

# Annual Report to the Governor

## September 2014



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

**&**

**Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance  
Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Division of Criminal Justice  
700 Kipling Street, Suite 1000  
Denver, CO 80215  
303-239-5717**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

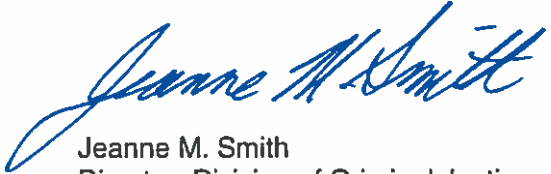
Message from the DCJ Director and Council Chair.....	1
Mission Statements .....	2
Accomplishments .....	3
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002.....	6
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council .....	7
JJDP Council Priority Areas 2012-2014 .....	8
Funding Overviews .....	14
Formula Grant (Title II) .....	15
Formula Grant Awards by Judicial District .....	16
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program .....	18
JABG Awards by Judicial District .....	19
Juvenile Diversion .....	21
Juvenile Diversion Awards by Judicial District .....	22
JJDP Council Membership & CDPS/DCJ/OAJJA Staff.....	27



## ***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 (JJJPC), we are pleased to present the joint DCJ and JJJPC 2014 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 JJJPC from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

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](mailto:meg.williams@state.co.us) or 303-239-5717.



Jeanne M. Smith  
Director, Division of Criminal Justice  
Colorado Department of Public Safety



Bonnie E. Saltzman  
Chair, Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency  
Prevention Council

# Mission Statements

***Colorado's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJDPC) 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

- Federal funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have been precipitously dropping over the past few years. Because of this the JJDP Council has been focusing on large scale, state-wide system improvement projects, rather than individual locally-based service provision projects as in the past. For example, truancy has been a large scale system improvement process of great importance to the state, especially with passage of HB 13-1254. The JJDP Council therefore focused on supporting 5 pilots across the state in implementing the new law regarding concerning prevention of and responding to truancy.
- Approximately \$1.2 million in state funding was provided to 21 programs in Juvenile Diversion state funding to support community-based programming to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system for SFY 14-15. 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 18 of the 22 judicial districts in the state.
- In SFY 13-14, from July 2013 through June 2014, a total of 2,577 youth were served through the 19 state-funded juvenile diversion programs. 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, 53.55% White/Caucasian, 33.45% Hispanic/Latino, 4.19% Black/African American, 1.71% Native American, 1.32% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5.12% multi-racial. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (63.83%), felonies (23.21%), and petty offenses (12.26%) and the type of most serious charge includes person (28.44%), theft (24.37%), property (22.89%), and drug (17.38%). The stage at which juveniles were being accepted into Diversion included: 42.65% as an alternative to filing a petition, 11.14% as an alternative to a summons or arrest, 15.13% as a deferred adjudication, 10.36% at filing but with option to dismiss without prejudice, 4.15% as a DA diversion contract, 2.56% as a deferred sentence, 10.90% at post-adjudication (on probation) and 2.76% at pre-adjudication/informal adjustment. A total of 1,150 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 84.52% being successful, 4.00% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 7.22% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 15,720 community service hours were completed by diversion program participants and \$160,264 in restitution was collected.
- In May of 2014, 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 JJDPC 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 (CCJJ) and its Juvenile Task Force (JTF) which have been looking at three primary issues: professional development, the age of detention and juvenile diversion.
  - 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 2013-14 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 is reviewing the language recommendation for juvenile competency.
  - 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." HB 13-1254 established a juvenile restorative justice diversion pilot program which began in four jurisdictions, the 6<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Districts. The RJ Council has developed protocols for the 4 programs and outlined data collection practices.
  - 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 2014.
    - Activities to address the disproportionate rate of contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system have continued to be focused on efforts taking place in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial Districts. In addition to each community having a local active Minority Over Representation (MOR) Committee addressing the issue, these localities represent a large portion of the minority youth population in the state.



- Work in Arapahoe County funded jointly by the MacArthur Foundation and OJJDP continued. Arapahoe County is using data-driven processes to drive their intervention strategies. For example, the numbers in Arapahoe County show that the majority of youth held in pre-adjudication detention are for violations of a valid court order related to truancy. The data also identified that the majority of those youth were Hispanic males. This data is being used to find a program that will target this at-risk population. The start-up of the program will be funded by the project.
- Continued partnership on a project at the State Department of Human Services addressing disparities in the binge drinking rates of Latino youth.
- Data on the existence of DMC in the state and by Judicial Districts is collected annually and is used to monitor trends.
- Six trainings on the DMC Core Requirement were conducted; trainees included members of the judicial system, and the 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial Districts.

## 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.

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 for 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 2014 Update**

### **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.**

Colorado has been addressing minority over-representation (also called disproportionate minority contact or DMC) for the last two decades. 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.

In addition, since the state is experiencing an increased rate of contact at detention, as a supplement to the identification data this year, special attention was paid to data related to truancy. Through the work with local communities we are seeing that there is an increased number of youth entering detention not for criminal reasons but for failure to comply with a valid court order (VCO). The majority of these cases are due to truancy. Using the calendar year 2012 data collected by our Compliance Monitor along with school population data we are able to see gross overrepresentation of minority youth in the use of detention for truancy/valid court orders. School population demographics are: 55.6% White, 4.7% African American and 32.3% Hispanic. When we reviewed the demographics of youth entering detention on VCOs related to truancy the demographics are: 36% White, 13.7% African American and 49% Hispanic. These percentages are significant as they represent 394 youth. DMC efforts have been focused on addressing truancy of minority youth by funding five jurisdictions to implement truancy reduction or a reduction in the use of detention for truant.

### **Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring**

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

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.

The State has seen truancy petitions filed in juvenile court gradually increasing each year, peaking in 2009, ultimately rising overall by 33% from 2005 to 2013.

Truancy Filings and Use of Detention									
	2005 7/1/04 to 6/30/05	2006 7/1/05 to 6/30/06	2007 7/1/06 to 6/30/07	2008 7/1/07 to 6/30/08	2009 7/1/08 to 6/30/09	2010 7/1/09 to 6/30/10	2011 7/1/10 to 6/30/11	2012 7/1/11 to 6/30/12	2013 7/1/12 to 6/30/13
Truancy Filings <sup>1</sup>	2,080	2,331	2,676	3,209	3,215	2,942	2,867	2,647	2,718
Status Offenders Held in Detention <sup>2+</sup>	228	269	292	314	426	423	351	356	275
	10.9%	12.0%	11.0%	10.0%	13.3%	14.4%	13.0%	14.0%	11.0%

<sup>1</sup> Data provided by the Colorado State Court Administrator's Office, Evaluation Unit <sup>2</sup> Data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Compliance Monitor. \*Beginning in 2013 the status offenders held in detention was aggregated on a calendar year basis.

As truancy petitions increase, so also does the use of detention as a sanction for truants violating court orders, resulting in an increase in the number of violations for failure to follow the Valid Court Order process as outlined in the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure (Rule 3.8). From 2005/2006 to 2012/2013, we saw an increase from 228 to 275, a seventeen percent increase in the use of detention for status offenders who for failing to obey a court order to attend school.

In 2013, as a direct result of the work of the Colorado JJDP Council and the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), **House Bill 13-1021** was passed. This bill addressed several key issues which when unaddressed lead to increased court intervention on truancy cases.

Following passage of the bill, the JJDP Council solicited applications for truancy prevention (Title II) funds and problem-solving truancy court model intervention (JABG) funds. For the Title II-funded truancy demonstration pilots, projects would be based on House Bill 13-1021 and the National Status Offense Standards developed by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The purpose of these pilots was to learn and document: the causal factors of truancy; the effective prevention approaches that keep youth in school and on track academically and socially, increase school and student engagement; and the systems changes needed to successfully address truancy. The target population is youth who meet the definition of being "habitually truant" under 22-33-107 C.R.S. but for whom court proceedings have not been initiated. Pilot sites further defined the target population within their community by focusing on a group of habitually truant students such as minority youth, geographic location (rural, urban, particular schools within a school district), grade level, etc. These pilots have up to six months to develop their collaborative strategic plan during year one. The remaining 18 months are dedicated to implementation and evaluation. The 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Districts were selected as the Title II pilot sites.

The JABG funding opportunity was a limited competition to select Judicial Districts to serve as pilots to devise and implement a problem-solving court model for court-involved truancy cases in the State of Colorado. The purpose of the pilot is to: improve school attendance; improve school performance; and improve behavior. Three courts were selected for JABG funding for truancy court pilots in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial Districts.

## **Native American Programming**

**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.

The Division of Criminal Justice and the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention 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 .7% of the Colorado school population, they represent 4.4% of the school dropouts, .95% of the youth who received in-school suspension, 2.0% receiving out-of school- suspension and 1.0% who were expelled in 2010-11.

### **Juvenile Justice System Improvement Efforts**

These committees are focused on preventing low risk, high need (LRHN) youth from entering or further penetrating the juvenile justice system through system improvement efforts building off of the myriad of initiatives already active in the state. LRHN youth are defined as those with low risk of criminal offending but high needs for behavioral services. LRHN youth, 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.

**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."**

The JJDP Council approved the Executive Team and the Low Risk High Need (LRHN) Committee request to fund five truancy demonstration pilots based on House Bill 13-1021 (concerning measures to ensure students comply with compulsory school attendance requirements) and the Safety, Opportunity & Success (SOS): Standards of Care for Non-Delinquent Youth. The purpose of these pilots is to learn and document what are: the causal factors of truancy; the effective prevention approaches that keep youth in school and on track

academically and socially, and increase school and student engagement; and the systems changes needed to successfully address truancy.

- Two Truancy Prevention pilots were funded through the Formula Grant. Pueblo and La Plata Counties are the pilot sites. These pilots are focused on youth who meet the definition of being truant but have not yet been filed on in court. These pilots began in February 2014.
- Three Truancy Solving Court pilots were funded through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial Districts are the pilot sites. These pilots are focused on youth who are truant and have been filed on in court. These pilots began in May 2014.

**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.**

The Evidence-based Practices and Principles (EBPP) Committee's primary purpose is to identify and facilitate the use of Evidence-based Practices and Principles in Colorado. The Evidence-based Practices and Principles committee convened in October 2013 to discuss Implementation Science and its role in ensuring and sustaining quality implementation of services and programs that facilitate the use of evidence-based practices and principles. Specifically, the Committee is exploring how Implementation Science can be used to forward the key goals of Colorado's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council and inform the framework and vision for the upcoming 2015-2017 Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention plan.

The Committee has been working with Brian Bumbarger, Director of Penn State's Resource Center for Evidence Based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices, who was instrumental in developing a partnership between the Prevention Research Center at Penn State and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, to discuss additional opportunities for technical assistance, share the resources that Colorado has to forward these goals and potential vision for this work, and to discuss strategies to implement this work based on the learning generated from Pennsylvania's experience (recognizing that Colorado's funding resources and capacity for this work are comparatively lean).

The Committee conducted an EBPP statewide survey which was administered to representatives of youth serving organizations, divisions and departments to learn more about the landscape of EBPP, as well as, challenges and barriers in implementing EBPP and gaps in Colorado's EBPP infrastructure. Sixty-four individuals completed the Juvenile Justice Evidence-based Principles and Practices in Colorado Survey. With a few exceptions, there were almost no survey responses from the Southern quadrant of the state, a partial reflection of the dearth of EBPP utilization in that part of the state.

Challenges cited by those surveyed in implementing EBPP included:

- Lack of staffing capacity and high staff turnover
- Short length of stay of youth in program
- Lack of training and coaching for staff
- Economies of scale: For example, it is more challenging for a small nonprofit to implement and sustain EBPP versus a large well-resourced government entity.

The Committee also participated in a Power Analysis facilitated by Bill Woodward from the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. The first step of the Power Analysis was to develop an action plan that the JJDP Council could use for its 2015-17 JJDP plan. The plan would also address resources, buy-in needed, and barriers. Stakeholders and Committee

members were asked to prioritize proposals that were specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time oriented.

The proposal that was agreed upon was to develop a state framework for all juvenile justice programs (Cross agency), which:

- Defines what EBP is (programs, practices and outcomes)
- Helps provide a road map of how to get there
- Provides guidance on consistently, continually measuring outcomes and ensuring fidelity in the process
- Provides support to local processes at the community level
- Includes technical assistance at all levels
- Demonstrates fidelity to selected program, implementation and assistance (including Implementation Science)
- Clear outcomes and follow up
- Funding and coordination of all funding and reinvestment of savings in systems (e.g., innovative programs included in this)
- Partner with Medicaid for EBP
- Provides incentives for funding coordination
- Identifies specific outcomes needed (e.g., educational outcomes)
- Incorporates Cost Benefit Analysis (Note: State could support long term cost benefit analysis)
- Research effectiveness (includes effectiveness with juveniles, implementation programs and new programs)
- Dollar incentives for EBP use at the community level
- Silos a percentage of dollars to EBPP

Finally, members of the EBPP committee have been working with the Governor's Office which is working with the PEW Foundation on strengthening EBP efforts in Colorado.

**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.**

The Professional Development Committee is working to develop a sustainable collaboration among all sectors that work with youth and their families to improve workforce knowledge and standards of practice. The Committee has established an outreach plan to both secure commitment from other organizations/divisions/departments/collaboratives to leverage resources to expand the professional standards of youth serving professionals. The Committee's white paper, which makes the case for improved workforce knowledge and standards of practice for professionals working with system-involved youth, is being used as a tool to promote sustainable collaboration among all sectors that work with youth and their families.

The outreach plan identifies which committee members will outreach to which organizations and collaborative efforts and provides a timeline for outreach. The plan, set up as a Google doc, not only captures the implementation efforts, but also provides a mechanism for tracking responses to outreach efforts and next steps.



Aligned with the outreach plan, the Committee Chair has presented the youth workforce enterprise concept to the Juvenile Defender Interim Committee and the Juvenile Defense Attorney Interim Committee. In addition, direct outreach was made to the Office of the Child Representative which is supportive of the concept and interested in exploring collaborative efforts. A committee member also presented the concept at the Colorado Statewide Probation Advisory Committee where it was also well received. An Education Specialist from the Division of Probation Services has joined the Committee.

At its September 2014 meeting, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice supported the recommendation that agencies within the Executive and Judicial branches of government, and agencies involved in critical decisions of case processing and treatment of juvenile offenders, commit to and participate in the creation of statewide juvenile professional development practices in collaboration with the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council.

# **FUNDING**

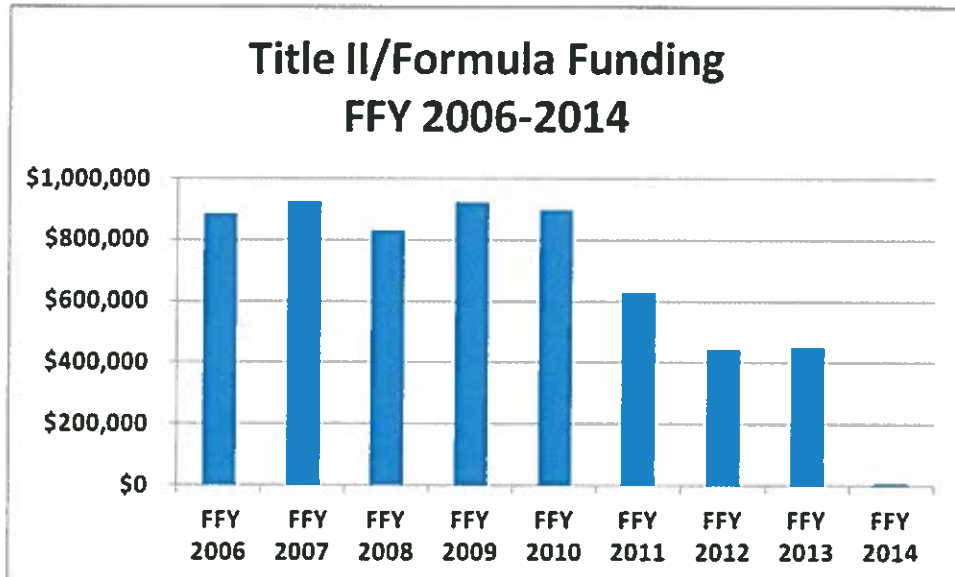
# **OVERVIEWS**

## 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), Native American 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. In 2014, the specific focus for these funds was to support Truancy Prevention Pilots in two Judicial Districts, the 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>.



**Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation  
FFY 2005-2013**

FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014
\$885,843	\$924,000	\$831,000	\$924,000	\$898,000	\$676,688	\$442,589	\$450,867	\$612,250

**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, 2013 – September 30, 2014**

<b>STATEWIDE</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u><b>OMNI Institute</b></u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$100,00
<b>Description:</b>	The overarching aim of this project is to evaluate the statewide juvenile diversion program in order to enable providers and the state to make more informed decisions and improve their provision of services. The evaluation activities are designed to yield significant improvements in: assessment and referral of youth to needed services; evaluation capacity of grantees; and amount and utility of data and findings available to assess program quality, program outcomes, and statewide impact on juvenile crime and recidivism.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u><b>OMNI Institute</b></u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$40,000
<b>Description:</b>	The goal of this project is to provide assistance to two selected Minority Overrepresentation (MOR) committees, serving urban judicial districts, in identifying, analyzing, and interpreting local data that informs understanding of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) at the identified decision point in the juvenile justice system. This work is being conducted in close collaboration with the MOR committees, the Coalition for Minority Equality (CMYE), and DCJ, with the goal of providing data-based guidance for the development of strategies to address DMC in local contexts.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u><b>Colorado Juvenile Defense Coalition</b></u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$2,000
<b>Description:</b>	Funds supported for the 2013 Juvenile Defense Conference, a two day conference designed to educate, train, and motivate attorneys to zealously defend youth and children.
<b>FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u><b>Pikes Peak Community Foundation</b></u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$5,000
<b>Description:</b>	The goal of this project is to reach 600 students and/or parents to attend the summit and 300-500 professionals who work with the students, i.e. teachers, counselors, school administrators, child welfare professionals and juvenile justice professionals. Education content for the day is designed to spark a desire for higher education in youth. For professionals and parents, the content is designed to provide tools to be able to work with and be more interactive with youth as well as understand how to communicate in a more effective and culturally competent manner.
<b>SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u><b>La Plata Youth Services</b></u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$48,322
<b>Description:</b>	This project aims to expand the focus of the existing La Plata County School Multidisciplinary Assessment Review Team (SMART) to address the contributing factors and to identify effective intervention approaches to habitual truancy and chronic absence at the elementary and middle school levels. Building on a strong

	foundation of collaborative intervention and case management, SMART will tailor its format for intervention to the specific needs and contributing factors of chronically truant elementary and middle school youth, their families, and their schools.
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<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Southern Ute Indian Tribe</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$25,000
<b>Description:</b>	Grant funds will be utilized to continue to provide trauma and non-violent life skills training to youth who are court-ordered or referred by a school. Co-occurring conditions include substance-involvement, substance abuse, trauma exposure, and acts of community or school-based violence. Services are delivered in court and school facilities, a summer program, and in collaboration with other juvenile community programs. Treatment services will be delivered through Dialectical Behavior Therapy and Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics.

**TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Pueblo City Schools</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$50,000
<b>Description:</b>	Pueblo City Schools, in collaboration with the HB1451 Pueblo Interagency Oversight Group (PIOG), will develop a comprehensive plan for truancy prevention in elementary school-aged children in high-risk neighborhoods in the City of Pueblo. Work will focus primarily on children and families in need of intensive support, including development of Family Support Teams, continued follow up communication with family, and improved referral processes to link families to other supports and resources to ensure barriers to consistent attendance are removed and children are afforded the best opportunities for learning and development. For the purposes of this proposal, work will focus on four schools: Bradford Elementary, Irving Elementary, Minnequa Elementary, and Heroes K-8 Academy.

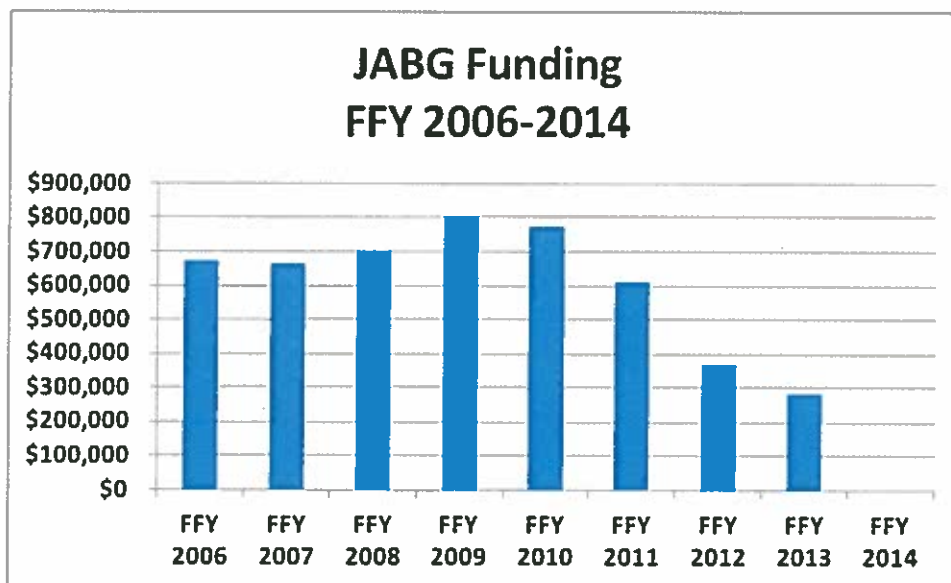
## JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM (JABG)

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.

As can be seen, funding was zeroed out at the federal level in 2014. This is anticipated to have a very negative effect for local jurisdictions. The funding DCJ allocated in 2014 was from the FFY 2012 federal funds.



Colorado's JABG Allocations FFY 2005-2013								
FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014
\$670,900	\$665,900	\$697,000	\$799,600	\$774,000	\$611,126	\$368,530	\$284,401	\$0

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)  
Subgrantee Contact Information  
October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014**

**FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>District Court, 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$69,797
<b>Description:</b>	This project is designed to improve the school attendance, academic performance, and behavior of habitually truant students under the supervision of the 1st Judicial District Truancy Court while decreasing the rate of detention among this population of status offenders. Through judicial leadership, community collaboration, and court and court-driven procedures and resources, the Court will enhance mandated pre-filing procedures under HB 13-1021 and use evidence based screening assessments to identify low, medium, and high risk students. With the assistance of community partners, the Court will then provide court supervision, case management, and community services according to each student's assessed risk and needs.

**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>City of Fort Collins</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$8,830
<b>Description:</b>	These funds will provide the resources for Restorative Justice Services (RJS) to screen youth referred to the program by the DA's office using the MAYSI-2 screen instrument. RJS will establish the processes and procedures for administering the MAYSI-2 as well purchase computers and supplies.

**SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>Probation Department, 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$70,000
<b>Description:</b>	These funds will be used to devise and implement a problem-solving court model for court-involved truancy cases in the State of Colorado. The purpose of the pilot is to: improve school attendance, improve school performance, and improve behavior and academic performance.

**SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$2,590
<b>Description:</b>	The goal of this grant is to reduce recidivism via continued emphasis on the youth's retention in the educational system and early identification and intervention for mental health and substance use disorder needs.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>District Court, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$69,999
<b>Description:</b>	To implement Truancy Problem Solving Court in the 18th Judicial District.

**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

**Award:** \$3,120

**Description:** The Juvenile Diversion Program will provide an experiential therapy experience which emphasizes personal and relational skills, adaptability, teamwork, character, problem solving, and self-discovery to assist clients in reaching treatment goals.



## 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.

In SFY 13-14, from July 2013 through June 2014, a total of 2,577 youth were served through the 19 state-funded juvenile diversion programs. 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, 53.55% White/Caucasian, 33.45% Hispanic/Latino, 4.19% Black/African American, 1.71% Native American, 1.32% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5.12% multi-racial. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (63.83%), felonies (23.21%), and petty offenses (12.26%) and the type of most serious charge includes person (28.44%), theft (24.37%), property (22.89%), and drug (17.38%). The stage at which juveniles were being accepted into Diversion included: 42.65% as an alternative to filing a petition, 11.14% as an alternative to a summons or arrest, 15.13% as a deferred adjudication, 10.36% at filing but with option to dismiss without prejudice, 4.15% as a DA diversion contract, 2.56% as a deferred sentence, 10.90% at post-adjudication (on probation) and 2.76% at pre-adjudication/informal adjustment. A total of 1,150 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 84.52% being successful, 4.00% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 7.22% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 15,720 community service hours were completed by diversion program participants and \$160,264 in restitution was 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 2011-12, and had exited from the program for at least one year.

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

## SFY 2014 STATE JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS

Project Period: July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 1st Judicial District</u> Juvenile Diversion Program Funds
<b>Award:</b>	\$17,880
<b>Description:</b>	The 1st Judicial District will serve 70 first time non-violent offenders, ages 10 to 17. All youth are screened and/or assessed for risk and needs. Funds will be used to provide substance abuse treatment services for juveniles who are uninsured or whose insurance will not cover needed treatment, whose family income is below 200% of the Federal Poverty level.

### SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District</u> Denver DA Juvenile Diversion
<b>Award:</b>	\$100,00
<b>Description:</b>	The Denver District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program will provide 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. Denver DA's Diversion population includes juveniles ages 10-17 with a focus on the "whole child" as opposed to solely addressing the crime itself. Various programs provide a unique opportunity to implement responses to delinquency that are more cost-effective than incarceration and that provide better outcomes for youth, their families and the community.

### THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 3rd Judicial District</u> Las Animas County Juvenile Diversion
<b>Award:</b>	\$51,851
<b>Description:</b>	The 3rd Judicial District's Juvenile Diversion Program is a first time offender program for youth ages 10-17 at the time of the offense. The Juvenile Diversion Program balances prosecution with prevention services, thereby providing an effective response to juvenile crime in the servicing counties. Our Program offers a comprehensive array of services that address the causes of juvenile delinquency and violence in our schools and communities.

### FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>County Sheriff's Office</u> Teller County Sheriff's Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$41,825
<b>Description:</b>	The primary goal of the Teller County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Juvenile Diversion Program is to support youth accountability while preventing future involvement in the juvenile justice system. The project will serve youth who are first time offenders or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system due to a history of school truancy. Diversion services will be offered in collaboration with Teller County House Bill 1451 and utilize the wraparound model to promote effective service coordination while reducing the likelihood of recidivism. TCSO will provide a community-based model for juvenile diversion services at no cost to participating youth and their families, ensuring that youth are engaged in services that are strengths-based, family driven, and culturally relevant. The TCSO Juvenile Diversion Program will promote accountability, family engagement, and community restoration while supporting youth in being contributing members of society.

**FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 5th Judicial District</u> Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$48,735
<b>Description:</b>	The District Attorney's Office Juvenile Diversion program will provide services to first-time offenders without formal court involvement. With targeted programming and a wide variety of services that involves the family, schools, the community, and other stakeholders, the Juvenile Diversion program in the Fifth Judicial District is committed to upholding the goal of Juvenile Diversion by diverting youth away from the formal court system and instead replacing that response with positive interaction and interventions designed to reduce the likelihood of recidivism among these juveniles.

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>La Plata Youth Services</u> 6th Judicial District Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$33,936
<b>Description:</b>	La Plata Youth Services (LPYS) Diversion Program is the only intervention program in La Plata County that works with youth involved in delinquent behavior prior to adjudication. Youth are referred to LPYS in lieu of having charges filed against them, avoiding court processes and a permanent criminal record. The LPYS Diversion Program will serve youth ages 10-17 in La Plata County implicated in a misdemeanor or felony type of offense, with services prior to adjudication. Contracts will last 3-12 months and will include restorative justice, useful public service, and substance abuse treatment.

**SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Gunnison County, Juvenile Services</u> Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion
<b>Award:</b>	\$35,000
<b>Description:</b>	The Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion project is a pre-file program for eligible youth referred by the District Attorney to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system. The target population is first time non-violent petty, misdemeanor and felony offenders who would otherwise be filed on in District Court if not diverted.

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.</u> Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$28,046
<b>Description:</b>	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. Target population is first time or low level juvenile offenders with acceptable charges from Montrose County's district court.

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Delta County Alternative Sentencing Department</u> Delta County Juvenile Diversion
<b>Award:</b>	\$55,500
<b>Description:</b>	The Delta County Juvenile Diversion Program will divert youth from the formal court system by providing evidence-based programming directed toward positive youth development. The 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 among delinquent youth by preventing future delinquent activity, moving in a continuum from limited interventions to more restrictive penalties to provide community-based alternatives to the formal court system. The Juvenile Diversion Program serves juveniles between 10-17 years old, which have been charged with petty (if a District Court filing is being averted), misdemeanor, or felony offenses, or a combination thereof.

**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Center for Family Outreach</u></b> Larimer County Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$63,251
<b>Description:</b>	The Center for Family Outreach will provide resources, referrals, and a coordinated planned system for teenagers aged 10-17 who are struggling with substance abuse, mental health, crime, poverty, and adolescence. The agency approach to these issues addresses three levels of programming: 1) Prevention; 2) Early intervention which provides preventative efforts to intervene at early signs of issues; and 3) Integrated intervention which is designed to operate with other agencies to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism by preventing delinquent behavior and avoiding formal court processing.
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>City of Fort Collins</u></b> Restorative Justice Services
<b>Award:</b>	\$56,192
<b>Description:</b>	Fort Collins Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice practices as a diversion option for youth who have committed offenses in the community and are referred by the DAs Office. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives, families and community members in the process. The conferences will focus on the harm caused and how to repair it while holding the young offender accountable. As part of program participation, youth will be assessed and referred to appropriate community resources.

**NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>YouthZone</u></b> Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$100,000
<b>Description:</b>	The YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to prevent first time and low-level juvenile offenders from entering the Juvenile Justice System. The target population is youth age 10 to 17 that commit crimes in Garfield and Pitkin Counties in the 3rd Congressional District and 9th Judicial District. The District Attorney's Office in the 9th Judicial District is the referral source for this program.

**TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District</u></b> Take Charge Prevention Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$41,771
<b>Description:</b>	Funds from this grant will be used to support a Juvenile Diversion Counselor. This counselor will supplement the existing Diversion program by focusing special programs on sub-groups of diversion candidates: those whose offense is related to bullying, either as a bully or a victim; very young offenders (10-13 years old) for whom typical teenage programming may not be appropriate; and minors found in possession of drugs or alcohol.

**ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u></b> Juvenile Diversion Services, 11th Judicial District
<b>Award:</b>	\$76,375
<b>Description:</b>	The Juvenile Diversion program will serve low-level offenders ages 10-17 years old. The Diversion program is in place to divert youth from the traditional court process while holding them accountable for their behaviors and providing them with avenues to repair harm to the victim and/or community.

**TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Center for Restorative Programs</u> Juvenile Diversion Restorative Services
<b>Award:</b>	\$41,555
<b>Description:</b>	Youth 10-17 in the San Luis Valley, with law enforcement 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**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District</u> 17th Judicial District Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$63,103
<b>Description:</b>	The Seventeenth Judicial District Diversion Program is a pre-file program designed to provide early intervention, counseling, victim reparation and supervision services to youthful offenders who would otherwise be the object of a delinquency petition in District Court. The program will increase academic support through an educational counselor to decrease overall recidivism rates in the district. The Diversion program serves adolescents that are 10 to 18 years old and approximately one half are in jeopardy of losing their academic privileges due to their involvement with the criminal justice system.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>18th Judicial District, District Attorney's Office</u> Juvenile Diversion Counseling Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$71,645
<b>Description:</b>	The goal of the Juvenile Diversion Program is to bridge identified gaps in the juvenile justice system by providing a comprehensive, evidenced based multi-modal juvenile diversion program. This is accomplished by providing evidenced-based therapy services including wilderness, community service and restorative justice components. The target population is first time offenders between the ages of 10-17.

**NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (Weld County)</u> 19th Judicial District, Weld County Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$65,504
<b>Description:</b>	The Weld County District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program works to divert first-time, non-violent juvenile offenders from the traditional court system into restorative programming to address the juvenile's needs and community safety; repairing the harm caused and encouraging their future endeavors. Target population is youth 10-17 years of age face a first time criminal case.

**TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Longmont Community Justice Partnership (LCJP)</u> Juvenile Diversion Project
<b>Award:</b>	\$62,075
<b>Description:</b>	As one of the largest organizations providing restorative justice services in Colorado, this grant will be used to expand Community RJ services to continue providing restorative solutions and services for Juvenile Diversion in Boulder County and to reinforce services within the public schools and provide personnel funding for community conferences and circles in order to further reduce the instances of juvenile delinquency in the community.

**TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Mesa Youth Services dba Mesa County Partners</u></b> Juvenile Diversion Restitution/Community Service
<b>Award:</b>	\$75,680
<b>Description:</b>	In cooperation with DA's Office and 21st Judicial District Court/probation, the Partners Work Program provides community-based restorative justice and accountability focused sanctions and intervention for pre-file and post-file juvenile offenders involved in misdemeanor and felony cases to reduce further penetration into the justice system. Primary focus services include completion of community service hours, restitution and victim empathy classes.

**TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>The Recovery Center: A Behavioral Health Organization</u></b> Juvenile Diversion Program
<b>Award:</b>	\$49,158
<b>Description:</b>	In an effort to enhance community safety by holding first and/or second time juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, The Recovery Center (TRC) will provide supervised, well-structured Juvenile Diversion services to 50 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, community service, drug and alcohol testing, drug and alcohol treatment as appropriate, and referrals to other programs in the community for counseling, mediation, reparation, parenting classes, life skills classes, and/or mentoring. Cost is approximately \$1,623 per person.

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Denver, CO

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\*Matthew Espinoza 12/12  
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Health Initiatives  
Carbondale, CO

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Programs, Office of Behavioral Health, CDHS  
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Denver, CO

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Sims-Fayloa International Academy  
Denver, CO

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Principal of Contemporary Learning Academy  
Denver, CO

\*Jack Storti 12/13  
Youth Member, Student  
Parker, CO

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Associate Director, Division of Youth Corrections  
Denver, CO

Dana Wilks 08/13  
Manager, State Court Administrator's Office  
Denver, CO



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