



**Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission
Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family**

1700 West Washington Street, Suite 230, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

A general meeting of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) was convened May 2, 2019, at the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family, 1700 West Washington Street, 2nd Floor Conference Room, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, notice having been duly given.

Members Present (17)	
Cindi Nannetti , Chair	Jason Holmberg
Helen Gándara	Heather Carter
Maria Dodge	Jeff Hood
James Molina	Greg McKay
Dorothy Wodraska	Shaun Rieve
Robert Thomas	Christina Schopen
Leslie Quinn	Earl Newton
Joseph Kelroy	Guadalupe Durazo
Vada Phelps	
Staff/Guests Present (10)	Members Absent (13)
Malcolm Hightower , Deputy Director, GOYFF	Donald Walker
Steve Selover , Program Administrator, GOYFF	James Beene
Livia Finman , ASU Intern, GOYFF	Mindy Flannery
Jaimie Jeffords , ACJC	Debra Olson
Shannon Hendrickson , ADJC	Joseph Grossman
Howard Wykes , ADJC	Dennis Pickering
Beth Broeker , ADJC	Tom Callahan
Chris Varner , AOC	Robert Brutinel
Linda Finman	Jose Gonzales
Christine Slanski	Shawn Cox
	Jane Kallal
	Navin Crump
	Alice Bustillo

Call to Order

- **Ms. Cindi Nannetti**, Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:36 a.m. with 17 members and 10 staff and guests present.

Introductions

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, asked members to introduce themselves.

Approval of Minutes

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, requested a motion to approve the February 7, 2019, meeting minutes.
 - **Ms. Vada Phelps** motioned to accept the minutes as drafted.

- **Dr. Leslie Quinn** seconded the motion.
- The motion passed with no dissenting votes.

Arizona Youth Survey

- **Dr. Jaimie Jeffords**, director of research for the Statistical Analysis Center at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), provided an overview of the 2018 Arizona Youth Survey.
- **Dr. Jeffords** provided highlights of the most significant drug trends and risky behaviors captured in the survey. **Dr. Jeffords** specifically addressed the increase in e-cigarette use.
- **Ms. Vada Phelps** asked if removing flavored e-cigarettes from the marketplace will in any way impact teen usage rates. **Dr. Jeffords** indicated she is looking forward to seeing if changes in supply (i.e. flavor) affect data collected by future surveys.
- **Ms. Heather Carter** expressed her concerns with regard to e-cigarettes and vaping, as evidenced by several bills she has sponsored during the current legislative session. She shared community concerns regarding the use of age appropriate jargon in surveys for accurate data collection and explained teens use the word “Juuling” as opposed to “vaping” or “e-cigarettes”. **Dr. Jeffords** stated the term used on the survey to refer to all of these products is “vaping”. She thanked **Ms. Carter** for her input.
- **Dr. Leslie Quinn** referenced an article published by the American Academy of Pediatrics which stated teens do not think of Juul products as tobacco products or source of nicotine. The presentation included background of his individual experience of moving into juvenile court and the process of expanding Cradle to Crayons, a program developed for babies, into other jurisdictions as it was shown to have a positive effect on older populations served by the court.
- While **Dr. Jeffords** presented on the sources teenagers use to obtain prescription drugs, **Ms. Maria Dodge** asked if opiates are isolated as their own category or grouped together with all prescription drug classes. **Dr. Jeffords** advised that opioids are grouped within the prescription drug category in this section.
- **Dr. Robert Thomas** asked what the category labeled “other” represents. **Dr. Jeffords** indicated there may be other sources from which prescription drugs are obtained, not accounted for on the form, and that the survey team wanted to capture those responses as well.
- **Ms. Phelps** observed that use of substances has increased across the board since 2014. **Dr. Jeffords** clarified the survey underwent changes between 2014 and 2016. While use may appear to have dropped during that time period, and subsequently increased between 2016 and 2018, she stated a more accurate indicator of trends is represented when comparing 2014 and 2018 data.
- During the presentation on engagement in risky behaviors, **Mr. Greg McKay** shared the belief that many children and teens misunderstand the term betting and may report this behavior when the child is not actually legitimately gambling. He also stated the term “fighting” is not specific and can be interpreted differently to among the youth completing the survey. **Dr. Jeffords** cautioned over-interpretation of the data, as collection relied on self-reporting.
- **Mr. McKay** asked what is being done with the data. **Dr. Jeffords** stated the data is being taken to the community, to groups like the AJJC, and asking for member input. She stated in some circumstances, the information is being used to provide additional insight into already existing areas of concern.
- **Ms. Dorothy Wodraska** asked about the length of the survey related to the number of questions. **Dr. Jeffords** held up a physical example of the survey, demonstrating several pages of questions.
- **Ms. Wodraska** asked how long the survey takes to complete. **Dr. Jeffords** suggested the time allotted depends on the grade level of the students. **Ms. Wodraska** expressed concern about the accuracy of the data, stating there could be some drop off, if the survey is long or text heavy.
- **Dr. Quinn** asked if there is a validation for the survey to measure over- or under-reporting. **Dr. Jeffords** shared her team is small and using limited resources, thus a validation has not been possible. She invited any available or interested researchers to volunteer to complete a control.
- **Mr. McKay** asked what has caused participation in the survey to drop while the population of Arizona has increased. **Dr. Jeffords** reiterated that data collection is a balancing act. Researchers must consider the questions held by stakeholders along with the level of investment needed from respondents. She acknowledged the length of the survey can have a significant impact on outcomes.

- **Ms. Phelps** asked how the survey is marketed to schools. **Dr. Jeffords** advised that her team will table at events attended by school administrators to promote the survey.
- **Dr. Quinn** asked how many students do not take the survey. **Dr. Jeffords** stated it is not known how many students did not take the survey.
- **Mr. Jeff Hood** asked if there is a way to incentivize participation. **Dr. Jeffords** reflected on the comments by reiterating that representation is important, but that more participation is not necessarily better.
- **Ms. Wodraska** asked if the training provided to teachers prior to administration of the survey is sensitive to the dynamics inherent in teacher/student relationships, taking into account that some students may not feel comfortable being honest in their responses. **Dr. Jeffords** discussed the consent forms used and the instructions provided that accompany the survey booklets, but that she was unsure of the specific language that is used to speak with the students. She emphasized the survey was designed with standardization and uniformity in mind.
- **Mr. Joseph Kelroy** asked whether schools receive follow up to address the issues highlighted in the survey results and if one individual school has been surveyed to compare findings to the larger data pool. **Dr. Jeffords** explained a more narrow focus requires different protections to ensure anonymity, and this has not been done but can be considered in the future.
- **Mr. Earl Newton** asked if there is a preference between online or paper delivery of the tool, citing his students would become less fatigued by an online survey. He asked what percentage of surveys is completed online versus on paper. **Dr. Jeffords** stated she did not know the breakdown, but this is something she could look into.
- While discussing the survey takeaways, **Mr. James Molina** asked if the data available through the online portal can be narrowed to focus on children involved with foster care or juvenile justice. **Dr. Jeffords** stated it might be possible to control for adverse childhood experiences, but not specifically for foster care. She stated any requests for data would be accommodated by the office. She also shared examples of various custom reports available online through the data portal.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, clarified the next iteration of the survey will be conducted in 2020. She asked when the final version would be complete. **Dr. Jeffords** stated her office has one year to complete the next version of the survey.
- **Ms. Dodge** asked if the Arizona Youth Survey 2018 data is available online. **Dr. Jeffords** affirmed the survey is housed on the ACJC website.

Trauma Informed Approaches in Juvenile Corrections

- **Dr. Shannon Hendrickson**, clinical director at the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, provided a detailed overview of the department's current programming and treatment services for juveniles in their care or under their supervision in the community.
- **Dr. Hendrickson** emphasized how the department incorporates trauma-informed approaches in both the programming provided for the youth they serve and training provided to the agency's staff.
- **Dr. Hendrickson** outlined how the assessments conducted at intake are used to provide the most appropriate level of treatment to address the juvenile's needs, which includes addressing the root causes of behaviors regardless of whether the behavior led to the specific offense of which the youth was committed.
- **Dr. Hendrickson** also described areas the department will continue to bring a greater trauma-informed emphasis, including training, policies, and re-entry planning.
- **Ms. Christina Schopen** asked what the ratio is between clinicians and wards. **Dr. Hendrickson** and **Mr. Hood** estimated the ratio is approximately 1:10. **Dr. Hendrickson** added she also has Masters and Doctoral interns on staff.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, asked for the clinical staff attrition rate. **Dr. Hendrickson** admitted several staff have left for various reasons.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, asked about correctional officer turnover. **Mr. Hood** shared the facility had 100% attrition of correctional officers in hired in the previous year. He shared supervisors are manning posts to cover vacancies. He expects with recently approved pay rate increases, the department will be able to

revise their hiring processes and improve access to higher skilled recruitment pools. He identified ex-military and educators as potential recruits.

- **Dr. Quinn** emphasized, in addition to concerns inside of the correctional facility and clinic, the department must also manage an onsite school. **Mr. Hood** and **Dr. Hendrickson** shared that in the past the school was run in a way that was unpredictable. They shared they spent about six to eight months assessing and planning improvements. Today, the students attend classes in the morning and then go to group therapy in the afternoons. This has increased participation and engagement in group sessions.
- **Dr. Quinn** asked at what time students begin school. **Dr. Hendrickson** estimated students begin classes at 7:30 a.m. and end school by 1:00 p.m.
- **Dr. Quinn** referenced a journal article in which it stated adolescents experience improved learning later in the morning. **Dr. Quinn** then asked for the average detention stay. **Dr. Hendrickson** indicated the average stay is seven to eight months. **Mr. Hood** stated detention periods vary by student and by circumstances. **Dr. Hendrickson** shared if a student completes all requirements, it could take a minimum of six months to achieve behavioral changes.
- **Mr. Hood** compared juvenile detention to adult incarceration. He stated in juvenile centers there is “never enough time” and in adult facilities the challenge is keeping inmates busy.
- **Dr. Thomas** stated the clinical program is ambitious. He asked if the department conducts any post-release surveys to track progress besides recidivism. He also asked how efforts are coordinated with probation or parole officers. **Dr. Hendrickson** indicated exit surveys are conducted. **Mr. Hood** stated parolees are tracked until they complete their services or “age out”. No additional follow-up is conducted.
- **Mr. Molina** asked if any of the training provided to clinical or correctional staff can be opened up to group home staff. **Mr. Hood** stated he would not be able to offer training to outside community members that is paid by facility funds. If free trainings are offered, however, he stated he would be open to collaboration.
- **Dr. Hendrickson** stated she would exchange contact information with **Mr. Molina** following the meeting and provide him with resources to train his staff.

Interstate Deputy Compact Administrator

- **Mr. Hood** advised the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission, acting as the state council for interstate juvenile supervision, of their role to approve the designation of an incoming deputy compact administrator.
- **Mr. Hood** introduced Howard Wykes as the proposed incoming interstate deputy compact administrator. **Mr. Hood** stated Mr. Wykes’ appointment will give him the authority to act as the Arizona voting representative on the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.
- **Mr. Wykes** introduced himself to the commission and provided a summary of his professional background.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, requested a motion to approve **Mr. Hood’s** selection of Mr. Wykes to the role of interstate deputy compact administrator.
 - **Ms. Dorothy Wodraska** moved to approve Mr. Wykes as the interstate deputy compact administrator.
 - **Dr. Robert Thomas** seconded the motion.
- The motion passed with no dissenting votes.

AJJC Committee Reports

Children’s Justice Committee

- **Ms. Schopen** shared that the committee is currently working on a document that provides clear language to public and providers that describes the various degrees of trauma-informed certification in the context of its application to treatment and programming.
- **Ms. Schopen** also stated the committee is looking at using an online application to facilitate peer evaluation and support to dedicated forensic interviewers. Mr. Schopen stated it can be challenging for professionals located in rural areas to gain access to training and technical assistance, especially if they are the only dedicated forensic interviewer in their respective county. The facilitation of an online platform would allow these professionals to receive support without the logistical barriers associated with in-person consultation. .

- **Ms. Nannetti** acknowledged the lack of peer support for rural-based forensic interviewers is a problem and she thanked Ms. Schopen for her time and dedication to address this issue.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee

- **Ms. Gándara** advised of the committee name change from DMC to the Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee to align with the language used in the federal reauthorization.
- **Ms. Gándara** also discussed completing the committee's scope of work and the selection of Pinal County as the jurisdiction that will be monitored in the federal report.
- **Ms. Gándara** stated the committee reviewed and provided feedback on the data sharing crosswalk developed by ASU Intern Livia Finman.

Staff Updates

Title II Application

- **Mr. Steve Selover** advised the compliance report and racial and ethnic disparities report were submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in March. Mr. Selover stated that based on the data, the state will likely be deemed in compliance of the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Children's Justice Act Grant

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, shared her experience as an attendee at the Children's Justice Coordinator national meeting and the National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. **Ms. Nannetti** shared various topics learned including the use of Title IV-E funding, one state's mobile application for assessing child abuse, a pilot shelter program for non-detained youth pending search for placement with a guardian, and a video on brain development recommended by a program from Colorado.
- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, also shared how other states use Children's Justice Act grant funds, stating that many use it strictly for training.
- **Mr. Selover**, speaking for Ms. Rebecca Chesley, provided an update on the Children's Justice Act grant programs, advising that current subgrantees' contracts were renewed in January for their third of funding.
- **Mr. Selover** shared additional updates, including that the Children's Justice Act federal application is due May 31 and that the current year Advanced Forensic Interviewing Training (AFIT) curriculum will incorporate a component for interviewing adults victims of sexual assault.

Upcoming Meeting Dates

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, advised of the next meeting date scheduled September 5 and asked members to reference the list of upcoming meeting dates provided in their meeting packets to ensure they are added to their calendars.

Call to the Public

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, made a call to the public. No comments from public members were made.

Adjournment

- **Ms. Nannetti**, Chair, called for a motion to adjourn.
 - **Ms. Christina Schopen** moved to adjourn the meeting
 - **Mr. James Molina** seconded the motion.
- Motion carried with no dissenting votes. Meeting adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

Dated May 3, 2019
Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission
Submitted by Steve Selover
Program Administrator, GOYFF