ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

September 5, 2019

STATEWIDE MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN DATABASE

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse
(602) 644-5855 or (602) 644-5805
missingpersons@azdps.gov
PURPOSE-LAW ENFORCEMENT VS PUBLIC

- Create a historical (shareable) record
- See if child has been trafficked in the past
- See who the child was with when found on previous runs
- Dynamic search abilities
  - Partial
  - Unknown
  - Alias
- View/add information to share with other agencies
- Print reports

Database Model

- The NCIC entry is pushed into the database and creates a historical record.
- The database is updated every 4 hours with NCIC data. Always run the record in NCIC that appears active in the database to confirm Active status.
- Unlike NCIC, you do not need to have the full name and date of birth of the person you are inquiring on. The database will search on partial or a range of information.

ACCESSING PUBLIC VIEWING

To Access the Database using the Public Service tab use the following URL:

https://www.azdps.gov/missingchildren

This view has limited information that the public has access to.
PUBLIC VIEWING

- Dynamic search abilities
  - Partial
  - Unknown
  - Alias

PUBLIC VIEWING

- Only used her first name
- Can search by name plus any of the fields.
- Hit search button and this is the return you get
- Click on the picture (if there is one) if no picture click on "View"
MISSING JUVENILE

Name: Skye R Dunn
Age: 16 (Last Seen) 16 (Now)
Sex: Female  Race: White
Hair: Blonde  Eyes: Blue
Height: 5'2"  Weight: 100 lbs.
Missing Since: 6/30/2018

Details

If you have information about this missing juvenile, please contact:
MOHAVE CO SO
(928) 753-0753

PUBLIC VIEWING

▲ Creates a Missing Juvenile Poster
▲ Able to copy to post to social media, new outlets
▲ Able to print out flyers to post in public areas

SOURCES USED TO GATHER INFORMATION

▲ Social Media: FACEBOOK, Instagram, Twitter, etc.
▲ Law enforcement databases
▲ Local news outlets
▲ Web searches
▲ Police reports, other law enforcement agencies
▲ Parents emailing and calling into the ACTIC
▲ NCMEC
The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children is a private, non-profit organization established in 1984 by the United States Congress. In September 2013, the United States House of Representatives, United States Senate, and the President of the United States reauthorized the allocation of $40 million in funding for the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children as part of Missing Children’s Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013. The current chair of the organization is child safety advocate Patty Wetterling, mother of Jacob Wetterling.

http://www.missingkids.com/home

QUESTIONS FOR PARENTS/LEGAL GUARDIANS

1. Immediately call your local law enforcement agency.
2. After you have reported your child missing to law enforcement, call the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).
3. If your child is missing from home, search through:
   - Closets.
   - Piles of laundry.
   - In and under beds.
   - Inside large appliances.
   - Vehicles – including trunks.
   - Anywhere else that a child may crawl or hide.
4. Notify the store manager or security office if your child cannot be found when in a store. Then immediately call your local law enforcement agency. Many stores have aCode Adamplan of action in place.

When you call law enforcement:
- Provide law enforcement with your child’s name, date of birth, height, weight and descriptions of any other unique identifiers such as eyeglasses and braids. Tell them when you noticed your child was missing and what clothing he or she was wearing.
- Request law enforcement authorities immediately enter your child’s name and identifying information into the FBI’s National Crime Information Center Missing Person File.

The NCMEC website has information for parents, citizens and law enforcement to assist when a child is missing.
SUCCESS STORY

- March of 2018 - DPS Trooper found a runaway juvenile on State Capitol grounds.
- She was with a 47 year old male
- Trooper had limited information on the child
- Within the database it showed she was a high risk juvenile and had been trafficked before in the past.
- With that information he was able to look deeper into the role of the male and charge him accordingly.

SUCCESS STORY

- On January 14, 2019 a 16 year old boy ran away
- Found social media for the child and was able to get photos
- On January 15, 2019 received a NCMEC report for the child. In the report it advised the mother found a diary where he stated he “was a sex slave to a 36 year old truck driver”
- Gave that information to the deputy, they went out to the house and had a search warrant to check his X-Box. Gathered information from his gaming system.
- On January 16, 2019 FBI and Shasta CO SO in Redding California found the child at the truck drivers residence.
SUCCESS STORY

- August 2019, ACTIC Watch Center received a call from a local bank in Mesa, AZ.
- The bank manager advised there was a young girl trying to open a bank account with a much older male.
- The bank manager searched the internet and found the DPS Missing Person Poster and saw she was a runaway.
- She called Mesa PD first to leave a message with the detective and then called DPS.
- Watch Center was able to confirm she was no longer a runaway and confirmed the male subject she was with was her grandfather that took custody of her. Mesa PD detective was able to provide the same information.
- Is this a success story?
- Yes, the public database was used by a private citizen to check the safety of a child. The see something, say something worked.

QUESTIONS ??
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

2018 Reauthorization H. 6964

Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission

September 5, 2019
HISTORY OF THE JJDPA

1974
- JJDPA Signed into Law
- Created the FG program
- Separation Requirement
- DSO Requirement

1977
- Jail Removal Requirement

1980
- Increased and Expanded DSO and Separation Requirements
- Emphasized Prevention and Treatment

1984
- Enhanced Jail Removal Requirements

1988
- Addressed Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)
- Established DMC as 4th Core Requirement
- Amended the 3 Previous Requirements
- Established Title V Incentive Grants
- Addressed Gender Bias
- Emphasized prevention, treatment, family strengthening, graduated sanctions and risk-needs assessments

1992
- Broadened DMC: “Confinement” Changed to “Contact”
- Required states to prioritize EBP
- Authorized training, research and technical assistance

2002
- Passing of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, Substantially Amending the JJDP Act of 1974

2018
- "Confinement" Changed to “Contact"
The Revised JJDPA and You…

State Advisory Group Changes (Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission)
- Expanded representation of various roles or expertise in 3 main categories
  1) Mental health and substance abuse needs of youth
  2) Victim/witness advocacy, emphasis on sexual exploitation/abuse and trauma
  3) Native American representative or experience in tribal LE and JJ

Changes to State Plans
- Stronger emphasis on evidence-based and trauma-informed programs/practices
- Must take into account adolescent brain development
- Additional available funding areas: Problem-Solving Courts; programs addressing needs of justice-involved/at-risk girls; supporting process for sealing/expunging juvenile records

Additional Changes to the State Plan
- Reduce number of incarcerated youth awaiting out-of-home placement
- Detention alternatives for status offenders and sex trafficking victims
- Procedures for screening and identifying victims, and potential victims, of human trafficking and their diversion into appropriate services
Additional Changes to the State Plan

- Eliminate use of dangerous practices*, unreasonable restraints and isolation in juvenile corrections by developing effective behavioral management techniques

- Pregnant juveniles (excluding exigent circumstances)
  - Eliminate restraints for incarcerated pregnant juveniles during labor, delivery, post-partum recovery
  - Eliminate abdominal, leg and ankle restraints; behind the back wrist restraints and four point restraints

* “…creates an unreasonable risk of injury, pain or psychological harm…"

Additional Changes to the State Plan

- Collection of child welfare information for crossover youth to improve services to victims of child abuse/neglect

- How EBP is used for behavioral health screening and treatment

- Engage family members with systems-improvement efforts

- Detailed description of re-entry process related to case planning, living arrangements and other needs and follow up review
Additional Changes to the State Plan

- Description of collaboration with ADE to ensure:
  - Student records are transferred from education programs in secure facilities to community-based schools or training programs
  - Credits are transferred for adjudicated juveniles
  - Adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for coursework completed before or while in secure custody

Other State Requirements

Tribal Government Compliance with JJDPA
Arizona is required to allocate a portion of Title II funds to Native American governments

Title II funded tribal communities must attempt to comply with the core requirements

Crossover Youth Information Sharing
State must implement system that ensures the child welfare records of a justice-involved youth are accessible by the court
Definition of Terms

Adult Inmate Definition

Includes a person who:

a) Has reached the age of full criminal responsibility; and
b) Has been charged with or has been convicted of a criminal offense.

Does not include a person who:

a) At the time of offense was under the maximum age a youth can be held in a juvenile facility; and
b) Was committed to the custody or supervision of juvenile corrections

JJDPA Core Requirements: DSO

Changes to Valid Court Order (VCO)

Valid Court Order: Allows the court to detain a status offender (incorrigible) youth without violating federal regulations

- Detention ordered pursuant to violating a VCO cannot exceed 7 days
- A juvenile can only be detained once per each issued VCO
**JJDPA Core Requirements: Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is renamed Racial and Ethnic Disparities

- States must designate a committee to advise on efforts conducted statewide to reduce R.E.D.
- Analyzing data is required to identify JJ System contact points that reveal racial and ethnic disparities
- States develop and submit a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice or other system changes
- States are held accountable to their work plan, which is used to determine compliance with the R.E.D. requirement

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**JJDPA Core Requirements: Jail Removal and Separation**

Prohibits detention of juveniles in jails and temporary lockup facilities

Exception: Accused delinquent offenders can be detained up to 6 hours for processing

By December 2021, Jail Removal applies to minors charged in the adult system

Key changes:

a) Juveniles charged as adults must be housed in a juvenile facility
b) This requirement may be overruled if found by a court that it is in “interest of justice” to detain a youth in an adult jail
c) Does not prohibit housing youth who are convicted in adult court

How courts determine interest of justice:

a) Several criteria must be considered (e.g., age, physical/mental maturity and current mental health, history of delinquency, nature/circumstances of alleged offense, ability of juvenile and adult facilities to meet needs of the youth and protect safety of public and other detained youth, any other relevant factors)
b) This determination must be in writing and occur after a hearing
JJDPA Core Requirements: Jail Removal and Separation

Additional requirements if juvenile is held in an adult facility…

☑ A hearing must occur at minimum once every 30 days (45 for rural locations)

☑ The hearing will review whether it is necessary to keep youth detained in adult facility

☑ The juvenile cannot be held over 180 days, unless the court determines there is good cause for an extension or if the juvenile explicitly waves this limitation

Thank You!

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• Title II Program Administrator
• JJDPA Compliance Monitor
• JJDPA DMC Coordinator