

# Annual Report to the Governor

## September 2009



**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  
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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 2009 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, 2008 through June 30, 2009.



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Director, Division of Criminal Justice  
Department of Public Safety

Dianne A. Van Voorhees  
Chair, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Colorado  
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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 2007, based largely on the groundwork set by the Plan, Colorado was selected to become one of four new Models for Change- Juvenile Justice/Mental Health Action Network states through a grant from the MacArthur Foundation. Through this grant, Colorado is working on two fronts. First is the systematic incorporation of a research-based mental health screening protocol within all juvenile justice agencies in two sites. This includes pilot-testing the MAYSI-2 within the Juvenile Probation Departments in Denver and Jefferson Counties to collect information and data that will be used to develop a juvenile justice-system wide mental health screening protocol. This protocol, which will be used to train intake staff from a variety of juvenile justice agencies in Denver, will include procedures for the application of the MAYSI-2 as well as for communication and information-sharing across agencies. The second front for 2009-10 will be to address the following three issues through MacArthur's Family and Youth Strategic Innovation Group:
  - Limited understanding and knowledge among juvenile justice administrators and staff of the value of families as professional partners in improving outcomes for youth;
  - Limited training for juvenile justice administrators and staff in effectively engaging family members as professional partners; and
  - A deficit in knowledge and support for family members who would like to better advocate for their children involved in the Juvenile Justice System.
- Colorado remains in substantial 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. Each year, compliance monitoring visits are made to 98% of facilities which hold juveniles 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 monitored at a rate of 50% a year to verify their non-secure classification. Colorado's compliance monitoring process is held as a national model for compliance monitoring.
- In 2008-09, the JJDP and DCJ awarded \$2.66 million in federal and state funding to 56 programs including:
  - \$684,586 to 11 programs in Formula Grant (Title II) federal funding to address juvenile justice priorities established by the JJDP including minority over representation, mental health, substance abuse, delinquency prevention, appropriate holding of juveniles, Native American programming and juvenile justice system improvement.
  - \$737,858 to 22 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.
  - \$48,806 to 1 program in Title V federal funding to support 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 encourage community leaders to engage in multi-disciplinary assessments of risks and resources specific to their communities and then to develop a comprehensive, collaborative 3-year plan to prevent delinquency.
  - \$1.2 million to 22 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.

- From July 2008 through June 2009, a total of 2,826 youth were served through 22 state-funded juvenile diversion programs across the state. Of the youth served, 66.4% were male, 20.9% were under the age of 14 when entering the program, and 62.5% White/Caucasian, 25.9% Hispanic/Latino, 2.7% Black/African American, 2.6% Native American, .7% Asian/Pacific Islander and 5.5% other. Most youth (56.6%) were age 15 or older at their first contact with police, with 40.8% between the ages of 11-14 and 2.5% the age of 10 or under at first contact. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (61%), felonies (23.8%), petty offenses (13.3%), and status offenses (.7%). Theft was the leading type of charge (23.8%) followed by property offenses (23.5%), person crimes (21.4%) and drug crimes (18.3%). A total of 1,396 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 82% being successful, 2.5% transferring to another program, 4.4% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 10% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 38,714 community service hours were completed by diversion program participants and \$129,386 in restitution collected.
  
- In March of 2009, DCJ published Colorado's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan Update developed by and for the JJDP. This plan includes a thorough analysis of Colorado's youth serving systems from prevention through re-entry. After a careful review of data and trends, the JJDP refers to the updated Plan to establish its priorities for funding and attention. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) identifies 34 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 34 areas to prioritize. These areas range in scope and focus. Some areas identify administrative efforts (e.g., Planning and Administration) and other areas specify targeted populations (e.g., Children of Incarcerated Parents) or programmatic approaches (e.g., Diversion Programs).
  
- 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 Interagency Advisory Committee (IAC) on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment- Juvenile Screening and Assessment Subcommittee focusing on standardization of substance abuse treatment and assessment for juvenile and adult offenders.
  
  - 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.
  
  - 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. Two areas have been identified for further work:
    - Fiscal coordination has emerged over the last five years as a key priority among several state interagency groups, including the Colorado Prevention Leadership Council, Colorado LINKS for Mental Health, Early Childhood State Systems Team, Project Bloom, Task Force for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Justice System, and more recently Colorado HJR 07-1050 Behavioral Health Task Force, and the Behavioral



- Health Coordinating Council. In order to address the emerging issues in a coordinated effort, the PLC has taken the lead and formed a Finance Committee to look at the recommendations from the above plans, develop action steps for how the state can implement the recommendations and to begin implementing the steps identified. The PLC recognizes that this will be a lengthy process but small accomplishments along the way will begin to make systems work better for communities and state agencies.
- As members of the PLC, the Executive Directors of four state departments (Human Services, Public Health and Environment, Public Safety, and Transportation) and the Commissioner of Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing to work with other state agencies through the Colorado PLC in addressing the sharing of information across state agencies to better coordinate services and to access timely and reliable information needed for conducting assessments and determining appropriate services. Toward this end, the PLC formed the Colorado Children and Youth Information Sharing (CCYIS) Work Group to begin working on the first steps to develop data sharing agreements, policies, protocols, and procedures. The goal of CCYIS effort is to improve services and outcomes: 1) By sharing data in the aggregate between agencies and systems; and 2) By appropriately sharing client level information between agencies serving children and youth. Already, initial financial resources are secured for working on Phase 1 of this effort which includes conducting a process evaluation of the effort. The initial funding consists of \$42,000 from the Colorado Prevention Partners initiative of the Colorado PLC and at least \$600,000 from a grant awarded to the Center for Network Development from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
  - Colorado LINKS for Mental Health (Linking Interagency Networks for Kids' Services) is an initiative seeking to create partnerships between state agencies and community groups working in the kids' mental health system.
  - 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 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT of 2002

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 insuring 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 does 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 Council (JJJPC) serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) of 2002. The Governor appoints the JJJPC 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 JJJPA since 1984. Through early comprehensive efforts, the JJJPC 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 JJJPC allocated grant funds primarily to meet the first three requirements related to the appropriate holding of juveniles. The JJJPC 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 JJJPC 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 JJJPC 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 JJJPC 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 JJJPC 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 JJJPA. 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 JJJPC 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 2009-2011 three year plan, the JJJPC 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 2009-2011

### **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 14 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 programs and interventions that are based on proven effective strategies and which address 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.**

### **Mental Health and Juvenile Justice**

A growing crisis in Colorado and across the country has been the influx of youth with serious mental illnesses and emotional disorders entering the juvenile justice system. A growing need for families with youth in crisis is access to services to help them cope with the youth within the home environment or, if necessary, within a community-based non-secure treatment setting. Earlier identification of mental health, substance abuse and co-occurring disorders has the potential to address youth needs before delinquent behavior presents itself. Services to determine this early need and to provide adequate treatment of mental health and other presenting needs are not available in all parts of Colorado. Youth who are not Medicaid eligible or those who do not have the adequate health insurance are often unable to access quality mental health services.

In Colorado, six out of ten people receiving mental health services receive them outside of the mental health services programs in such systems as Corrections and Human Services/Social Services. For example, in FY 2006 43% of youth receiving mental health treatment were referred by the justice system. Further, Colorado spends just over \$64 dollars per capita on publicly funded mental health care, which is 21% below the national average. Due to a lack of appropriated resources in FY 2006, 17,300 individuals with serious mental illness did not receive treatment. *Colorado HJR 07-1050 Behavioral Health Task Force Report, McHugh, D., Lynn, J., Portman-Marsh, N., Kahn, R., 2008. Denver, CO: Colorado State Leg*

In the last several years Colorado has witnessed significant changes and improvements in the delivery of services to children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance. Further, a system of care approach based on the work of Stroul and Friedman, 1986, has been implemented. Despite this the percent of males committed to the Division of Youth Corrections assessed as having "High-Moderate to Severe" mental health needs increased from 20.8% in 2006-07 to 21.3% in FY 2007-08. The percent of females committed to DYC assessed as having "High-Moderate to Severe" mental health needs decreased from 29.5% in FY 2006-07 to 25.0% in FY 2007-08. Conversely the females assessed with "Low Moderate/None to Slight" mental health needs increased from 70.5% in FY 2006-07 to 75.0% in FY 2007-08.

Concerns about the lack of mental health services for children and youth were confirmed in a survey, conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice on behalf of the JJDP Council, to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs, issues and most critical areas on which to focus resources. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the

importance of the 34 different Formula Grant program areas from a broad range of community members, juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. After two weeks of data collection, 357 responses were submitted. In this survey, respondents were asked which of the four approaches (of prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system were preferred. Respondents favored early intervention and prevention efforts, and furthermore mental health was one of the highest rated program areas across all four approach areas and was the most frequently selected area for funding.

**Goal: Prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of juveniles with mental health issues to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system and, when possible, fully engaging the youth and family in planning and monitoring mental health services and supports.**

### **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. Despite this vigilance, from 2004 to 2008, Colorado more than tripled the number of violations for deinstitutionalization of status offenders (42 to 146) and experienced a 61% rise in the number of delinquents held in adult jails or lockups over six hours (8 to 13). 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 as listed above.

**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**

There are two American Indian Tribes whose territorial boundaries lie within in the southwest corner of the state: the Southern Ute Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Both tribes are working closely with Colorado's Compliance Monitor to appropriately hold juvenile offenders and to improve their tribal juvenile justice systems. Because American Indian youth are often held in distant federal facilities, the tribes are anxious to develop alternative programs in their communities. Although the Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based is estimated at .91% of the juvenile population, Native American boys represent 1.6% of the NYC committed population (down from 2.4% in the previous year) and girls represent 1% of the committed population. Colorado's Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based continues to need culturally appropriate services.

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

## **Substance Abuse**

Reducing the social and economic consequences of untreated substance use disorders requires a planned investment in evidence-based prevention, intervention, and treatment. Although funding to Colorado's Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) - Substance Abuse Services has not decreased as dramatically as most of the state and federal juvenile programs, their ability to serve youth is still affected as substance abuse treatment providers receive funding from multiple sources, many of which were simultaneously reduced. As funds are being cut to DBH and across most of the juvenile justice serving agencies, service providers are reporting closures of youth serving programs, less services and resources available for youth including lack of available interventions prior to a youth being placed, lack of intervention when a youth is returned to a community and staff layoffs.

By applying the 13.4% national estimate to the 597,097 adolescents in Colorado, it can be estimated that there are about 80,010 adolescents currently using drugs. Based on the number of youth (2,412 in FY 2008) admitted to treatment services, it appears approximately 77,466 adolescents are still in need of some level of substance abuse intervention or treatment. Overall, many youth are still at an experimental stage where the risks are primarily overdose or accident related, however, a substantial number are further down the path to abuse and dependency, and are not receiving any intervention or treatment. The lack of treatment providers in Colorado licensed to serve adolescents has contributed to a de-emphasis on this population. There are 20 counties (out of a total of 65) in Colorado that lack even a single program licensed to treat minors and 22 counties with only one provider for the entire county, which is licensed to provide adult services.

The number of youth with unmet substance abuse treatment needs is troubling when looking at potential ramifications to the juvenile justice system. Of the youth committed to the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) in FY 2007/2008, 67% of the females and 58.9% of the males were assessed as in need of treatment level services. Many of these youth have documented substance abuse disorders that had they been properly treated within reasonable time frames, may have prevented involvement with the Division of Youth Corrections. Studies show drug treatment reduces drug use by 40 to 60% and significantly decreases criminal activity during and after treatment. Although substance abuse treatment can significantly reduce further penetration into the juvenile justice system; recent reductions in these services will likely increase the need for more costly programs in future years.

Similarly to mental health, concerns about the lack of substance abuse services for children and youth were confirmed in a survey, conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice on behalf of the JJDP Council, to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs, issues and most critical areas on which to focus resources. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the importance of the 34 different Formula Grant program areas from a broad range of community members, juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. After two weeks of data collection, 357 responses were submitted. In this survey, respondents were asked which of the four approaches (of prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system were preferred. Respondents favored early intervention and prevention efforts, and furthermore substance abuse was one of the highest rated program areas across all four approach areas.

**Goal: Prevention of delinquency by addressing youth's substance use and abusing behaviors to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system.**

## **Juvenile Justice System Improvement**

The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council again reaffirms its commitment to providing leadership to the state in addressing juvenile justice issues. As Colorado's juvenile justice data was reviewed, the Council committed to addressing those issues which bring youth into the system and to support appropriate treatment for these youth. In order to best meet these challenges, the Council must rely on quality data analysis by the state and local agencies planning programs. The Council proposes support for programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, etc.).

Additionally, as Colorado has struggled with budget deficits for several years resulting in cuts to vital services at all levels from prevention through intervention, many systems appear to be stretched to maximum capacity forcing interagency dialogue about the state's ability to meet its youth's needs. There are several initiatives currently in process that can serve to improve the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention system. It is vitally important that systems participating in these initiatives remain committed to discussing practical solutions such as cost sharing but remain cautious and observant that cost shifting, forcing youth into other systems for fiscal reasons, does not occur. For this reason Council also commits to being active in the various initiatives, offering support when it can further the work of meeting the needs of Colorado youth and their families.

Council also recognized that because of the budget cuts suffered over the years, programs struggle to continue with service provision and often do not have the resources to produce quality evaluations. Council is therefore also committed to financially assisting programs in receiving the evaluation necessary to be deemed a promising or best practice. Finally, because transfer of knowledge and dissemination of information is vitally important to improving Colorado's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention systems, the Council is also committed to financially supporting state-wide training and conferences bringing together experts in the various fields with those who are providing the service.

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: Support programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis.**

# **FUNDING**

# **OVERVIEWS**



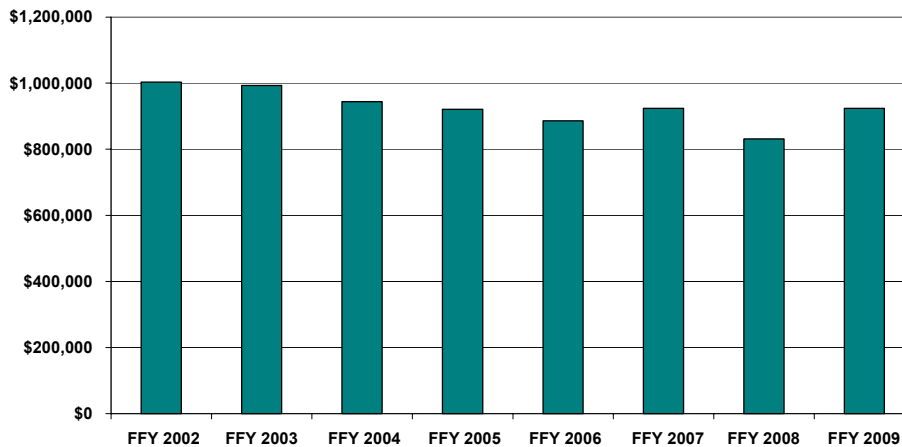
## FORMULA GRANT (TITLE II)

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. 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 for example. The moneys are used for program development, policy design, services and other activities.

### Title II/Formula Colorado Allocation FFY 2002-2009



### Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation FFY 2002-2009

FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009
\$1,003,000	\$993,000	\$944,000	\$921,000	\$885,843	\$924,000	\$831,000	\$924,000

\* Overall reduction from FY 2002-2009= 7.9%

### **COLORADO FORMULA (TITLE II) GRANT 2009-2011 PRIORITIES**

Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring  
Native American Programming  
Juvenile Justice System Improvement  
Prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of high risk youth in the areas of:  
Disproportionate Minority Contact, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Services

**2009 Title II/Formula Grant Awards**  
**Project Period: October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010**

**SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**AGENCY:** City & County of Denver, Department of Human Services – Denver MOR for Less: Understanding & affecting Juvenile Court Policy to Achieve Systemic Change

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** This project consists of a two phased, sequential, mixed methods study that will explore the differences in experience of children of different racial and ethnic groups who are involved in a dependency and neglect and/or delinquency action in Denver County. 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:** City & County of Denver, Safe City Office – The Promoting Academics and Character Education Program - PACE

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** The Promoting Academics and Character Education Program (PACE) is a partnership between 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 at risk DPS middle school students who are: 1) must be removed from the school to receive specialized intervention in lieu of suspension; 2) on extended suspension (15 days) from school; or 3) facing school expulsion. PACE has two locations and bus tokens are available to participating students. The program is free of charge.

**AGENCY:** Mental Health Center of Denver – Minority Family Advocacy Early Prevention and Intervention

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** The Mental Health Center of Denver, in partnership with the Family Agency Collaboration, proposes to address the issue of Minority Overrepresentation in juvenile justice systems by providing early identification and intervention for Denver children and youth of color with serious emotional disturbances and their families who are at risk but not currently involved in the justice system. The project will deliver High Fidelity Wraparound services, an approach which has been shown to be effective in reducing justice involvement among youth involved in multiple service systems. Through this collaborative process, youth, their families and a team of interested people work together to develop and implement individualized service plans based on the families' identified strengths and needs. The requested funds will support a Family Advocate, a person of color who has raised a youth with serious multiple system involvement. In addition to facilitating access to culturally competent services and supports, the advocate will serve as a role model for the families, thus increasing their empowerment and coping skills.

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**FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Mission Possible – Minority Family Advocacy Wraparound Project

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** This project is designed to reduce the number of minority youth who become involved in the juvenile justice system. The target population are minority youth at risk of juvenile justice involvement, but for whom a delinquency petition has not been filed in a juvenile court. They plan to work closely with community schools, using the evidence based wraparound model.

**AGENCY:** Women's Resource Agency, Inc. – InterCept Program/InterCept in Action

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** InterCept is a gender specific, strengths based prevention program offered within the school setting as a leadership program designed under the similar structure of the evidence based Girls Circle program to empower young women to develop the skills and courage to make healthy life choices. The main goal of the Girls Circle and InterCept programs is to assist severely high-risk adolescent girls to understand 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 goals, and realizing the importance of community connectedness. Girls Circle and InterCept programs are designed to increase protective factors in the lives of girls at risk for delinquency that may include building the support from a caring adult, increasing school connectedness, school success and support of spirituality.

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**FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Full Circle of Lake County, Inc. – Full Circle Minority Youth Development

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** The Full Circle Minority Youth Development project will target Hispanic students in 7th through 9th grade exhibiting at risk behavior. Resiliency skills will be increased through evidence based after school programming and through Girls' Circle. Cultural Awareness Trainings for youth serving agencies will be conducted.

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**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Town of Estes Park, Police Department – Addressing Mental Health Issues Through Restorative Justice

**Award:** \$17,750

**Summary:** Estes Valley Restorative Justice Partnership will utilize funds to offset salary expenses for a Case Manager position in order to incorporate mental health assessments into the Community Group Conferencing process. In addition funding will assist families in the provision of mental health evaluations and follow up counseling as needed, based on individualized treatment plans.

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**ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Chaffee County Health & Human Services – Chaffee Reconnection Youth Project

**Award:** \$50,000

**Summary:** Chaffee Youth @ Crossroads (Y@C) proposes to reduce "Early Initiation of Problem Behavior" (substance abuse and co-occurring disorders) in a population of 25 high risk or indicated youth through expanding its Chaffee Reconnecting Youth Project (RYP) to Buena Vista and Salida High Schools. Reconnecting Youth is an evidence based school curriculum designed to reduce substance abuse and co-occurring disorders in an indicated high school population at risk of school dropout, through a semester long daily prevention education class, plus alternative activities including community service that "reconnect" youth to school, community, positive peers and adults.

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**STATEWIDE PROJECTS**

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**AGENCY:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice - Compliance Monitoring

**Award:** \$56,852

**Summary** This project is for the Division of Criminal Justice to perform statewide compliance monitoring for three of the four core requirements of the Federal JJDP Act. The three requirements are: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Site and Sound Separation and Jail Removal. In addition, the 10 Compliance Monitoring Elements will be addressed through this grant. Non-compliance can result in the loss of Federal Title II Formula Grant funds to the State.

**AGENCY:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice - DMC Staff Support

**Award:** \$109,984

**Summary:** This request is for a grant for support of a 50% time DMC coordinator position to provide staff support to the Colorado Coalition for Minority Youth Equality (CMYE), to serve as the state's DMC technical expert, to provide technical assistance to agencies and communities and to implement the DMC Action Plan. This request also includes logistical support for CMYE Meetings and support to enable communities outside of Denver to travel and participate in CMYE Meetings.

**AGENCY:** Colorado Division of Criminal Justice – System Improvement

**Award:** \$150,000

**Summary:** Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

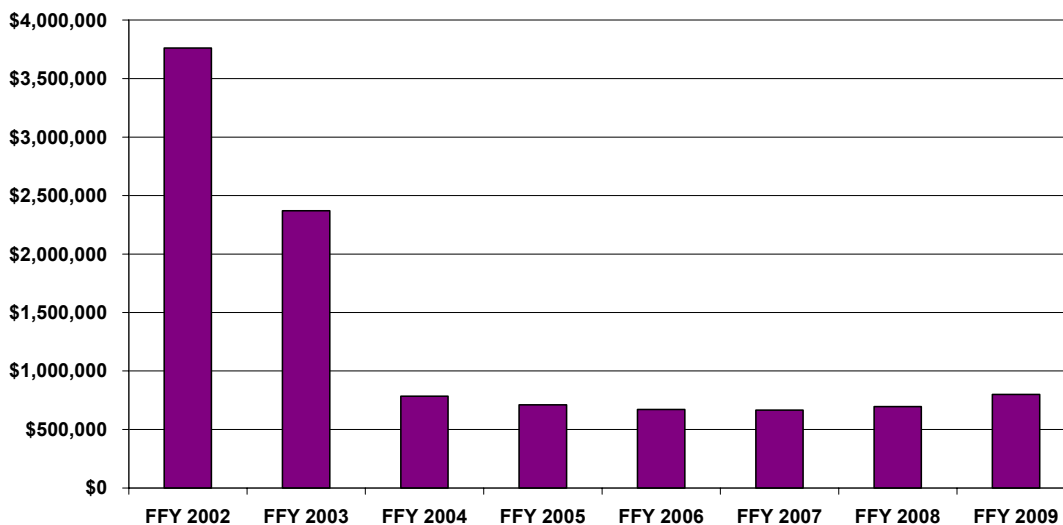
# JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM (JABG)

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.

## Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Colorado Allocations FFY 2002-2009



Colorado's JABG Allocations FFY 2002-2009							
FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009
\$3,760,100	\$2,370,200	\$783,700	\$711,700	\$670,900	\$665,900	\$697,000	\$799,600

Overall reduction from FY 2002-2009= 78.7 %

## 2009 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG) AWARDS\*

Project Period: October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** Jefferson County, Juvenile Assessment Center - Low Risk Offender Program

**Award:** \$38,129

**Summary:** The Jefferson County Juvenile Assessment Center 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 Court Level. This includes: assessment of needs, community referrals, monitoring of recommended therapy, services, school attendance and behaviors, work crew and community service hours completed, essays and any additional sanctions deemed appropriate by the supervising case manager.

### SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** City and County of Denver, Safe City Office - Denver RESTORE Program

**Award:** \$15,960

**Summary:** RESTORE is a Restorative Justice Program for first-time juvenile shoplifters. RESTORE is an offense-specific program designed to reduce shoplifting and related recidivism and increase a sense of community and accountability on young offenders. RESTORE provides education delivered through a panel of community members and a safe place for offenders to have face-to-face dialogue with their families and other community members as the harm that has been done is repaired through specific actions.

**AGENCY:** Probation Department, 2nd Judicial District Juvenile - JABG Juvenile Offender

**Award:** \$153,768

**Summary:** The JABG Denver Juvenile Offender Reduction Probation Project seeks to build youth competence through accountability, services and support while concurrently improving community safety.

### FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** Colorado Springs Police Department - Community Prep School Wraparound Project

**Award:** \$48,659

**Summary:** The Community Prep School (CPS) Wraparound Project will continue to focus on increased accountability through the implementation of Wraparound for juvenile offenders enrolled at CPS. Wraparound facilitation will increase juvenile offenders' accountability for their actions through a community-based wraparound team and coordinated supervision on a year-round basis. The ultimate outcome of the CPS Wraparound Project is to reduce criminal recidivism by developing the community-based supports juvenile offenders need to be contributing members of their families, school, and greater community.

\*Projects reflect those awarded by the JJDP Council as well as the Direct Awards to local government from OJJDP which are administered by DCJ

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## SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** City of Durango, Police Department - Work-It-Out, La Plata Youth Services

**Award:** \$9,575

**Summary:** The Work-It-Out Program works with youth who have committed a lower level offense (i.e., Petit Offense/Municipal Code) and is geared toward lessening the burden of the court system by imposing alternative consequences on the youth and promoting positive youth development. 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."

**AGENCY:** Southern Ute Indian Tribe - Wellness Court Case Management

**Award:** \$30,000

**Summary:** JABG funds will support a Case Manager position to track compliance with court orders for young people enrolled in a juvenile drug court. The orders include substance testing, school, home, and workplace behaviors, attendance at substance and mental health treatment sessions, fitness, GED classes, and other services according to a treatment plan. Priority activities this year include improved recruitment in the high risk population and better retention of males.

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## EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** City of Fort Collins, Police Services - Restorative Justice Services

**Award:** \$30,000

**Summary:** 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.

**AGENCY:** Estes Park Police Department - Estes Valley Restorative Justice Partnership

**Award:** \$11,980

**Summary:** Juvenile offenders who have committed petty, misdemeanor, or status offenses, who live in the Estes Valley or commit crimes in the Estes Valley are eligible for this Community Group Conference model. It is an accountability model that 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, encouraging better decisions in the future, and postponing adjudication for low level offenses.

**AGENCY:** Larimer County - The Hub - the 18th Judicial District Juvenile Center

**Award:** \$23,123

**Summary:** JABG funds support the 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, which are based on individual needs. During the funding year, this program will serve a minimum of 110 youth with JABG funds.

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### **TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District - Take Charge Gang Prevention Program

**Award:** \$15,552

**Summary:** 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 joining gangs. The program takes a positive approach, encouraging self esteem and teaching coping skills while providing individualized programs to address the needs of each youth. Youth are sentenced to the program through Municipal or District Court. The goal is to provide enough positive contacts that the youth no longer feels the need for gang involvement and does not offend again.

**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District - Pueblo Restorative Justice and Municipal Probation

**Award:** \$20,914

**Summary:** JABG funds will be used to continue the work of the District Attorney's Restorative Justice program and the City of Pueblo's Municipal Probation program, both focusing on juvenile offenders. The two programs offer graduated sanctions for juveniles, utilizing community accountability, programs and classes, and community service to teach juveniles the consequences of their choices. The intent of both programs is to prevent juveniles from entering the criminal justice system further and to reduce the probability of re-offending.

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### **ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District - Mental Health, Life Skills and Victim/Offender Mediation

**Award:** \$22,913

**Summary:** To continue and enhance the Juvenile Diversion Program for low-level offenders between the ages of 10-17 years old through the use of a mental health screening tool, life skills groups and Restorative Justice victim/offender mediation.



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## TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Town of La Jara - Accountability-based Restorative Programs

**Award:** \$20,000

**Summary:** This project offers a range of accountability-based restorative options for youth-in-conflict, at risk for, or already involved with formal juvenile court proceedings. These include: victim-offender dialogue; restorative discipline conferences and bullying interventions for school and youth-serving sites; and teen-on-teen harassment mediation (where mutual charges and accountability are indicated); and parent-teen conferencing related to problematic adolescent behaviors.

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## SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District - Community Enforcement Plan to Reduce Juvenile Crime

**Award:** \$44,165

**Summary:** 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.

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## EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District - 18th Judicial District Juvenile Assessment Center

**Award:** \$77,993

**Summary:** The 18th Judicial District Juvenile Assessment Center is a coordinated, multi-agency, single entry site, which contributes to the safety of youth, families and the community through 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.

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## NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** City of Greeley, Youth Enrichment - Collaborative Opportunities Advancing Community Health

**Award:** \$30,000

**Summary:** This is an accountability program focused county-wide to use four components to enhance a restitution program for youth ages 12-17 at-risk for juvenile delinquency. The basic restitution work crew style program is simply designed to provide repayment to victims and communities for crimes committed against them. The 4 enhancement components are adult 1-to-1 mentorship, restorative justice restitution groups, work crews aligned with academic needs and service learning community engagement projects. Each youth gets to attend and complete at least one 6-week group session on life skills that support emotional literacy, one 6-week group that focuses on conflict resolution skills, and one 6-week group session on a service learning project devoted to youth voice in the community.

**AGENCY:** Weld County, Sheriff's Department - Weld County Juvenile Accountability

**Award:** \$32,181

**Summary:** 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 treatments, and referrals to ongoing behavioral health care services as needed. Finally, the 19th Judicial Probation Department will provide gender specific probation services in an effort to provide greater access to services/accountability for 15-20 female juvenile offenders utilizing an Individual Probation Plan (IPP). In addition to the IPP, the girls will participate in weekly groups and collaborative case management. Partners in the collaboration include North Range Behavioral Health including partners formally identified as Island Grove Regional Treatment Center), Senate Bill 94 of the 19th Judicial District, Juvenile Probation and the Juvenile Assessment Center.

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### **TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Boulder County Community Services - Minority Family Advocate

**Award:** \$15,479

**Summary:** 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.

**AGENCY:** Boulder County, Department of Housing and Human Services - REACH/School Liaison Program

**Award:** \$27,500

**Summary:** 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 opportunity 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.

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## TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Mesa County - Juvenile Accountability/Restorative Justice

**Award:** \$11,467

**Summary:** The Mesa Co. Partners Work Program (Mesa Youth Services) provides restorative justice services for juvenile offenders referred by law enforcement, Municipal & 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 300 juvenile offenders.

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## TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL

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**AGENCY:** City of Cortez - Juvenile Alternative Dispute Resolution

**Award:** \$28,500

**Summary:** The 22nd Judicial District Juvenile Alternative Dispute Resolution will expand the range of services for youth involved in juvenile justice programs in the 22nd Judicial District by providing mediations, victim offender dialogue and conferencing for the juveniles, and opportunities to connect offenders with pro-social peers. This project will give offenders an opportunity to accept accountability for the offense and, if possible, resolve or correct any harm to individuals or the community. The City of Cortez, Colorado will contract this project to Montezuma County Partners, Inc. Montezuma County Partners, Inc. is a non-profit youth-serving organization that provides a range of prevention and intervention services for at-risk youth in the 22nd Judicial District.

**AGENCY:** City of Cortez - Juvenile Accountability Program

**Award:** \$30,000

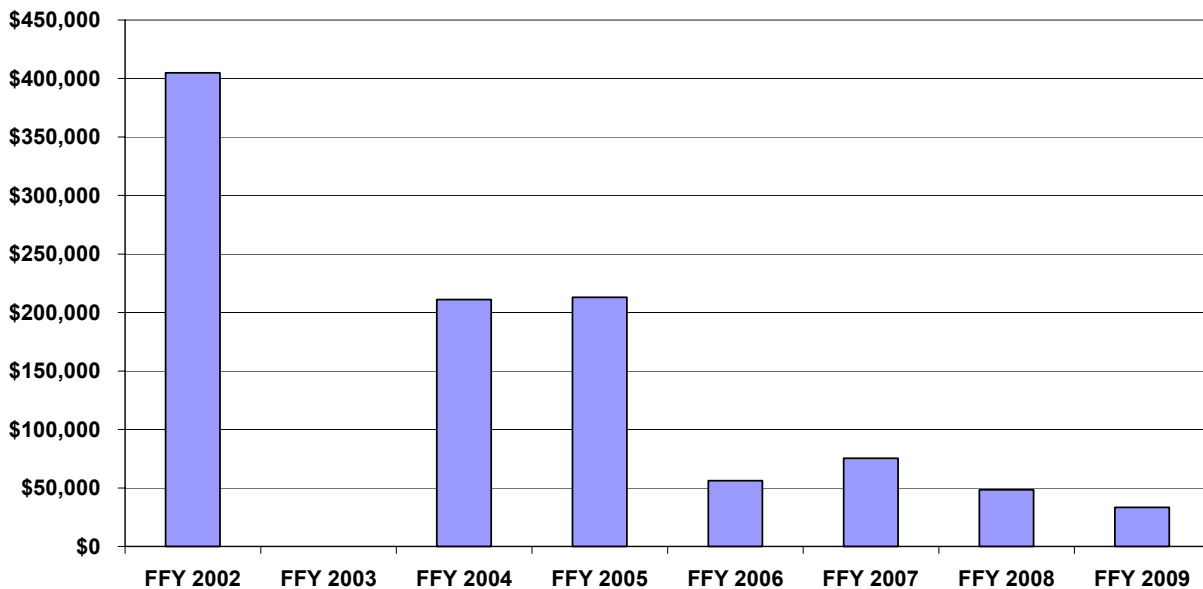
**Summary:** The City of Cortez, through Cortez Addiction Recovery Services, Inc., will provide school and after-school group and individual sessions for at-risk juveniles. Focus of programs include risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders, early intervention, specialized programs for substance abuse, victim/offender mediation, family group conferencing, and circles.

## 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 encourage community leaders to engage in multi-disciplinary assessments of risks and resources specific to their communities and then to develop a comprehensive, collaborative 3-year plan to prevent delinquency. 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.

### Title V Colorado Allocation FFY 2002-2009



Colorado's Title V Allocation FFY 2002-2009							
FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009
\$405,000	\$0	\$211,000	\$213,000	\$56,250	\$75,250	\$48,360	\$33,486

\* Overall reduction from FY 2002-2009= 91.7%

**2009 Title V Grant Award**  
**Project Period: October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010**

**14<sup>TH</sup> JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** 14th Judicial District Attorney's Office

**Award:** \$48,806

**Summary:** This grant is to delay the early onset, reduce the frequency and prevalence of alcohol use and abuse and related violence in Grand, Moffat, and Routt counties. This will be done through the implementation of the Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) training and added compliance checks aimed at curbing the sale of alcohol to underage youth. The second goal will be to increase parental awareness of the problem of underage drinking through the use of media campaigns and education. Milestones will be met throughout the grant period and the intent is to reduce 30-day alcohol used as measured by the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS) survey. The funds will pay for three coordinators (one in each county) to implement both the server training and social norming work.

## 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.

For over 20 years, the Colorado General Assembly had appropriated general funds to help support juvenile diversion programming as authorized under §19-2-303, C.R.S. In FY02-03, \$2,483,702 for Diversion was vetoed from the state appropriations bill and reverted to the state General Fund to help address the state budget shortfall. Although juvenile diversion programs in district attorneys' offices and community-based agencies were supported in part with local funds, state funding assistance had been critical in maintaining this early intervention component of the juvenile justice system. In FY 2001-02, the last year of state diversion funding, 5,645 juveniles were accepted in diversion programs, of these youth 3,403 were pre-adjudicated; 2,242 were post-adjudicated. Most were referred on property offenses, 71% were male, and a majority between 15 and 17 years old. That year, juvenile diversion clients completed 80,215 hours of community service and paid \$699,795 in restitution.

Due to the loss of state funding, the JJDPIC supported using \$251,688 of federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds to provide bridge funding. In FY03-04, \$500,000 in Diversion funding was reinstated on a one-time basis, using Tobacco Settlement Funds instead of state General Fund and 18 district attorney or community-based diversion programs were funded. In that year, 3,772 youths were accepted in the diversion programs, with a majority referred on property and theft charges. These youths completed 35,441 hours of community service, and paid \$201,705 in restitution.

Beginning in FY 2006, the Colorado state legislature appropriated \$1,241,851 funding to begin to make whole the Diversion programming that was eliminated in 2002. From July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, a total of 1,949 youth exited a diversion program with 80.6% being successful, 1.6% transferring to another program, 4.9% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 11.1% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 47,817 community service hours were completed by diversion program participants and \$192,142 in restitution collected.

**SFY 2008/09 State Juvenile Diversion Awards**  
**Project Period: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010**

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**2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**AGENCY:** Denver District Attorney

**Award:** \$113,399

**Summary:** The Denver District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program, specifically the ARTT and The Restitution Work Program assists clients in earning restitution dollars. The two programs allow juveniles an opportunity to accept complete accountability as they earn dollars to pay their restitution.

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**3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 3rd Judicial District

**Award:** \$35,000

**Summary:** The 3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office will continue to evolve and develop our diversion program as a community-based 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.

**AGENCY:** Teen Court of Huerfano County

**Award:** \$58,144

**Summary:** Teen Court of Huerfano County is a juvenile diversion program in Huerfano County available to juvenile offenders and youth volunteers from the local high schools. Teen Court diverts offenders, ages 12 to 18, from the "normal" judicial system and removes the eligibility for a NYC sentence or commitment. Teen Court educates volunteer teen attorneys and jurors about the juvenile justice system and applying restorative justice principals to youth offenders. Teen Courts main goals are to teach respect for the law and provide a second chance to youth offenders giving them the opportunity to repair harm to the victim and community and learn from their experience. Teen Court will be implementing the Peace Jam Program, with a specific focus on the Juvenile Justice Program (formerly Warriors).

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**4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 4th Judicial District

**Award:** \$57,241

**Summary:** The Juvenile Diversion program provides intake assessment, referral, education/Restorative Justice-based programs, restitution and case management to first-time juvenile offenders. The program may last up to one year with all program requirements generated from a Restorative Justice and strength based mode. The Juvenile Diversion program in the fourth Judicial District is a pre-filing program; youth who successfully complete the program avoid having charges formally file in court. Youth who fail to comply with program requirements are returned to the Juvenile Section for prosecution.

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**5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 5th Judicial District

**Award:** \$32,661

**Summary:** The Juvenile Diversion Program is a voluntary pre-file program offered to all eligible youth in the 5th Judicial District where a police report has been sent to the District attorney's office for prosecution. The program is offered to all first time property offenders and some second time offenders as a case-by-case basis. The case must be prosecutable in order to be eligible for the program.

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**6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** La Plata Youth Services

**Award:** \$15,500

**Summary:** The 6th Judicial District Juvenile Diversion Program, Colorado Statute (19-1-103 CRS) is geared toward lessening the burden of the court system by imposing alternative consequences on the youth and promoting positive youth development. Three criteria constitute eligibility to this program, ten to seventeen years of age, a misdemeanor or felony charge, and pre adjudicated level or as an adjunct to probation services. This program is six months to one year long. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having charges filed against them, avoiding further court processes and a permanent criminal record. This saves tax payer dollars and does not label the child "a delinquent".

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**7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Gunnison County

**Award:** \$20,000

**Summary:** The grant project will utilize the requested funds to continue to provide and enhance the Juvenile Diversion program in Gunnison County. The goal of the program is to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. The Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion program is a community based alternative to the District Court for juveniles that through collaboration with other agencies holds youth accountable for their actions by designing an individual program that emphasizes responsibility for their behavior by repairing harm to victims and the community and helps teach new life and thinking skills.

**AGENCY:** Gunnison Area Restorative Practices-Restorative Justice Project of the Gunnison Valley

**Award:** \$38,500

**Summary:** Funding will be used to continue providing restorative practices and services for juvenile diversion in Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties. In addition, the funds will be used to further penetrate the public schools and provide funding for community conferencing, circles, and family unity conferencing in order to further reduce incidence of juvenile delinquency in our communities. We also are increasing our penetration of the public boards, councils and committees by providing restorative justice model training in those venues.



**AGENCY:** Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.-Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program

**Award:** \$31,500

**Summary:** The 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 the juvenile crime can be a symptom of other problems at home, school or within the individual.

**AGENCY:** Delta County-Delta County Juvenile Diversion

**Award:** \$46,666

**Summary:** This grant is intended to enhance the milieu of services that Juvenile Diversion provides to juveniles within Delta County, including Restorative Justice practices, pursuant to HB-08-1117, such as victim impact conferencing, victim offender mediation, community dispute resolution, enhanced useful public service and restitution work crews, cognitive-based behavioral therapy, and decision making groups with the goal of holding the youth accountable while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal behavior. As a result of the passage of HB-08-1117 into law in 2008, Delta County Juvenile Services staff, including Juvenile Diversion Program staff, was trained in December 2008 in the principals and practices of the Restorative Justice (RJ) Process by the Youth Transformation Center. RJ practices will be implemented no later than July 1, 2009 as part of the enhancement of the Delta County Juvenile Program. Screening each youth accepted into the Juvenile Diversion Program will include both the MAYSI 2 and the CJRA, which have been deemed necessary to ensure that evidenced-based programming continues to be instituted when referring individual youth for various interventions and to establish a clear risk score for each youth referred to the Diversion Program.

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## 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Town of Estes Park, Police Department- Estes Valley Restorative Justice Partnership

**Award:** \$21,082

**Summary:** 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, who live in the Estes Valley or commit crimes in the 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:** Center for Community Justice Partnerships-Larimer County Diversion Program

**Award:** \$72,765

**Summary:** Larimer County Diversion Project which offers education/prevention and intervention services as an alternative to detention in our Loveland Community.

**AGENCY:** Fort Collins Police Services

**Award:** \$21,574

**Summary:** 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.

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## 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** YouthZone

**Award:** \$100,125

**Summary:** The YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to prevent first time and low-level juvenile offenders from entering the Juvenile Justice System. This diversion program is implemented in Garfield and Pitkin counties in the 3rd Congressional District and Ninth Judicial District. The district attorney's office is the referral source for this program. 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 repeat another offense.

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## 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Pueblo County- Take Charge Prevention Program

**Award:** \$41,627

**Summary:** 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 joining gangs. The program takes a positive approach, encouraging self esteem and teaching coping skills while providing individualized programs 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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## 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** 11th Judicial District Office of District Att

**Award:** \$59,663

**Summary:** The Office of the District Attorney in the 11th Judicial District provides Juvenile Diversion services to all four counties (Chaffee, Custer, Fremont and Park Counties) in the 11th Judicial District. the Juvenile Diversion program serves low-level offenders ages 10-17 years old. The Diversion program is in place to divert youth from traditional court process while holding them accountable for their behaviors and providing them with avenues to repair harm to the victim and/or community. Diversion services include treatment referrals, financial assistance, recreational/wilderness programming, life skills programming and regular case management.

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## 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Center for Restorative Programs

**Award:** \$21,600

**Summary:** Youth 10-17 in the San Luis Valley who have police charges or are at-risk of being charged with delinquency in the state court are offered restorative options to: 1) take responsibility for the harm caused by their behaviors; 2) engage in dialogue with those harmed, as appropriate; 3) repair the harm through restitution or other indicated reparations; and 4) work at restoring relationships within their community, school, and family. Outcomes: youth accountability, victim and community restoration and safety, and reduced recidivism.

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**17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** 17th Judicial District Courts

**Award:** \$42,475

**Summary:** Diversion clientele that fail to remain in school or complete their education (high school diploma 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.

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**18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** 18th Judicial District, DA's Office

**Award:** \$114,167

**Summary:** This program will bridge identified gaps in juvenile justice system by providing a multidimensional juvenile diversion program. Continue to enhance the wilderness and community service and components to meet the specific needs and levels of care for clients.

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**19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 19th Judicial District

**Award:** \$57,085

**Summary:** The Weld County District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program will be working to divert first-time, non-violent, juvenile offenders from the traditional court system into a restorative justice based program to address the juvenile's needs and community safety; repairing the harm caused and encouraging their future endeavors.

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**21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

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**AGENCY:** Mesa Youth Services dba Mesa County Partners: Juvenile Diversion: Restitution/Community Work Program

**Award:** \$98,700

**Summary:** In cooperation with the District Attorney's Office & District Court, the Partners Work Program provides restorative justice and accountability focused sanctions for 320 pre-file and post-file juvenile offenders involved in misdemeanor and felony cases. The Work Program serves as a community based alternative to prevent future criminal behavior. Major programmatic elements include community service work, restitution payments to victims, Victim Empathy Classes, Minor in Possession Substance Abuse Prevention Classes and Victim/Offender Mediation. The services are based on evidence based programming and restorative justice principles.

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## 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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**AGENCY:** Montezuma County Partners, Inc.

**Award:** \$89,175

**Summary:** Montezuma County Partners, Inc. will serve 120 first and/or second-time juvenile offenders between 10 and 18 years of age in the 22nd Judicial District including youth from the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. Services to be provided include case management, behavioral contracts, community service and restitution, mediation, drug/alcohol testing and links to community resources such as counseling, treatment, Girls' Circles, Boys' Councils, Parent Project Classes for parents, life skills workshops, and career mentoring services.

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