



1999-2000

# Utah Board of Juvenile Justice Annual Report

## Highlights

### Public Awareness

• Hosted town meetings in St. George and Ogden to discuss juvenile justice issues and concerns and to highlight successful programs.

• Funded the *Parent to Parent* video about the juvenile court.

### Public Policy Issues

• Participation on the Task Force for Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System.

• Maintained full compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

## Grant Awards

The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice is the designated body that solicits, reviews, and awards Utah's federal juvenile justice funds. These funds are appropriated by Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP).

### Title II Formula Grants- \$769,882 to 26 program

Priorities for funding identified for FY 1999-2000 were serious crime issues, aftercare services for youth released from secure care facilities, and delinquency prevention. Six new programs were funded and 20 programs received continuation funding. See pages five and six for a complete listing of funded programs.

### Challenge Grants - \$87,500 to four programs

Funds are targeted in two areas: (1) gender specific programming for adjudicated females; and (2) alternatives to suspension and expulsion. This the third year that Challenge funds were used in these categories. As a result of targeting funds for gender specific issues, the Division of Youth Corrections and the Juvenile Court developed a training curriculum for all employees, AFAN (Adolescent Female Advocacy Network) was formed, and the first annual conference on gender specific issues was held. All programs funded this year were continuation efforts. See page six for a complete listing of funded programs.

### Title V Grants - \$339,892 to six programs

Communities interested in Title V funding must apply through their local unit government, form a Prevention Policy Board, conduct a risk and needs assessment, and develop a three-year delinquency prevention plan. A 50 percent cash or in-kind match is also required. Three new communities were funded and three programs received continuation funding. See page six for a complete listing of funded programs.

## Utah Board of Juvenile Justice Membership

**Lisa Andersen**  
Citizen Member, South Salt Lake Resident

**Pat Berckman**  
Director, Salt Lake County Human Services

**Leslie D. Brown**  
Judge, 4th District Juvenile Court

**Andria Burton**  
Youth Member, Private Provider Case Manager

**Gary Dalton**  
Executive Director, Division of Youth Corrections

**Michael D. Di Reda**  
Deputy Davis County Attorney, Juvenile Court Division

**Ann Floor**  
Citizen Member, Salt Lake City Resident

**Russell Hagood**  
Probation Chief, Third District Juvenile Court

**Kritsana Imvitaya**  
Case Manager, Division of Youth Corrections

**Jennifer Jolley**  
Youth Member, Zions Bank

**Alan King**  
Social Worker, Duchesne School District

**Virginia Lee**  
Citizen Member, Attorney at Law

## Highlights

### Research

•Contracted with the U of U Social Research Institute to update a 1995 study on the disproportionate confinement of minority youth in Utah.

### Training

•Hosted the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference, *Conditions of Confinement*.

### Serious Crime

•Funded SHOCAP in four counties, Davis, Salt Lake, San Juan, and Utah (\$199,142).

### School Safety

•Funded a teacher safety training video.

•Funded school and police partnerships to the tune of \$102,925.

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### Disproportionate Minority Confinement Committee Report - Executive Summary

In 1992, amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act required that states address disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) by examining the extent of the problem and developing a plan to reduce disproportionality if such a problem existed. As a result, the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice formed the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Committee (Committee) in 1994 and commissioned a research study. The report, *Racial Disproportionality in the Utah Juvenile Justice System*, was presented to the Committee in 1995. The Committee published a follow-up report recommending research and systemic changes to address the documented overrepresentation. For a number of reasons, the Committee's report was not accepted and no recommendations were implemented. The Committee then disassembled.

In 1997, the Committee was reconvened by the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice to follow-up on the Committee's recommendations. When the Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System was created, the Committee was asked to participate as the committee on juvenile issues. The Committee is co-chaired by Leticia Medina, Director of the State Office of Hispanic Affairs, Lieutenant Mark Nosack of Sandy City Police Department, and Dan Maldonado, Assistant Director of the Division of Youth Corrections. Membership includes many of those that served on the 1994 group, as well as new members who also have expertise in the juvenile justice system.

The Committee gathered information using several strategies. First, Committee members attended many of the Task Force's public hearings to learn about perceptions of the juvenile justice system. Second, the Committee conducted its own meetings with an educational focus, gathering information on numerous issues. Finally, there was an exhaustive research project conducted at the behest of the Committee through the University of Utah's Social Research Institute. The research was funded by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and contained significant quantitative and qualitative components designed to provide a longitudinal comparison to the earlier research study. In October 1999, principal investigator, Russell K. Van Vleet submitted the research result to the Committee in a draft report titled, *Minority Overrepresentation in the Utah Juvenile Justice System*.



### Utah Board of Juvenile Justice Membership

#### Willard Malmstrom

Citizen Member, Retired Juvenile Justice Specialist

#### Holly Martak

Youth Member, University Student

#### Heidi Nestel

Youth Member, Davis County Attorney's Office

#### Mark Nosack

Lieutenant, Sandy City Police

#### Carol Page

Commissioner, Davis County

#### Fred W. Peake

Boys and Girls Club of Murray and Midvale

#### Joe Prantil

Social Worker, Private Practice

#### Debbie Rocha

Case Supervisor, Division of Youth Corrections

#### Tom Santise

Citizen Member, Retired Law Enforcement Officer

#### Russ Van Vleet

Director, Center for the Study of Youth Policy

#### Ronald N. Vance

Chairman, Attorney at Law

## **JJDP Act Core Require- ments**

Utah has state laws or policies in place that meet the core requirements (listed below) of the JJDP Act. As a result, Utah qualifies for Title II Formula Grants.

### **Core Areas**

- The removal of status offenders from secure settings.
- The removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.
- The separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults.
- Study and take appropriate action to address the disproportionate confinement of minority youth.

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### **DMC Report cont.**

CCJJ has provided additional funding to examine the practice of stacking charges against an individual youth charged in a particular incident and how it may affect the number of minority youth that are processed through the juvenile justice system. This study is currently underway and results are forthcoming. The Committee will then provide an addendum to this report.

#### **PRE-ADJUDICATION AND CLIENT ISSUES**

The Committee began with the conclusion that law enforcement has a significant impact on the introduction of all clients into the juvenile justice system. It concludes that a lack of racial and ethnic diversity in law enforcement

*There is a definite need for improved law enforcement training in cultural awareness and cultural competency.*

agencies can amplify disparate treatment by race/ethnicity. Public hearings conducted by the Task Force over the past year provided testimony indicating incidents of potential law enforcement harassment, abuse, discrimination, and communication breakdown. Certainly the perception of mistreatment by officers demands attention. The hearings confirmed there is a definite need for improved law enforcement training in cultural awareness and cultural competency. Recommendations also address the need for consistent data between and among law enforcement agencies throughout the state, the establishment of a network of interpreters to address language barriers in law enforcement encounters, and outreach efforts to minority communities by law enforcement. The Committee acknowledges that to be successful, changes in training must be sanctioned and supported by the chief law enforcement executives in the state,

and the desired results from the training must be enforced by management within all agencies.

#### **REPRESENTATION AND COURT ISSUES**

The Representation and Juvenile Courts Subcommittee addressed issues of legal representation as well as the adjudication process. The use of interpreters to overcome language barriers was a major topic of discussion as well as the cultural competency of attorneys, judges and court employees. The need for racial and ethnic data and the process for tracking this data in electronic databases is addressed. Recommendations include modifications to the Juvenile Information System, enhancements to the court interpreter program, cultural competency efforts among attorneys and Juvenile Court personnel, and multi-lingual outreach with court process information to ethnic communities.

#### **POST-ADJUDICATION AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES ISSUES**

The Post-Adjudication and Community Resources Subcommittee focused on what occurs after a youth is adjudicated. The group also examined community resources to determine their availability and applicability to minority youth needs.



## Key DMC Research Findings

- Racial and ethnic minority youth comprise 9.5% of the population, but represent 21.8% of all youth arrested.

- Disproportionality begins at the point of arrest and continues throughout the system.

- Disproportionality increases as youth progress through the system.

- Disproportionality is the highest in Observation and Assessment and secure care.

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### DMC Report cont.

The Van Vleet research conducted for the Committee documents the risk factors present in ethnic populations, including analysis of factors related to youth, families, and communities. The researcher reviewed the existing situation using models that measure risk based on different theoretical frameworks. Committee members believe that this segment of the research is perhaps the single most important finding in the Van Vleet study and that it demands serious attention.

Recommendations in this section suggest a number of future research and pilot projects, many of which address an assessment of a risk-focused sentencing model. Other recommendations address data collection in the Division of Youth Corrections, ensuring cultural competency and multi-lingual ability of post-adjudicatory programs.

*Concerted, systemic efforts will help to address not only racial and ethnic bias but also public perception and credibility of the juvenile justice system.*

#### **FINAL REMARKS**

When the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Committee published its original report in 1995, the recommendations in the report were not implemented. All of the recommendations in this report have been formulated in response to the substantial research that has been conducted on the issue of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. In the end, this report contains a challenging agenda for the juvenile justice system to begin a comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing racial and ethnic justice in the juvenile system.

However, the DMC issue merits more than study. The Committee advocates strongly for the immediate and cooperative implementation of these recommendations. Concerted, systemic efforts will help to address not only racial and ethnic bias but also public perception and credibility of the juvenile justice system. The Committee remains hopeful that this report marks the beginning of a serious and effective implementation process.

The full text of this report and other committee reports from the Utah Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System can be accessed on the Internet at:  
<http://courtlink.utcourts.gov/specproj/retaskforce/index.htm>.

**SHOCAP**  
**Serious**  
**Habitual**  
**Offender**  
**Comprehen-**  
**sive Action**  
**Program**

SHOCAP is an inter-agency approach to sharing information on a community's most troubled youth.

Through SHOCAP, agencies can share law enforcement, educational, social and medical records on serious and habitual offenders, allowing them to develop programs and provide services that enhance public safety, promote accountability, and improve competency.

The program is currently active in five counties: Davis, Salt Lake, San Juan, Utah, and Weber.

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**Grants**

**TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS**

**FIRST YEAR PROGRAMS**

**\$66,030**

**Minority Over-Representation**

*Administrative Office of the Courts*  
Continued research and implementation efforts related to the disproportionate numbers of minority youth in Utah's juvenile justice system

**\$50,000**

**San Juan County SHOCAP**

*San Juan County Sheriff's Office*  
SHOCAP implementation that partners with the Navajo Tribe.

**\$63,684**

**Utah County SHOCAP**

*Provo City Police Department*  
SHOCAP Implementation in Utah County.

**\$70,000**

**Iron County Youth Center**

*Division of Youth Corrections*  
Co-location of a youth services center with the local receiving center.

**\$70,000**

**Visions Aftercare**

*Boys and Girls Club/Colors of Success*  
An aftercare program for youth transitioning home from out-of-state placements or secure facilities.

**\$15,000**

**Truancy Intervention**

*Bear River Health Department*  
Truancy intervention classes.

**SECOND YEAR PROGRAMS**

**\$38,367**

**Davis County SHOCAP**

*Davis County Sheriff's Office*  
SHOCAP implementation.

**\$47,091**

**Salt Lake County SHOCAP**

*Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office*  
SHOCAP implementation.

**\$31,500**

**Youth Mediation Project**

*Utah Dispute Resolution*  
Training alternative high school students in mediation.

**\$27,000**

**Adventure to Responsibility**

*Carbon County Recreation*  
Outdoor recreation and life skills for at-risk youth.

**\$29,812**

**Richfield Youth Officer**

*Richfield City Police Department*  
School resource officer.

**THIRD YEAR PROGRAMS**

**\$20,250**

**Academic Mentoring**

*Lincoln Center*  
After school tutoring and mentoring.

**\$25,000**

**Ute Delinquency Prevention**

*Ute Tribal Court*  
Life skills and cultural enrichment for at-risk Native American youth.

**\$23,167**

**Let's Play**

*Ogden City Police Department*  
Police athletic league.

**\$10,043**

**COPS Partnership**

*Roy City Police Department*  
Truancy intervention, bike patrols, and park community service.



**\$8,410**

**Diversion Resource Officer**

*Springville City Police Department*  
Youth police officer.

**\$19,693**

**Midvale Truancy Mentoring**

*Midvale City Police Department*  
School resource officer.

**FOURTH YEAR PROGRAMS**

**\$22,235**

**MAGIC**

*Mothers Against Gang Violence in Communities*  
Parenting support groups and life skills groups for gang involved youth and their parents.



## Grant Information

### Requests for Proposals (RFPs)

•RFPs for new & continuation programs will be released March 2000.

•Funded programs will have a start date of July 1, 2000.

•Funds cannot be used to support existing efforts.

•Continuation programs are those that are currently being funded by the Board.

•Application packets will be available from the office and through the CCJJ web site: [www.justice.state.ut.us](http://www.justice.state.ut.us)

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### Grants

**\$22,500**

#### Project FAR

*United Community Services*

Case management of Polynesian offenders.

#### COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

**\$57,800**

#### Juvenile Justice Act Monitoring

*Division of Youth Corrections*

Monitoring Utah's juvenile facilities and adult jails to ensure compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

**\$12,000**

#### Juvenile Jail Removal

*Division of Youth Corrections*

Transportation of juveniles from adult jails to juvenile facilities to maintain compliance with core requirements of the JJDP Act.

#### ONE-TIME PROGRAMS

**\$13,500**

#### Parent to Parent Video

*Administrative Office of the Courts*

Production and duplication of a juvenile court educational video for parents.

**\$5,000**

#### Taylorsville Youth Court

*Taylorsville Justice Court*

Training and equipment to establish a youth court.

**\$4,300**

#### Clearfield Youth Court

*Clearfield City Police Department*

Training and equipment to establish a youth court.

**\$2,500**

#### Payson Youth Court

*Payson Youth Court*

Equipment for youth court.

**\$15,000**

#### Teacher Safety Video

*Comprehensive Emergency Management*

Production of a teacher safety video.

#### CHALLENGE GRANTS

##### SECOND YEAR PROGRAM

**\$30,000**

#### Stopping Violence, Starting Safety

*Child Abuse Prevention Center*

A required behavioral classes for suspended students prior to their return to school.

##### THIRD YEAR PROGRAMS

**\$13,000**

#### Programs for At Risk Students

*Jordan School District*

Core skill building for female offenders.

**\$7,500**

#### Choices for Teens, O & A

*YWCA*

Violence prevention curriculum for females in Observation and Assessment.

**\$37,000**

#### Work Opportunities for Women

*Boys and Girls Club of Greater Salt Lake*

Job skills for pregnant teens and teen moms.

#### TITLE V GRANTS

##### FIRST YEAR PROGRAMS

**\$87,185**

#### PROS II

*Bountiful City*

Police officers in junior high schools forming clubs for at-risk students and directing community services projects.

**\$81,696**

#### START

*Clearfield City*

Truancy intervention and recreational alternatives for youth.

**\$41,164**

#### Valued Youth

*Millard County*

Life skills, tutoring and recreational activities for youth in this rural county.

##### THIRD YEAR PROGRAMS

**\$13,600**

#### Project Care

*La Verkin City*

Literacy, parent training, after school programs and family support.

**\$67,218**

#### Youth and Families with Promise

*Weber and Carbon Counties*

Youth and family mentoring.

**\$41,424**

#### Youth Self Awareness

*Tooele County*

Life skills and recreational activities.

