the individual. |
| Agency: | <u>Delta County</u> |
| Award: | \$55,500 |
| Description: | The Delta County Juvenile Diversion Program operates in concert with all law enforcement agencies, County and District Courts, and the District Attorney's Office to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism by preventing future delinquent activity, moving in a continuum from limited interventions to more restrictive penalties to support the need to provide community-based alternatives found to the formal court system for qualifying youth between the ages of 10-17. |
| EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT | |
| Agency: | <u>Town of Estes Park, Police Department</u> |
| Award: | \$37,540 |
| Description: | Juvenile offenders who have not received Restorative Justice as diversion in the past, and are not charged with a felonious act of violence or a crime of a sexual nature, which live in the Estes Valley or commit crimes in Estes Valley are eligible for this Community Group Conference model. It brings together victim, offender, and community to identify the harm resulting from the crime and to design a system of repair that will satisfy the victim and community while enabling the offender to make better decisions in the future. |
| Agency: | <u>Center for Family Outreach</u> |
| Award: | \$75,765 |
| Description: | Larimer County Loveland Diversion will deter further involvement of formal justice system by holding each juvenile accountable through alternatives to detention programming. Early intervention services will be provided to youth 10-17 years of age to include Project TND, life skills, UA/BA, MAYSI-2 screening, individual and family counseling, art/enrichment/tutoring/GED and community service activities. |
| Agency: | <u>City of Fort Collins, Police Services</u> |
| Award: | \$45,000 |
| Description: | Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice conferencing as a diversion option for youth who have committed a chargeable offense in our community. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives and community members in the process and will hold the young offender accountable for the harm caused by the crime. |
| NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT | |
| Agency: | <u>YouthZone</u> |
| Award: | \$100,137 |
| Description: | The YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to prevent first time and low-level juvenile offenders from entering the Juvenile Justice System. Referrals for the program come from the district attorney's office. This diversion program is implemented in Garfield and Pitkin counties in the 3rd Congressional District and Ninth Judicial District. A recent three-year evaluation shows that the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program has proven to reduce recidivism. Ninety-two percent of youth that participate in the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program do not have a repeat offense. |

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>Pueblo County</u> |
| Award: | \$38,739 |
| Description: | Take Charge is a positive program that brings intensive case management, cognitive training, academic help and community involvement to youthful offenders at high risk for criminal behavior. The program takes a positive approach, encourages self-esteem and teaches coping skills while providing individualized case management to address the needs of each youth. The goal is to provide enough positive contacts so youth no longer feel the need for criminal involvement and do not re-offend. |

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$77,456 |
| Description: | The Office of the District Attorney in the 11th Judicial District provides Juvenile Diversion services to four counties (Chaffee, Custer, Fremont and Park County). The Juvenile Diversion Program serves low-level offenders ages 10-17 years old. The Diversion Program will divert youth from the traditional court process while holding them accountable and providing them with avenues to repair harm to the victim and/or community. Diversion services include Teen Court, treatment referrals, recreational programming, restitution program and regular case management. |

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>Center for Restorative Programs</u> |
| Award: | \$31,509 |
| Description: | Youth 10-17 in the San Luis Valley, with police or SRO contact and at-risk for formal filing of delinquency charges, are offered restorative options to: 1) take responsibility for the harm caused by their behaviors; 2) engage in dialogue, as appropriate, with those harmed; 3) repair the harm through restitution or other indicated reparations; and 4) work at restoring relationships and safety within their community, school, and family. Outcomes include: offender accountability, victim and community restoration and safety, and reduced recidivism. |

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$41,188 |
| Description: | Diversion clientele that fail to remain in school or complete their education (high school or GED), increase their risk to recidivate and get further into the Criminal Justice System. Therefore, increased support and involvement with Diversion clientele in their educational pursuits will decrease recidivism. |

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District</u> |
| Award: | \$111,167 |
| Description: | The goal is to bridge identified gaps in the juvenile justice system by providing a comprehensive, evidence based multi-modal juvenile diversion program. This is accomplished by providing evidence based therapy services including wilderness, community service and restorative justice components. The program completes a thorough, objective program evaluation to determine the success rates and effectiveness of the program. Strategic and operational decisions for the programs direction are made based on these results. |

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>Weld County</u> |
| Award: | \$65,030 |
| Description: | The Weld County District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program works to divert first-time, non-violent juvenile offenders from the traditional court system into a restorative based program to address the juvenile's needs and community safety; repairing the harm caused and encouraging their future endeavors. |

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>Mesa Youth Services dba Mesa County Partners</u> |
| Award: | \$108,700 |
| Description: | In cooperation with the District Attorney's (DA's) Office and District Court, the Partners Work Program provides community-based restorative justice and accountability focused sanctions for pre-file and post-file offenders involved in misdemeanor and felony cases to reduce further penetration into the justice system. Major programmatic elements include community service work, restitution payments to victims, Victim Empathy Classes, Substance Abuse Prevention Education Classes and Victim/Offender Mediations. The services are based on evidence based practices and restorative justice principles. The Partners staff meet monthly with the DA's Office and Probation Department to work toward speedy and successful compliance with the diversion requirements for each juvenile so they will not be filed upon. |

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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| Agency: | <u>Cortez Addictions and Recovery Services (C.A.R.S.)</u> |
| Award: | \$90,175 |
| Description: | In an effort to enhance community safety by holding first and/ or second time juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, C.A.R.S. will provide supervised, well-structured Juvenile Diversion services to youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Referrals will be made by the 22nd Judicial District Attorney's Office or local law enforcement agencies. Diversion services will consist of case management, behavioral contracts, completion of mediation, reparation, parenting classes, life skills workshops, and/or mentoring. The purpose of diverting juveniles from the legal system is to give them support and guidance to help them become positive members of the Montezuma County community. |

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