Juvenile Justice Task Force

November 15, 2012 - 9:00 am-4:30 pm Denver Sheriff's Office Training Center, 5440 Roslyn St, Denver CO 80266

Attendees:

Regina Huerter, Denver Crime Prevention and Control Commission

Karen Ashby, Juvenile Court Presiding Judge Stan T. Paprocki, Division of Behavioral Health Office

Jeff McDonald, Jefferson County JAC
Don Quick, 17th District Attorney's Office
Beth McCann, House of Representative
Charles Garcia, Community at Large
Meg Williams, Division of Criminal Justice
Susan Colling, State Court Administrators, Probation
Services

Michelle Brinegar, 8th District Attorney's Office John Gomez, Division of Youth Corrections Kelly Friesen, SB94, 14th JD/Grand Co. J.J. Dept Bonnie Saltzman, JJJDP Representative Norene Simpson, Indigent Defense Counsel

Staff:

Ken Plotz, Consultant Laurence Lucero, Division of Criminal Justice

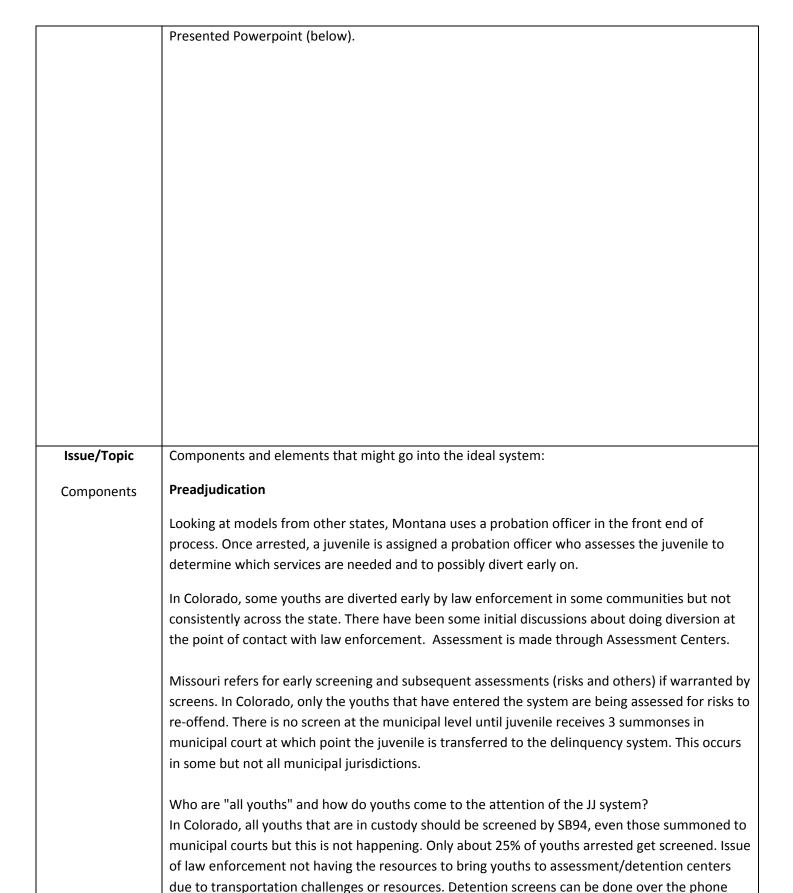
Task Force Members Absent:

Linda Newell, State Senate
Julie Krow, Department of Human Services
Joe Higgins, Mesa County Partners
Kim Dvorchak, Co. Juvenile Defender Coalition
Bill Kilpatrick, Golden Police Department

Guests:

Justin Cooper, Jeffco - 1451
Deborah Ward-White, CMECC/FAC
Sara Bastani, Juvenile Parole Board
Paul Herman, Consultant
Jerry Adamek,
Karen Yarberry/Jefferson Hills
John Riley, CCJRC
Claudia Zundel, CDHS

| Issue/Topic: Welcome/ Introduction | Regina Huerter welcomed the group. Regi introduced Paul Herman who consults for the CCCJJ since its creation five years ago and thanked Paul for facilitating this meeting. The Task Force members and guests introduced themselves. | |
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| | Review vision: All Colorado children and families live in safe, healthy, and vibrant communities that provide for their needs, recognize their strengths and support their success. | |
| | The purpose and goals of the meeting are to envision a better Juvenile Justice System for Colorado that aligns with the guiding principles established by the Juvenile Task Force. What are the key components in the Juvenile Justice system that work well right now and what area should be explored? | |
| | What strategic alignment throughout the system should we look at and what are the other opportunities to support Colorado kids and communities? | |
| Issue/Topic Introduction | Paul Herman engaged the group into discussing the components of the Juvenile Justice system as it is today in Colorado and the components from other states' models. Paul also asked the group about other elements they wish to see in Colorado. | |



What is the point of contact? Contact can be with law enforcement or with schools that lead to screening and information sharing.

but issues of transportation remain.

Where should the screening/assessment take place? Should it be in contact with Law Enforcement or right after arrest? The problem is that the screening is not always occurring at the contact with Law Enforcement point.

The goal is to provide the right service at the right time with outcome to prevent reoffending.

What are the factors of the screening? Criminal history, risk (criminogenic behavior), previous services/interventions, needs (youth and family).

Where does "Lecture and Release" fit in?

In the child welfare system, there are cross-system youths now committing a delinquent act. When screened and assessed with needs, the youths receive the appropriate care. "1451" kids have multi needs and involved with multi agencies.

Ideal system:

Every Judicial District should have a multidisciplinary team to address youth with cross system involvement (can be 1451 if available or other existing structures). Could include Human Services and Judicial Districts.

Pre-adjudication:

Case management: There is a need for one person to help youth and families navigate system, get services, and address needs.

If there are serious family issues, should there be some type of family intervention?

Recommendations for "Lecture and Release".

Information gathering through schools, municipal courts, 1451.

Child in need:

How do we know? When is the 1st time a child with behavioral issue is identified (non-safety risk youth to self or others)?

- School.
- 1451.

For youths with safety concern: Mobile Crisis Team.

Right services at the right time
Right Staff
Proven practices
Safe environment
Community Restorative Justice

Is there a screen to screen? A process that determines first thing how to handle youth either outside Juvenile Justice system or in Juvenile Justice system?

Juvenile Justice system should only be for youths who have certain needs. Some youths really need to stay out of Juvenile Justice system for better outcomes.

In an ideal system, who should go to Juvenile Justice system and who should not?

Certain behaviors should be decriminalized and go to non-legal/non-formal process. For instance the following behaviors:

- Interference offenses (with classroom).
- Truants.
- Run-away.
- All status offenses?
- Beyond control of parent.

Issue/Topic

Ideal System: What does the picture look like?

Breakout Groups

Group A:

Design a "Family App" concept based on system. "All in the Family App" philosophy and approach to addressing kid's needs.

- Target: Preschool age and up non-system related youth. Provide help and supports in community to help kids and families in needs to get access to services and meet their needs. Family Resource Center and use the Family to Family Model.
- Alternative family intervention in community system at early age.
- Community becomes a system (collaborative systems) of supporting families and youth. Families and schools have to be part of the community system. The customer/family is driving the sustainability: the family legislatively mandates.
- Family decision making. Use family system as a strength with intent is to empower the family.
- Family and community resource center and as a team decide what next steps should be. Mandates/criteria before you go to next phase to look at the "App".

Teacher uses "All in the Family" app makes a referral to family/community resource center.

A navigator is assigned who follows all the way through, then school, family, child and other natural supports work together.

- Screen/assess.
- Family decision making model.
- Makes referrals.
- Action (services received).

All in the Family App throughout and interfaces with other systems.

Next Step - Safety Concerns: Mobile Crisis Team. Mobile Crisis Application – can be used by all and uses your phones GPS to know your location.

Group B:

The event could be a minor triggering event, not necessarily a delinquent act.

A Collaborative Management (CMP) would screen the youth. Function of triage. A family advocate would be assigned.

In an informal process, a contract would be entered with family/youth and refer to identified services needed. The CMP would have supervision and administrative oversight.

Families have to be engaged actively.

How to ensure ability to provide the services the family need?

There has to be a system to enforce the contract for the providers, not the families.

Formal process is defined by risk to others.

Probations, courts would ensure accountability.

Intent to be preventive. Today, we are putting youths into the system so they can get services. In this system, they can get services.

Group C:

In this concept, kids that are in crisis are identified through school.

Universal response. Focused on schools.

Universal response is general, specialized and intensive services.

Schools are the key component and the goal is to keep the kids in school.

Mental health tool kit.

Idea of Family Resource Center housed in school.

Intersection of system in the community. How do we support the schools to being integrated part of a community system and not only a referral source to a system?

Is it the school's function? School is the place when the event happened.

Key: Success in school. Education is the goal.

Issue/Topic Full Group

- 1. Event at school/community/home
 - Some go straight to Juvenile Justice (1st or 2nd degree Felony/Risk to others).
- 2. Screen (out or in); out means leave alone
 - Decision for further response.

| Out of JJ system | In the JJ system |
|--|--|
| 3. Assessment of needs, criminogenic needs | 3. Assessment of needs, criminogenic needs |

| | and legal review (on all kids getting to this point) 4. Refer to multidisciplinary team (non JJ) | and legal review (on all kids getting to this point) 4. Refer to JJ system | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | School School SCREEN #1 Divert Out/In Lecture & Release MDT Assessment Decision making Action | Juvenile Justice (Define) Risk to others Frequency | |
| | Family Previous What has been done? | | |
| | How does such system respond to the event? Who can decide to send in the Juvenile System? Define the behaviors that take out of the community response. | | |
| | Paul suggested that a group tease out this system Improvement working group should be defining Juvenile Justice Task Force meeting. | | |
| Issue/Topic Amendment 64 | Charles Garcia discussed the unintended consequences of the passing of Amendment 64 on the juveniles. He proposed that a sub-group be formed and work on the drafting a legislation. | | |
| Issue/Topic: Next meeting | Next JJTF meeting scheduled on December 20, 2012 is cancelled. The meeting is replaced with a meeting of the Systems Improvement Working Group from 9:00 a.m. at the JAC. Next JJTF meeting is on January 4, 2013 from 1pm-4pm at the JAC. Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. | | |