



**State of Arizona  
Fiscal Year 2018  
Three-Year Plan Program Narrative**

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**TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM  
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT**

Submitted to the:

**US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION  
MAY 2018**

by:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF YOUTH, FAITH AND FAMILY**

and the

**ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION**



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**FY 2018 FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM GMS REGISTRATION**

The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family registered for solicitation of the OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grant program on February 15, 2018 through the Office of Justice Program's Grant Management System. The Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424) form was completed on May 7, 2018.

**ASSURANCE AND CERTIFICATIONS**

The Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family has reviewed and accepted the "Assurances and Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsible Matters; and the Drug Free Workplace Requirement" as outlined in the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Formula Grants Program Announcement.

## **Program Narrative**

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### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE**

#### **System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System**

Arizona's juvenile justice system includes a diverse array of services and programming. In order to adequately address the complex needs of youth in the system, agencies and systems must collaborate. An understanding of the structure and function of the system, as well as an analysis of current trends, provides the basic framework to move forward in developing solutions that address emerging issues and fill service gaps.

#### **Arizona's Juvenile Court System**

Arizona's formal juvenile justice system consists of fifteen county juvenile courts and probation departments as well as the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). Youth ages eight to seventeen are processed through this system for committing delinquent or incorrigible offenses (see Exhibit A). The Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division (AOC/JJSD) provides administrative support and oversight for the following county juvenile justice programs: diversion, standard probation, intensive probation and treatment. The AOC/JJSD serves as the coordinating agency for policy, service contracts and payments to treatment providers that comprise the continuum of treatment services authorized or ordered by the juvenile courts. The AOC/JJSD is also responsible for management of state appropriations allocated to fund these treatment and probation efforts. The AOC/JJSD regularly collaborates with the counties in developing and monitoring of budgets and programming to deliver these services. Arizona law requires juveniles placed in out-of-home residential care funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act receive protections specified in sections 471–475 of the Act, including a case plan and case plan review.

#### **Juvenile Courts and Probation Departments**

In Arizona, county juvenile probation departments operate under the authority of a presiding juvenile court judge. Each presiding juvenile court judge has the authority to appoint the chief juvenile probation officer or director of juvenile court services. This position supervises the county probation department. County probation departments provide diversion, court/probation services, treatment and short-term detention to youth who come into the juvenile justice system. Juveniles who must comply with specific terms and conditions as a result of committing a delinquent or incorrigible (status) offense are assigned to a probation officer. Probation officers monitor and supervise youth during the intervention phase of the continuum. Typically, services progress from less restrictive to more restrictive consequences.

#### **Detention**

Juvenile detention centers provide the temporary and safe custody of juveniles. A juvenile may be detained pending a court hearing or as a dispositional option as ordered by the court. Arizona has twelve juvenile detention centers: two in Maricopa County and one each in ten other counties. Apache, Gila, Greenlee, Navajo and La Paz counties have contractual agreements to use juvenile facilities in adjacent counties. During the 2017 fiscal year, 4,190 juveniles were detained at least once in a juvenile detention center. The presiding judges of the juvenile courts are statutorily responsible for the supervision of detention centers, which are primarily supported

by their respective county governments. The AOC/JJSD has administrative authority over all the courts and court programs, including juvenile detention centers. This essentially means that the state contributes the majority of program funding, as well as provides administrative oversight, to the detention facilities.

Juvenile detention centers are required to comply with statewide policies and procedures outlined in the Arizona Juvenile Detention Standards, established in 2009. Secure juvenile facilities must implement these best practice standards to guide operational, environmental and admissions procedures. Juvenile detention personnel are mandated by the state to receive specialized training that prepares them to serve and address the special needs of youth as stated in Standard I B 3 of the Arizona Juvenile Detention Standards. Periodic inspections are conducted by the AOC/JJSD to ensure compliance. In addition, each juvenile detention facility offers services beyond providing secure housing to detained juveniles. These services include education, healthcare, nutrition, recreation and family visitation. Many facilities also provide behavioral health services such as parenting skills classes, anger management classes and substance abuse treatment.

### **Diversion**

Diversion is a process that allows a juvenile to avoid the formal court process and instead receive a referral alleging an adjusted offense if the juvenile complies with one or more conditions. To adjust means to dispose of a case without the juvenile being required to appear in court. If a referral is adjusted, a petition is not filed. A petition is a document filed by the county attorney that seeks to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent or incorrigible child.

The goal of diversion is to direct youth away from formal court proceedings by assigning a set of conditions. When these conditions are successfully completed, further court action is avoided. Diversion referrals come from the police, schools and parents. Only youth that acknowledge responsibility for their actions are eligible. Chronic felony offenders, violent felony offenders and those arrested for drunk driving are not eligible for diversion.

Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) § 8-321 specifies the consequences that a juvenile probation officer may assign to diverted youth. The probation officer has the discretion to determine which and how many consequences will be assigned. Options include unpaid community service work, restitution to the victim(s), monetary penalties, counseling programs, outpatient rehabilitation programs and educational programs that address delinquency and substance abuse. Probation departments, service providers or nonprofit community organizations can deliver these services.

### **Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections**

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) operates and maintains Adobe Mountain School, a secure care facility for the custody, treatment and education of committed juveniles. Each juvenile committed to ADJC receives programming appropriate to the juvenile's age, needs, abilities and committed offenses. Programming includes education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care and recreation. In addition, treatment groups and specialized housing units serve juveniles with histories of violence, substance abuse and/or sexual offenses. Each housing unit is staffed with a program supervisor, a caseworker and youth correctional officers to supervise youth and monitor their treatment plan. In addition, ADJC employs and contracts with health care professionals who manage and deliver direct services, including medical, dental and psychiatric services to committed youth.

## **Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problem (Youth Crime) and Needs**

The Arizona state advisory group, the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC), utilizes the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) as a major resource for data to analyze juvenile crime and develop priority areas for funding. The data for this report is extracted each year from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTSaz). JOLTSaz is the automated, statewide juvenile court information management system, which has been operational within Arizona for over thirty-five years. Each county actively participates in collecting and maintaining data for JOLTSaz (iCIS in Maricopa County) to ensure quality and accuracy. The number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors such as legislative actions, law enforcement and prosecutorial practices and the population size of youth in Arizona between eight and 17 years old.

### **Juvenile Arrests**

Juvenile arrests in Arizona automatically generate a referral to the juvenile court. As a result, juvenile referrals are the first decision point tracked in the juvenile justice system.

### **Juvenile Referrals**

Arizona has seen a decrease in juvenile activity over the past several years, despite a continued increase in the juvenile population. The data below reflects the characteristics of youth who came in contact with the juvenile court system in fiscal year (FY) 2017 (July 1, 2016–June 30, 2017). The juveniles counted in the data provided are those who had a report submitted to the juvenile court alleging that the youth committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies and individuals requesting the juvenile court's involvement in response to the youth's conduct. Referrals are made up of "paper referrals", issued as citations, or police reports to the juvenile court ("physical referrals"), in which the juvenile is physically brought to the court.

In 2017, there were approximately 969,000 youth ages eight to 17 in Arizona. In FY 2017, 22,409 juveniles were referred at least once to Arizona's juvenile courts. This represents approximately one in every 43 juveniles. The number of youth referred to the juvenile court in FY 2017 represents a 3.4% decrease from FY 2016 and a 24% decrease since FY 2013. Of the total youth referred in 2017, 67% were male, and 51% were 16 or 17 years of age. As with most contact points within the system, the majority of the race/ethnicity makeup of youth referred were white (Caucasian) and Hispanic. The most common offense types include public peace offenses (i.e., disorderly conduct, trespassing, driving under the influence) and felony and misdemeanor drug offenses at 20% and 14%, respectively. Aside from administrative offenses, obstruction of justice offenses (i.e., probation violation, failure to appear, resisting arrest) account for the lowest number of referrals at 8.27%. Status offenses make up 12% of all juvenile's referred, which is an 18% decrease from the previous year.

Table 1.1 Juveniles Referred by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	14,943	66.68%
Female	7,466	33.32%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,409</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 1.3 Juveniles Referred by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	110	0.49%
9	190	0.85%
10	309	1.38%
11	499	2.23%
12	952	4.25%
13	1,810	8.08%
14	2,861	12.77%
15	4,051	18.08%
16	5,012	22.37%
17	6,379	28.47%
Unknown	236	1.05%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,409</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 1.2 Juveniles Referred by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7,800	34.81%
African American	2,678	11.95%
White	9,872	44.05%
Native American	1,175	5.24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	92	0.41%
Other	53	0.24%
Unknown	739	3.30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,409</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 1.4 Juveniles Referred by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,956	8.73%
Felonies Against Property	2,058	9.18%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,854	8.27%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	2,864	12.78%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	3,193	14.25%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,562	20.36%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2,818	12.58%
Status Offense	2,619	11.69%
Administrative	485	2.16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,409</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Juvenile Diversion

The county attorney decides whether or not to file a petition. When a petition against a juvenile is not filed, it is either referred to diversion or dismissed. With few exceptions outlined in state statute, all counties in Arizona are able to provide youth an opportunity to be diverted from formal court processing.

The graph below represents the number of juveniles diverted from formal court proceedings. In FY 2017, 9,962 youth were diverted. Of these youth, 63% were male, 44% were Caucasian and 69% were enrolled in school. As with most contact points within the system, school information is limited due to the court's lack of oversight and control over academic data.

Table 2.1 Juveniles Diverted by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	6,228	62.52%
Female	3,734	37.48%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 2.2 Juveniles Referred by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,634	36.48%
African American	1,077	10.81%
White	4,365	43.82%
Native American	510	5.12%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0.47%
Other	31	0.31%
Unknown	298	2.99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 2.3 Number Diverted by Education Status, FY17		
STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	6,858	68.84%
Not Enrolled	465	4.67%
Expelled	20	0.20%
Suspended	44	0.44%
Withdrawn	15	0.15%
Graduated	34	0.34%
GED Program	3	0.03%
Unknown	2,523	25.33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

## Juvenile Petitions

A petition is filed in juvenile court by the county attorney to allege that a child is delinquent or incorrigible. This document begins the formal juvenile court process and includes what charges the state will bring against the juvenile. If a petition is filed and proceeds through adjudication, the juvenile may receive a penalty only, standard or intensive probation, residential community placement or placement in juvenile corrections. In FY 2017, the number of juveniles receiving petitions slightly decreased from the previous year, dropping by 2.4%.

Table 3.1 Juveniles Petitioned by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	5,781	75.16%
Female	1,911	24.84%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 3.2 Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,862	37.21%
African American	1,141	14.83%
White	2,985	38.81%
Native American	534	6.94%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.29%
Other	18	0.23%
Unknown	130	1.69%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 3.3 Juveniles Petitions by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,237	16.08%
Felonies Against Property	1,523	19.80%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,546	20.10%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	834	10.84%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	929	12.08%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	806	10.48%
Misdemeanors Against Property	603	7.84%
Status Offense	196	2.55%
Administrative	18	0.23%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

### Juvenile Detention

Counties in Arizona are responsible for maintaining the secure custody of juveniles in need of a restricted environment for their own protection and/or the safety of the community that is separate from an adult jail or lockup. In FY 2017, 4,190 youth were

detained at least once. Juveniles detained due to a referral numbered 2,362. The remaining juveniles were detained without a referral and include warrants, courtesy holds for other jurisdictions and probation consequences. Use of detention was positively correlated with a child's increase in age, and three out of four juveniles detained were male. The most common offense type for a youth to be detained is felony against persons. Hispanic youth made up the largest ethnic group held in detention.

Table 4.1 Juveniles Detained by Sex, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	3,296	78.66%
Female	894	21.34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 4.2 Juveniles Detained by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	2	0.05%
10	12	0.29%
11	27	0.64%
12	74	1.77%
13	198	4.73%
14	439	10.48%
15	769	18.35%
16	1,108	26.44%
17	1,523	36.35%
Unknown	38	0.91%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



Table 4.3 Juveniles Detained by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,647	39.31%
African American	645	15.39%
White	1,500	35.80%
Native American	316	7.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.36%
Other	11	0.26%
Unknown	56	1.34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 4.4 Juveniles Detained by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	886	22.90%
Felonies Against Property	297	12.98%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	521	32.82%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	131	9.16%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	233	8.40%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	190	8.78%
Misdemeanors Against Property	45	0.76%
Status Offense	16	1.91%
Administrative	43	2.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

### Standard and Intensive Probation

Juveniles placed on standard probation receive a personalized treatment plan and must comply with specific rules and conditions including, but not limited to, mandated curfews, drug testing, school

attendance or community service. If terms are not met, or if the child continues to commit delinquent acts, the juvenile probation officer may impose a series of graduated sanctions to encourage greater compliance. Sanctions may include intensive probation, detention or commitment to juvenile corrections. The percentage of petitioned juveniles receiving standard probation dipped to 49% of all petitions filed, a three percent decrease from the previous year.

Table 5.1 Standard Probation by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	2,903	77.52%
Female	842	22.48%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 5.2 Standard Probation by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	1	0.03%
9	1	0.03%
10	2	0.05%
11	17	0.45%
12	60	1.60%
13	185	4.94%
14	459	12.26%
15	714	19.07%
16	1,031	27.53%
17	1,265	33.78%
Unknown	10	0.27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 5.3 Standard Probation by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,352	36.10%
African American	488	13.03%
White	1,579	42.16%
Native American	257	6.86%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.48%
Other	6	0.16%
Unknown	45	1.20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 5.4 Standard Probation by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	800	21.36%
Felonies Against Property	557	14.87%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	746	19.92%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	324	8.65%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	597	15.94%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	383	10.23%
Misdemeanors Against Property	263	7.02%
Status Offense	12	0.32%
Administrative	63	1.68%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a program instituted to increase supervision for adjudicated youth while allowing them to remain at home. This is often seen as an effective alternative to more costly sanctions such as detention or corrections. Juveniles who participate in JIPS

are usually monitored more closely by their probation and surveillance officer with mandated drug testing or increased participation in structured activities.

In FY 2017, 85% of youth placed on JIPS were male. Making up nearly one-half of the total 877 JIPS placements were felony technical violations (i.e., probation or parole violations, contempt of court, resisting arrest, escape). Eleven percent of youth petitioned in FY 2017 participated in JIPS. This is a decrease of two percent from FY16.

Table 6.1 Intensive Probation by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	746	85.06%
Female	131	14.94%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 6.2 Intensive Probation by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.11%
12	5	0.57%
13	20	2.28%
14	89	10.15%
15	187	21.32%
16	245	27.94%
17	326	37.17%
Unknown	4	0.46%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 6.3 Intensive Probation by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	410	46.75%
African American	134	15.28%
White	268	30.56%
Native American	50	5.70%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.23%
Other	1	0.11%
Unknown	12	1.37%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 6.4 Intensive Probation by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	163	18.59%
Felonies Against Property	203	23.15%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	410	46.75%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	20	2.28%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	38	4.33%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	20	2.28%
Misdemeanors Against Property	14	1.60%
Status Offense	1	.11%
Administrative	8	0.91%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

### Penalty Only

Adjudicated juveniles may be given a disposition of penalty only in lieu of diversion, probation or commitment. This may include fines, community restitution or participation in a treatment program.

In FY 2017, the majority of penalty only dispositions are consistent with other stages within the system in that the majority are male, charged with obstruction of justice offenses and are more common with juveniles in their late teens. However, Hispanic youth were the largest ethnic group to receive this disposition. In addition, penalty only was only juvenile justice system decision point in FY 2017 to demonstrate an increase in the number of involved juveniles compared to the previous year. This is the second consecutive year this decision point has shown an increase.

Table 7.1 Penalty Only by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	380	75.40%
Female	124	24.60%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 7.2 Penalty Only by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	3	0.60%
10	2	0.40%
11	2	0.40%
12	4	0.79%
13	21	4.17%
14	34	6.75%
15	48	9.52%
16	96	19.05%
17	293	58.13%
Unknown	1	0.20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 7.3 Penalty Only by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	232	46.03%
African American	68	13.49%
White	158	31.35%
Native American	33	6.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.40%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	11	2.18%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 7.4 Penalty Only by Most Serious Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	51	10.12%
Felonies Against Property	46	9.13%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	118	23.41%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	60	11.90%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	99	19.64%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	83	16.47%
Misdemeanors Against Property	45	8.93%
Status Offense	1	0.20%
Administrative	1	0.20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

### Juvenile Corrections

When additional treatment and restrictive care is needed, the juvenile court may commit an adjudicated child to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). These youth receive programming suitable to the juvenile's age, needs, abilities and committing offenses, whether they are

placed in confinement or released to their community on parole.

In FY 2017, three percent of youth petitioned were committed to ADJC. Ninety-five percent of commitments were male, and Hispanic youth made up the largest ethnic group. The majority of juveniles committed to corrections had obstruction of justice as their most serious offense. However, most possessed a history of additional complaints and adjudications that attributed to the decision to place the youth into ADJC custody.

Table 8.1 Juveniles Committed by Gender, FY17		
SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	207	94.95%
Female	11	5.05%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 8.2 Juveniles Committed by Age, FY17		
AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	13	5.96%
15	34	15.60%
16	72	33.03%
17	99	45.41%
Unknown	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 8.3 Juveniles Committed by Race, FY17		
RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	106	48.62%
African American	42	19.27%
White	61	27.98%
Native American	7	3.21%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.46%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	1	0.46%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 8.4 Juveniles Committed by Offense Type, FY17		
OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	49	22.48%
Felonies Against Property	30	13.76%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	102	46.79%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	7	3.21%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	26	11.93%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	4	1.83%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 17

### Recent Trends

Over the past decade, the number of children entering the juvenile justice system has dropped precipitously year after year. The continuous reduction in referrals to the system has led to a decrease of youth

involved in most subsequent decision points. While there is no definitively agreed upon reason for this trend, many experts believe that prevention and data-driven reforms are likely factors that have contributed to the reduced numbers.

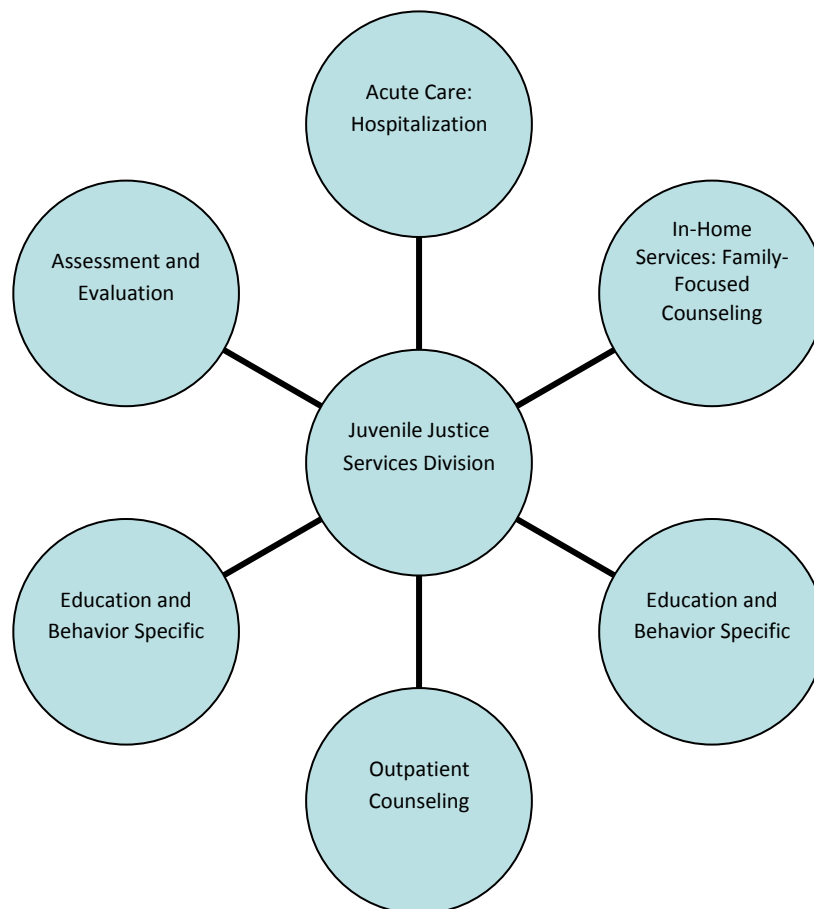
Table 9.1 Juveniles Committed by Offense Type, FY17	
DECISION POINT	% CHANGE
Referrals	53% Decrease
Diversion	47% Decrease
Petitions	58% Decrease
Detention	65% Decrease
Standard Probation	62% Decrease
Intensive Probation	52% Decrease
Penalty Only	12% Increase

As Table 9.1 demonstrates, penalty only is the single stage within the juvenile justice system that has been trending upward. This could be due to a recent increase in use of this disposition in lieu of more traditional and long-term responses, such as probation or diversion, to delinquent acts. It is also interesting to note that Pima County has led the state during the past several years in issuing penalty only dispositions, surpassing the most populous county, Maricopa, in FY 2013 and increasing its usage ever since. Regardless of this upward trend, penalty only remains a relatively sparingly used intervention within the system, accounting for only two percent of total referrals in FY 2017.

## Treatment Programming

Unsurprisingly, many youth involved in the juvenile justice system are in need of services to address behavioral health and other issues that may inhibit their ability to lead stable and successful lives. Based on an assessment of the child's needs, a treatment plan is developed and used to facilitate appropriate services which may include outpatient or residential programming. In addition, services may be provided in a community or confinement setting based on the child's current placement status.

Juvenile probation and juvenile corrections expedite the facilitation of treatment programming to systems-involved youth. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC/JJSD) Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) contracts with and monitors programs that are utilized through the county courts and probation departments that cover the range of intervention needed, from acute hospitalization to outpatient counseling. It is the goal for the juvenile justice system to ensure that all youth in Arizona have access to these services. However, some rural areas within the state may lack sufficient resources for adequate programming. This presents a challenge for some youth and families who face barriers that limit access to treatment. While transportation and relocation to jurisdictions equipped with needed services are usually available options, this can delay services and even remove a child from his or her community, which creates an additional burden and further stress for system-involved families.

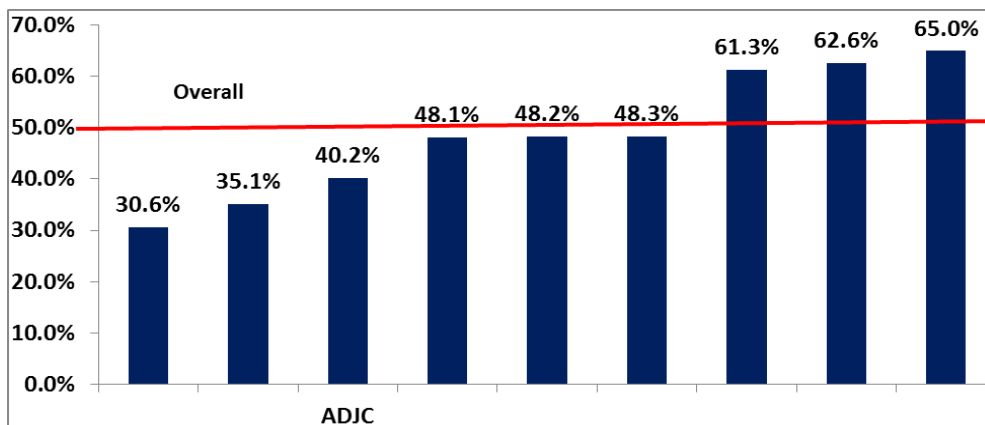


Similar to the JJSD, the ADJC provides services to youth in their care that is delegated through the child’s treatment plan based on a thorough assessment. In many cases, youth are committed to ADJC due to unsuccessfully completing their terms of probation due to non-compliance or the commitment of new offenses. Therefore, youth in ADJC custody are typically higher risk and have greater needs. The most common issue experienced by committed youth is substance abuse.

<b>Table 10.1 Percentage of Issues Common Among Committed Juveniles, FY17</b>	
<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
<b>Serious Mental Illness</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
<b>Gang Involvement</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
<b>Special Education</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
<b>Dually Adjudicated</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

ADJC provides various treatment programs to youth in their care both in confinement and community settings. Programs include Aggression Replacement Training, a cognitive behavioral health intervention that seeks to reduce aggression and violent behavior; Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT); a substance abuse curriculum named Seven Challenges; Sex Trafficking Awareness and Recovery; and Victim Offender Recovery, a program that allows a crime victim to meet with the offender in a controlled environment and engage in a purposeful discussion.

Recidivism is often tracked differently among agencies. ADJC measures recidivism utilizing a three-year return to custody rate. During the past four years that the department has used this method, approximately two-thirds of youth have not returned to juvenile or adult corrections within three years of their release from ADJC. Despite serving a high-risk population, ADJC has maintained lower recidivism rates compared with other states, ranking third among nine total states that utilize the same data measures.



## **Adverse Childhood Experiences**

Over the past decade, research has validated the negative impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), which are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being.<sup>1</sup> In a report compiled by America's Health Rankings, Arizona's population has the highest number of children who have experienced two or more ACEs. This is significant as the more ACEs an individual has, the greater the risk for complications that can lead to violence and victimization for youth and adults. The prevalence of children affected by ACEs affirms that large numbers of youth are coming to school every day with toxic stress. This indicates there is a great need for the inclusion of trauma-informed practices to not only be used in behavioral health programs, but to daily school instruction and discipline as well.

## **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The Arizona Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) is the state planning agency designated by the governor to supervise the development of the Three-Year Plan. The state advisory group, the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC), provides valuable input and oversight to address the state's juvenile justice needs (refer to Exhibit B). Each year, the AJJC meets to discuss the state's priorities for the upcoming year. Various stakeholders, including representatives from local courts, educational agencies and non-profit organizations, participate in the state planning meeting to provide their perspective and input. This feedback assists the AJJC in designating priorities that are responsive to current statewide needs.

**Goal 1: Implement trauma-informed juvenile delinquency prevention by supporting evidence-based interventions that meet the needs of youth through collaboration with schools and other systems that offer youth services.**

### **Program Purpose Area 6 – Delinquency Prevention**

The AJJC was provided with data that identified the referral process as the beginning of the trajectory for juveniles entering the justice system. While this number has been significantly reduced over the past ten years, the state must be vigilant in deterring children from committing acts that lead them to system involvement. Trauma-informed interventions in schools and other settings that increase resiliency factors that help children cope with toxic stress should contribute to the reduction of risky behaviors and aid them to achieve social and academic success.

Objective 1: In FY 2019, increase academic success in targeted school districts.

#### **Activities**

1. Collaborate with the ACES Consortium to help schools identify students with high ACEs scores.

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<sup>1</sup> Felitti, V.J., Anda, R.F., Nordenberg, D., Williamson, D.F., Spitz, A.M., Edwards, V., & Koss, M. P. (1998) Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. American journal of Preventive Medicine 14(4), 245-258.



2. Conduct staffings for students that exhibit high ACEs scores to ensure academic needs are met.
3. Link students and their families with appropriate mental health resources when appropriate.
4. Provide pre-arrest diversion in schools to prevent school suspensions and potential entry into the juvenile justice system.

Objective 2: In FY 2019, increase positive social engagement among students in targeted school districts.

#### Activities

1. Provide evidence-based prevention programming to school districts.
2. Train school faculty to use trauma-informed approaches when handling student behavior issues.
3. Link students and their families with appropriate mental health resources when appropriate.

Objective 3: In FY 2019, promote trauma-informed practices for systems that serve youth.

#### Activities

1. Establish the Children's Justice Committee to develop scope for AJJC involvement in trauma-informed juvenile delinquency prevention.
2. Analyze current data trends and report back to the AJJC.
3. Conduct outreach, speaking engagements and other events to promote trauma-informed practices.

### **Goal 2: Maintain compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Separation and Jail Removal core requirements of the JJDP Act.**

#### **Program Purpose Area 19 – Compliance Monitoring**

Compliance violations under Sections 223(a) (11), (12) and (13) of the JJDP Act of 2002 have decreased in recent years. The data demonstrates that fewer status offenders are being detained, and in general, fewer are penetrating deep into the juvenile justice system. However, Compliance Monitoring is identified as a priority of the three-year plan as compliance with the core requirements is the fundamental function of the state advisory group. Continued funding to support goals and objectives included in the state's plan is contingent on compliance with the core protections; therefore, the need to monitor and address barriers to achieving compliance with the JJDP Act will continue to be a top priority in Arizona.

**Objective 1:** Achieve de minimis compliance rate with DSO, Separation and Jail Removal core requirements.

#### Activities

1. Address violations with follow up reporting mechanism.
2. Provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies.

3. Submit completed compliance monitoring report by established due date.
4. Submit compliance monitoring annual report to the executive and legislative bodies.

Objective 2: Annually conduct on-site JJDP A compliance inspections with one-third of state and local law enforcement agencies.

#### Activities

1. Develop on-site inspection schedule with agencies listed by geographic area.
2. Schedule inspections allowing for visiting maximum number of sites in allotted time.

Objective 3: Achieve data collection from 100% of required reporting facilities in the state.

#### Activities

1. Provide frequent and consistent correspondence to reporting agencies.
2. Reply to agency questions as necessary.
3. Target on-site inspections with agencies that report inconsistently.

**Goal 3: Provide statewide leadership in the state's efforts for reducing DMC and reporting this work using the reduction model to OJJDP as mandated by the JJDP Act.**

### **Program Purpose Area 21 – Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Statewide court data demonstrates racial and ethnic disparities exist among the various contact points within the juvenile justice system. The state must continue to address this disproportionality by utilizing the DMC reduction model to continuously identify, assess and implement interventions to ensure the system treats all youth fairly and equally.

Objective 1: Review data to identify where DMC exists and the extent of disparities with targeted jurisdictions.

#### Activities

1. Work with the AOC/JJSD to obtain and review relevant DMC data.
2. Collect and review data from smaller jurisdictions, such as by zip codes.
3. Work with individual counties to monitor their data collection and review.

Objective 2: Utilize the DMC assessment findings to develop strategies and initiatives for reducing DMC.

#### Activities

1. Convene the AJJC DMC Committee to review the DMC assessment findings and recommendations
2. Develop scope of work that addresses one or more recommendations listed in the assessment.
3. Report work to the AJJC for input and guidance.

Objective 3: Work with relevant statewide initiatives and the community to increase collaboration.

#### Activities

1. Assign representatives of relevant DMC initiatives and community partners on the AJJC DMC Committee.
2. Develop plan for connecting the public with efforts to reduce DMC.
3. Report work to the AJJC for input and guidance.

### **Goal 4: Support juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention with Arizona's Native American communities.**

Many of Arizona's Native American communities lack resources due to their location in rural areas and fewer economic opportunities as compared with non-native cities and towns. This, in addition to this population's exposure to historical trauma, has undoubtedly contributed to some of the highest ACEs scores in the state. It is not uncommon for native youth to have four or five of the ten standard adverse experiences that can produce toxic stress and lead to a greater possibility of chronic disease, mental illness, victimization and criminogenic risk. It is imperative that the GOYFF and AJJC to provide ongoing support to address juvenile delinquency in tribal communities.

#### **Program Purpose Area 24 – Indian Tribes Programs**

Objective 1: In FY 2019, support youth achievement of school success by increasing academic and positive social engagement in tribal communities.

#### Activities

1. Provide outreach to tribal governments to assess need for trauma-informed programming within their communities.
2. Promote funding opportunities with Title II RFGA to targeted tribal communities.

Objective 2: In FY 2019, AJJC will establish stronger relationships with native communities that will lead to long-standing partnerships.

#### Activities

1. Appropriate Title II allocation for tribal contracts that address juvenile justice in accordance to one or more of the JJDP Act program purpose areas.
2. Appoint tribal member to the AJJC.
3. Include tribal consideration in ongoing efforts to improve juvenile justice system.
4. Engage tribes in maintaining compliance with the JJDP Act.

### **IMPLEMENTATION**

In March 2018, the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) convened a strategic planning meeting, facilitated by the Center for Coordinated Assistance to the States (CCAS), to discuss

priorities of the forthcoming Arizona Three-Year Plan. Throughout the session, the state advisory group members received data that demonstrated the statewide trends related to juvenile justice, including the spectrum from referral to commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The information presented also included an overview of community and confinement-based treatment options for youth in the delinquency system. The data presented during this meeting, in addition to information and recommendations presented by state and local government and non-profit organizations in 2017, helped to inform the group to develop priorities, goals and action steps for the 2018–2021 plan.

### **Goal 1**

Over the next three years, the Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) and AJJC will work to address juvenile justice by maintaining compliance with the core terms and requirements outlined in the JJDP Act of 2002. The state will prioritize compliance with the four core requirements and allocate Title II funds to support initiatives that align with the AJJC and GOYFF priorities. Due to the diminished funds the state has received over the past several years, the AJJC and GOYFF have selected fewer priority areas for Title II funding in the current plan. Arizona will prioritize programs that support trauma-informed interventions to increase resilience and reduce the likelihood youth will enter juvenile justice system. In addition, the state will continue to support compliance with the JJDP Act, including the reduction of racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

The state of Arizona works strategically to address juvenile delinquency to achieve the most ideal outcomes for youth. The JJDP Act Title II funds provide significant support for programs around the state that deliver direct services for youth and families in addition to supporting initiatives that enhance systematic improvements within the state’s juvenile justice system. The GOYFF and AJJC will partner to develop a funding solicitation that targets programs that coordinate trauma-informed services within schools and other settings where children congregate. Priority will be given to proposals from rural and tribal communities, especially those that include mechanisms for improving access to mental health services. Potential grantees will also be instructed to use evidence-based or promising practices to increase resiliency in children, including those youth who have been exposed to trauma and are affected by toxic stress. In addition, proposed programs will be encouraged to integrate gender-specific prevention services and programs that promote access to mental health services will be encouraged.

### **Children’s Justice Committee**

To support trauma-informed justice efforts, the Children’s Justice Committee will be established as the arm of the AJJC to promote and support delinquency prevention through implementation of outreach and awareness activities, ongoing support for programs and the exploration of current research to stay informed of best practices. The Children’s Justice Committee will meet regularly to monitor the progress of Goal 1 objectives and activities.

### **Goal 2**

The GOYFF compliance monitor will continue to lead efforts to ensure Arizona is effectively monitoring for compliance of the DSO, Separation and Jail Removal core requirements. This will be necessary to ensure the state maintains compliance with JJDP Act and will inform the AJJC of barriers to compliance as they arise. While the most recent rates of compliance were

well under the maximum standard established by OJJDP, the state will continue to be vigilant in responding to all compliance violations. The compliance monitor will continue to keep the AJJC informed on the state's status of compliance and will convene an ad-hoc workgroup to address major issues as necessary.

### **Goal 3**

In Arizona, the referral stage within the juvenile justice system is the most consistent point where racial and ethnic disparities exist. It is expected that addressing this issue will lead to the greatest potential for impact, as the referral is the starting point for all subsequent stages within the juvenile justice system. The prevention focus of Goal 1 connects directly with addressing disparities at referral. Communities that house these programs will be monitored for DMC reduction using localized data-sets.

Coordination of efforts is also extremely important. Around the state, there are currently many efforts underway to address DMC. Various initiatives, such as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and others include the reduction of racial disparities in the justice system as a focus. Following the March 2017 Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) training in five counties, DMC reduction plans were developed and standing committees were established to oversee these plans. The AJJC will continue to monitor progress toward each jurisdiction's goal and invite periodic updates from these locations throughout the next three years. The state DMC Coordinator will continue to attend meetings throughout to ensure the GOYFF and AJJC are connected with local efforts.

### **DMC Committee**

Beginning in 2018, the DMC Committee will convene to oversee the state's progress in addressing disparities using the DMC Reduction Model. Adhering to this method ensures the state is reviewing all steps involved in DMC reduction, including identification, assessment and intervention. The DMC Committee will serve as the lead entity within the AJJC for using data to determine where disparities exist and to what degree. In addition, the committee will continue to refer to the DMC assessment recommendations for guidance when promoting interventions throughout the state. Finally, the committee will seek membership that includes community leaders and other stakeholders that will lead to stronger relationships with the public to increase coordination of efforts at the state and local level. Community outreach and awareness will be a primary function of the committee to ensure ongoing, productive dialogue between stakeholders and families directly impacted by DMC.

### **Goal 4**

Arizona is home to 21 federally recognized Native American tribes. The AJJC and GOYFF will increase outreach efforts to tribal communities to support delinquency prevention efforts and other juvenile justice initiatives based on their defined need. The AJJC is currently seeking Native American representation to provide input that includes tribal considerations. Until this objective is completed, the GOYFF will use available resources to engage with Arizona's tribal nations to assess their specific needs and priorities. GOYFF plans to exceed the minimum Title II allocation for tribes mandated by OJJDP to fund quality programming in one or more tribal communities. Once these relationships are established and programs are initiated, the state will

work with the law enforcement agencies of the funded tribal communities to achieve compliance of the JJDP Act four core requirements.

### **Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information**

Every justice agency is required to use the same general information flow model. Each is constrained by the same rules and requirements. For example, arrest must precede booking, booking precedes trial and trial precedes sentencing. The law requires that the criminal process follow certain steps and procedures. The applicable law is found, in part, in Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 13, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, Arizona Rules of Court, and the case law of the United States Supreme Court and the Arizona Courts. In many cases, information flow cannot be changed without making changes to the legal process. However, there are opportunities to share information between systems when appropriate and while following the specific agency requirements for sharing of information.

Information is shared regularly when it does not contain identifying information or anything that might violate confidentiality requirements or regulations. These data are found in regularly published reports such as the *Arizona Juvenile Court Counts*, published by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, or the *Arizona Youth Survey*, published by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. These reports provide the foundation for data driven decision-making for the Three-Year Plan, as well as other strategic plans developed across the juvenile justice system. Reports are easily accessible on various agency websites and shared among epidemiological work groups and/or data sharing work groups.

Gathering juvenile justice information and sharing data across state agencies has been an ongoing development for many years. With the implementation of the upgraded Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTSaz), probation departments from different counties can more efficiently share information to address the needs of youth who contact the juvenile justice system in multiple counties. In 2018, all counties in Arizona will be connected with the updated database, including Maricopa County, which possesses a separate system that was previously incompatible with JOLTSaz. These improvements should greatly enhance data sharing across the state.

Barriers to effective data sharing continue to exist between different systems including juvenile justice, education, child welfare and mental health providers. This especially impacts the state's crossover youth population. These youth are involved in both the juvenile justice and dependency systems and often have very high needs. Arizona is continuing to address the challenge of implementing data sharing policies that allows more effective service delivery for youth and families, without violating the child's privacy rights. In 2017, the Task Force on Crossover Youth Data and Information Sharing was established to issue recommendations for addressing the needs of crossover youth, including appropriate information sharing practices that will lead to better outcomes for the state's at-risk youth. In all, the published report titled *Opening the Door* included 49 recommendations ranging from comprehensive screening procedures for youth entering the juvenile justice system that identifies dependent youth to establishing a crossover youth agency that serves as a point of contact for organizations that work with this population and provides training and assistance for navigating statutes and regulations that govern information sharing.

The AJJC is committed to supporting ongoing efforts to develop and refine mechanisms for comprehensive information sharing. Through support of information sharing projects and initiatives, the AJJC will continue to stay informed on current procedures and will facilitate ongoing dialogue that addresses the collection and exchange of relevant juvenile justice information, including information that can be shared between multiple youth-serving agencies.

## **FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM STAFF**

### **Juvenile Justice Specialist Responsibilities**

The juvenile justice (JJ) specialist serves as the single point of contact for the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP). The position is responsible for oversight of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) as well as assisting in the development of plans to maintain and/or achieve compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The JJ specialist is also responsible for coordinating data collection across state agencies and providing information to the governor, the AJJC, state officials and community partners about the status of compliance and disproportionate minority contact and other juvenile justice issues facing the state. Additionally, the JJ specialist is accountable for facilitating AJJC involvement in the development and ongoing updates of the JJDP Act mandated Three-Year Plan. This position ensures compliance and programmatic reporting is complete and submitted to OJJDP.

The JJ specialist also serves as the program administrator for the Title II Formula Grant and is responsible for creating a competitive solicitation that highlights the purpose areas chosen by the AJJC for local units of government, community agencies and Native American tribes. The position is then responsible for monitoring programs that are funded and provides oversight on program implementation and progress. The program administrator is also responsible for submitting annual program progress reports to OJJDP. In Arizona, the JJ specialist fulfills the duties of the compliance monitor and disproportionate minority contact (DMC) coordinator.

### **Compliance Monitor**

The compliance monitor is responsible for reviewing and logging monthly reports submitted by all reporting agencies. If a violation is noted or found on the report, the compliance monitor contacts the agency to verify the violation and provides assistance to reduce the likelihood such violations occur in the future. This position is also responsible for conducting site visits to all facilities that have the capability of holding juveniles. Ongoing training to law enforcement and detention officers is conducted by the compliance monitor. Training focuses on the JJDP Act, implementation of the core requirements and strategies to ensure compliance. The annual compliance report is prepared and submitted by the compliance monitor.

### **DMC Coordinator**

The role of the DMC coordinator is to address statewide racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. This position works closely with the DMC Committee of the AJJC and other stakeholder groups to disseminate information related to reducing disparities through education and best practice interventions. This position is also responsible for developing and submitting the DMC plan to OJJDP as a portion of the annual compliance monitoring report.

### **Grant Auditor**

The grant auditor is responsible for reviewing budgets proposed during a competitive funding solicitation ensuring items proposed are allowable and allocable. Once awards are made, the grant auditor reviews and processes reimbursement requests that are submitted by the funded programs. The grant auditor also assists the JJ Specialist in developing the budgets submitted to the OJJDP for Title II funds.

### **Formula Grants Management Plan**

Title II Formula Grant activities are overseen by the GOYFF director, the GOYFF deputy director of grants management and the justice programs manager. The JJ specialist, fulfilling all designated duties, reports day-to-day activities directly to the justice programs manager and receives bi-weekly one-on-one supervision from the deputy director. Activities and issues that potentially impact the executive office are reported to the GOYFF director and deputy director. The director serves as the authorized official for accepting awards from Office of Justice Programs, and the director, or deputy director as designated, serves as the authorized signer for Title II certifications.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>% JJDP</b>	<b>Funding Source(s)</b>	<b>Funding Source for Match</b>
Steve Selover	Juvenile Justice Specialist DMC Coordinator Compliance Monitor	100%	JJDP-Program Area 28 JJDP-Program Area 19	State General Fund
Kayleigh Larkins	Grant Auditor	0%	State General Fund (Indirect Pool)	N/A
Maria Fuentes	Director	0%	State General Fund	N/A

### **DATA COLLECTION FOR SOLITICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

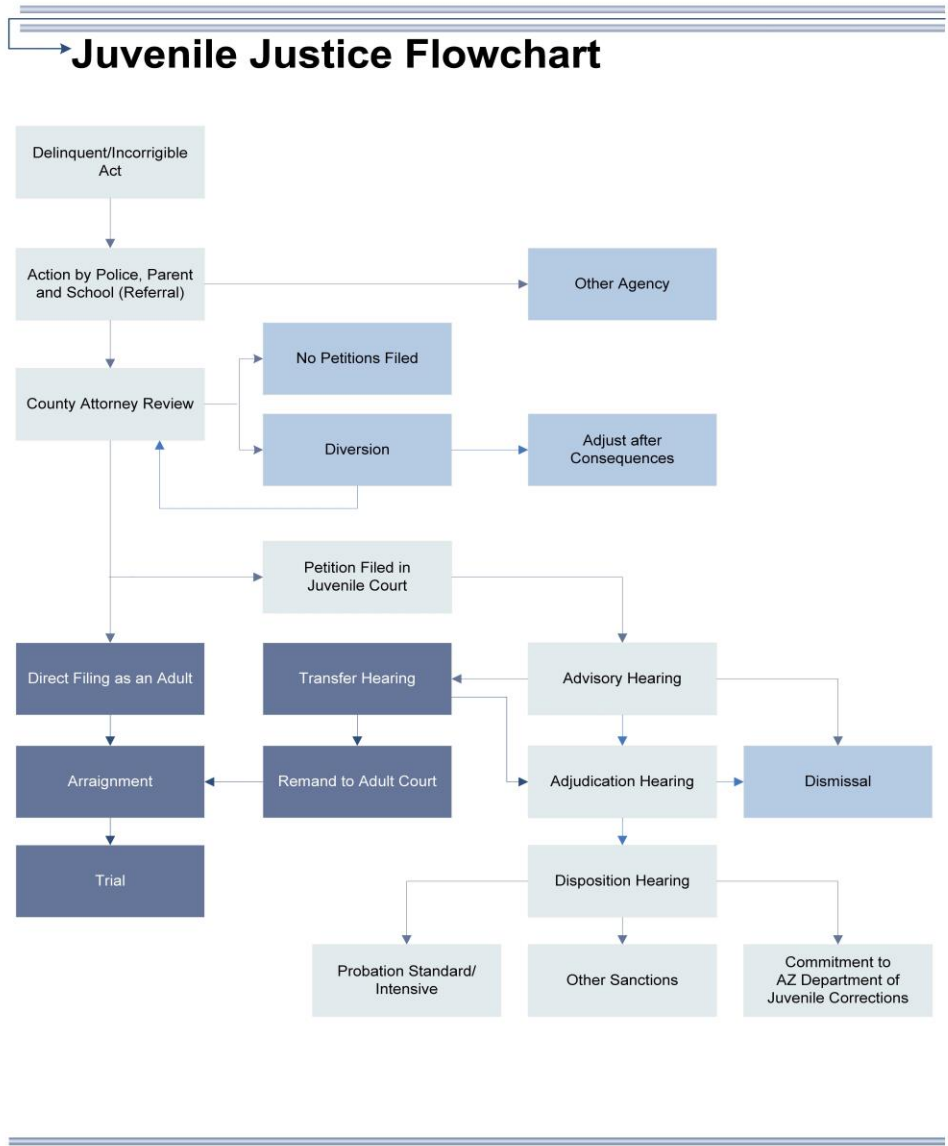
The Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF) and the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (AJJC) understand that the collection of performance measure data is a required element for participation in the Title II Formula Grants Program. All Title II funded grantees and subgrantees are required to select and collect specific performance measures designated by the OJJDP. Grantees may choose performance measures in addition to all mandatory measures.

The GOYFF collects and monitors performance measures on a quarterly basis through required quarterly reports. This data is compiled and submitted through the Office of Justice Programs’ Performance Measures Tool (PMT) and Grant Management System (GMS).



# Exhibit A Juvenile Justice Flowchart

JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM IN FY09



## Exhibit B Executive Order

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### Executive Order 2012-04

#### Continuance of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (Amends and Supersedes Executive Order 2010-08)

**WHEREAS**, the children of the State of Arizona are our most valuable resource and our most important responsibility; and

**WHEREAS**, efforts to keep Arizona children out of crime are important; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Executive Order 2007-26 and amended by Executive Order 2010-08, the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission was created to help address juvenile crime and child welfare issues within the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I**, Janice K. Brewer, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State hereby order as follows:

1. The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission (“Commission”) shall continue to serve in an advisory capacity over the duties for which it was established as set forth in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (“JJDP”).
2. The Commission shall:
  - a. Assist in the development of the State’s Three-Year Plan for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (“JJDP”) Formula Grant program.
  - b. Serve as the State Advisory Board and assist in the development of the State’s Three-Year Plan and associated updates for the implementation of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (“JABG”) program, per the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended.
  - c. Serve as the State Task Force and assist in the development of the State’s Three-Year Plan and associated updates and establish funding priorities for the implementation of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act/Children’s Justice Act (“CJA”).
  - d. Serve as the State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision as required by A.R.S. § 8-368, Art. IX, the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (“Compact”), signed by Arizona in 2003 and effective in 2008. The Commission will direct Arizona’s participation in Compact activities, develop state policy concerning operations and procedures of the Compact within Arizona, and perform other duties as assigned under the Compact.
3. The Governor’s Office for Children, Youth and Families shall serve as the lead entity for administration of the Commission.
4. The Governor shall appoint the Chair for the Commission.
5. The Commission shall consist of no fewer than 15 members and no more than 33 members, who shall be appointed by and serve without compensation at the pleasure of the Governor. No more than half of members may be full time government employees. To the extent practicable and allowed by law, at least 20 percent of the Commission’s members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment. Commission Membership shall include:
  - a. One or more locally elected official representing local government, including at least one member of the Arizona Legislature.
  - b. Representatives of one or more law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, such as:
    - Criminal court judges
    - Juvenile and family court judges
    - Probation workers
    - Prosecutors
    - State or local police departments
  - c. Representatives of one or more of the following public programs concerned with delinquency prevention, treatment or child welfare:
    - Child advocates
    - Child Protective Services
    - Counsel for children and youth
    - Court appointed special advocates

- Education
  - Mental health
  - Recreation
  - Social services
  - Special education
  - Welfare
  - Youth services
- d. Representatives of one or more private nonprofit organizations, concerned with:
- Delinquency prevention and treatment
  - Education
  - Family preservation
  - Neglected or dependent children
  - Parent groups and parent self-help groups
  - Quality of juvenile justice services
  - Social services for children
  - Victim advocacy
  - Youth development
- e. One or more volunteers who work with juvenile justice systems.
- f. One or more youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
- g. One or more persons with experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- h. One or more persons with experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.
- i. One or more adult former victims of child abuse and or neglect.
- j. One or more persons experienced in working with homeless children and youths.
- k. One or more victims' group representatives.
- l. The Interstate Compact for Juveniles Administrator.

This Executive Order amends and supersedes Executive Order 2010-08.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona.

*Janice K. Brewer*  
GOVERNOR

DONE at the Capitol in Phoenix, Arizona this 2nd day of July in the Year Two Thousand Twelve and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Thirty-Sixth.

ATTEST:

*Ken Blumenthal*  
SECRETARY OF STATE

**Exhibit C**  
**GOYFF Organization Chart**

