



Pima County Juvenile Court Center

2003 Annual Report

“Blueprint for the Future”

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A Message From Our Presiding Judge

On behalf of the Pima County Juvenile Court, I want to extend my thanks and gratitude for your support and interest in our work. This Blueprint for our Court, while acknowledging our challenges, is an expression of our hope for our community's children, families and our court family.

Juvenile Justice: Great news

Juvenile delinquency has significantly declined in Pima County in the past several years. Our County has enjoyed a 31% decrease in youth referred to our Court for serious crimes against persons since 1998. All delinquency referrals to our Court declined by 15.5% during this same time period. These decreases occurred during a time that our population of youth increased in Pima County by 17.7%.

In light of these sustained trends, our Court managers and Judges have assembled to conduct focused retreats to address delinquency in Pima County. The results have been, thus far, very encouraging.

In calendar year 2003, our Court reduced our commitment rate to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections by 38%. This reduction occurred before the U.S. Department of Justice released its findings detailing serious civil rights violations of youth committed to that State agency.

Our Court is also earnestly addressing the disproportionate minority contact for our minority youth in Pima County and has engaged the expertise and advice of the Community Advisory Board to attend to this issue.

Our Juvenile Justice initiatives will continue to develop innovative programs based on best practices that will allow us to promote positive outcomes for our youth and our community.

Child Welfare: Not so good news

While many in our community believe that our Court is primarily concerned with matters of juvenile justice, most of our judges' time is spent on cases within the child welfare system. By state law, juvenile judges are responsible for overseeing all children who have been neglected or abused.

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Child abuse and neglect cases have increased by over 50% since Pima County Juvenile Court implemented the innovative program referred to as "Model Court" in the late 1990's. The number of children in foster care has also skyrocketed. The number of hearings involving the termination of parental rights, the most difficult variety of cases, has increased by over 150% during this period.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to increase our judicial resources to match these increases due to our space limitations at our courthouse. On May 18, 2004, our County electorate will be given the opportunity to approve a \$2,000,000 bond allocation to the Juvenile Court in Question Number 3, Public Safety. We are hopeful that our voters will allow us to add four new courtrooms and chambers to our courthouse in order to allow us to meet these increased demands.

Another challenge facing our court involves the legislation enacted on December 18, 2003. These far-reaching laws will permit CPS to add 25% to its workforce in Pima County. The reform legislation also permits parents to have a jury decide cases dealing with the termination of parental rights. We do not have the present capacity to offer jury trials in these cases due to our courtroom design. We expect that the new legislation will add to our increased caseloads.

We will continue to offer innovative approaches to these very complex problems of families. Our Family Drug Court, now in its third year of operation, recently had an evaluation completed that was very encouraging for the parents who are involved in the program. We will continue to look to innovative ideas to protect children and, when safely able to do so, to return children to their families of origin.

Our Court Family:

Our court agency has grown to nearly 600 full time employees. The challenge facing such a large court is to ensure that we provide respect, support and opportunities to our court family. We wish to develop a positive work environment and to ensure that we retain and promote the best professionals within our community.

Initially, we committed our Court to ensure that our staff is paid an equivalent wage as is paid at other court agencies in our community. We undertook an ambitious "pay equity" program in 2003 that culminated in an

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increase in starting pay for probation officers and a modest pay adjustment for intermediate probation officers in order to insure that our staff was being paid the same as their counterparts at Superior Court.

We are committed to continuing this review to ensure that our compensation is fair and competitive. We will also continue to develop internal opportunities for our staff.

Conclusion:

It has been my unique pleasure to serve as our Court's presiding judge for the past 22 months. I look forward to my remaining 14 months before our court has the distinction of having the Honorable Patricia Escher become our presiding judge in June of 2005.

Meanwhile, our Blueprint remains an open, dynamic and working document to which each member of our community has input.

Judge Hector E. Campoy

Introducing Our Judiciary

Pima County Juvenile Court is fortunate to have an outstanding group of Judges, Commissioners and Hearing Officers who are all dedicated to the Vision and Mission of the Court and to service to the children and families of this community.

Presiding Judge

Hector E. Campoy

Associate Presiding Judge

Steven Villarreal

Judge

Howard Hantman

Judge

Charles Harrington

Judge

Michael Miller

Judge

Terry Chandler

Commissioner

Suzanna S. Cuneo

Commissioner

Ted Knuck

Commissioner

Elizabeth Peasley-Fimbres

Commissioner

Steven Rubin

Commissioner

Joan Wagener

Hearing Officer

Danelle Liwski

Hearing Officer

Kathleen Quigley



The Vision of Pima County Juvenile Court Center

An Organization Committed to:

- *Community protection*
- *Restoring victims*
- *Successful youth and families*

Mission Statement

The Pima County Juvenile Court is charged under the Federal and State Constitutions, laws, and rules of the court with jurisdiction over all children under the age of 18 years who are referred for reasons of mental health, incorrigibility, delinquency and for all families involved in dependencies, severances and adoptions.

The mission of the Pima County Juvenile Court is to promote the interest and safety of the community, promote the rehabilitation of children and families, facilitate the protection of children who are abused and neglected, and facilitate the provision of services to children and families involved with the court all in accordance with the due process of law.

The Juvenile Court will work actively with and provide leadership to the community, public and private agencies to promote justice, education, and the prevention of delinquency and abuse.

A Message From the Court Administrator

One of the goals of issuing our Blueprint for the Future is to share our vision for the future work of the Pima County Juvenile Court, describe the philosophical framework that drives our efforts, and solicit understanding and support from a broad range of stakeholders. The Juvenile Court engages in daily activities that significantly impact the lives of children and families in Pima County, and it is important that we periodically review and evaluate our progress. Information sharing and community awareness is an important part of this process.

Working at the Pima Court Juvenile Court is an awesome responsibility as well as a privilege. As Director of Juvenile Court Services, I am reminded on a daily basis of the needs so evident within our community and the tireless efforts of our staff to meet these challenges in a professional, productive manner. I also receive constant reinforcement regarding the value and critical necessity for early intervention in the lives of our troubled children. History and outcomes tell us that intervention **does** work, but gathering adequate resources and creatively engaging with families remains a principal responsibility of the Court. We are committed to meeting that responsibility.

I view the philosophical foundation of the Juvenile Court as the road map for success in working with families. Protection of abused and neglected children, rehabilitation, community protection, victim restoration, accountability – these are **concepts** articulated within our Vision and Mission statements. They are more than words, however, they are the **actual outcomes** our community will realize if we join together in providing meaningful services at all points within the intervention continuum. The **method** of service delivery is also steeped with philosophical implications. I believe that a fundamental core value of the Juvenile Court must be therapeutic engagement with children and families, no matter what level of involvement we have with them, whether it be through our Children and Family Services Division, Probation Division, Judicial Services, Administrative Services, or within the structured confinement of our Detention Services Division. It is important that we provide, through our contacts, a level of accountability, education, and relationship-building pertinent to a specific child or family. Only then will we be truly meeting the fundamental needs within our community.

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We have challenges. We must not become complacent or fall into set routines just because that's how we do business. We exist within an ever-changing world, and we must make sure we are always looking for additional ways to meet needs. We also must, as a staff group, link our daily activities with the Court's mission and long-term vision. It is important that we understand how our work promotes success and ensure that it does. Finally, we need to remain receptive as a Court system and as a community. We already do many things very well, but we must challenge ourselves to do them even better. We should embrace structured, meaningful change and recognize that we are only limited by the boundaries of our creativity. My personal commitment is directed toward managing change in such a fashion as to capture the best ideas from our entire staff group, as well as from our collective stakeholders.

We also have opportunities. We truly can, as a Court system and as a community, provide a meaningful influence in the life of a hurt, confused, desperate child. Life is not always fair, and our children demonstrate that principle very dramatically. We must be a source of safety, comfort, and education for these children. We also have the opportunity to collaborate with other agencies and the community at large to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes that will benefit individuals and enhance the well being of Pima County.

Our staff group continues to be the strongest resource within our Juvenile Court. We perform complex, emotionally draining work. It is necessary work, and our commitment remains grounded within the guiding principles of integrity, safety and nurturance, and respect for each other and the children and families with whom we interact. We thank you, our service partners and our community, for your support, and we encourage you to engage with the Juvenile Court in continuing to provide vital services to the community.

Rik Schmidt

Success Stories

Connecting Process with People -- Never lose sight of the fact that we deal with real people and real issues here at Juvenile Court. We would like to share some of these stories with you.

Family Drug Court Success Story

Brenda (name changed) has the honor of being one of the Family Drug Court graduates who was 100% compliant during the program. She made it look easy, but that was just an illusion. Brenda had a five-year history of heavy methamphetamine and marijuana abuse. This contributed to her losing several jobs, being evicted more than once, and having her two children removed by CPS. She has a family history of manic-depression, paranoid schizophrenia and substance abuse. Brenda's brother died in a car wreck at age 16, and she started using drugs after that.

Soon after Brenda's children were removed by CPS, she observed Family Drug Court (FDC) as part of her CPS case plan. She had made up her mind to quit using drugs, and she felt Family Drug Court could help support her in this decision. For the next eight months, Brenda appeared before the Honorable Hector Campoy, the FDC Judge, to report on her progress in substance abuse treatment and her sobriety. She appeared weekly for two months; every other week for two months; and, monthly for four months before petitioning to graduate. Minute entries of all of her appearances were sent to her Dependency Judge and her CPS Case Manager so they could track her progress. All clients who are scheduled to appear at FDC attend their FDC hearings together. This is to encourage them to support each other during the ups and downs of recovery. Brenda always seemed open to both giving to and receiving support from her peers.

A substance abuse assessment by her FDC Case Specialist indicated that she needed residential treatment. She agreed to enter residential treatment, a step many addicts are unwilling to take. FDC had contracted out with a residential treatment center for several treatment slots, so a bed was available for Brenda when she was ready to take this step. She was pregnant when she entered treatment, and while she was there, she made the very difficult decision to give her baby up for adoption. Her FDC Case Specialist visited Brenda in the hospital after she gave birth, and she seemed very grateful for his support.

After diligently addressing her issues of grief, dependence and substance abuse for 10 months, Brenda was successfully discharged from residential treatment. She then successfully completed an outpatient relapse prevention group.

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Brenda is currently attending 12-step meetings and keeping in regular contact with her sponsor. When Brenda left residential treatment, FDC provided financial assistance for transitional housing and utilities for her and her children for eight months. FDC paid 100% of these costs in the beginning, with Brenda gradually assuming total financial responsibility by the ninth month.

Brenda kept in excellent contact with her Case Specialists during her FDC involvement. She graduated from FDC several months ago and her dependency case was dismissed. Brenda continues to do well. She is employed full-time, is working towards her RN degree, has maintained her transitional housing (which she can keep for up to two years), and she is enjoying parenting her children again. Judge Campoy and the FDC staff are very proud of Brenda, and we hope she will be willing to mentor new FDC clients.

Delinquency Success Story

Demetria was fourteen years old when she was referred for an incident of domestic violence with her mother in November 2000. Demetria's stepfather had a history of domestic violence in the home, and during the period when Demetria came to the court's attention, her stepfather was arrested for punching her in the face. Demetria was gang-involved, using drugs and alcohol, not in school and disruptive in her home. Demetria was placed on probation and given counseling, and her mother was ordered to participate in domestic violence counseling.

During the summer of 2001, Demetria violated her probation when she took her mother's car without permission. She needed additional help and she was referred to a 30-day residential substance abuse program. Her probation was increased to intensive probation (JIPS). Demetria ran away and was gone for over nine months. When she finally turned herself in, probation learned that she had been living with her boyfriend's family but that he had recently died. Demetria thought she was pregnant but she apparently lost the baby. She was angry and grieving and still using drugs and alcohol.

While she was detained in the juvenile detention center, probation provided her with a psychological evaluation. The psychologist recommended a more intensive residential program of at least 90 days with counseling for grief and self-esteem issues. The court paid for further treatment, although Demetria was initially opposed to additional residential treatment. However, Demetria turned her life around in treatment.

She connected with her therapist there and worked hard in individual and family counseling. She started attending narcotics anonymous meetings. Her JIPS officer told Demetria that she would trust her until Demetria proved her wrong. Demetria got a job after treatment at the Boys and Girls Club working with kids, and she started working on her GED. She won a local art contest and is entered into a national contest where she may win a college scholarship. Almost three years after being placed on probation, she was recently terminated successfully from probation.

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She will soon be eighteen years old, and she is well on her way to being a successful adult, thanks to the help of the Juvenile Court. At her final hearing, she thanked the Judge and her probation officer for believing in her and giving her a chance. She shared with us that she would like to be a detention officer or probation officer after college. Her story is a big part of what Pima County Juvenile Court is all about.

Youth Opportunity (YO) and Workforce Investment Act (WIA)

In the year 2000, Pima County received a Youth Opportunity (YO) grant from the U.S. Department of Labor. Over the next three years, this grant was integrated with the local formula Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth Program in order to create a single youth service system with the convenience of being accessed through the local One Stop. The One Stop model is used to coordinate a network of case managers that are housed in 20 agencies.

I serve as a Probation Officer for Pima County Juvenile Court and case manager for the Youth Service One Stop funded by WIA and YO. I can testify as to the effectiveness of these programs in changing the lives of the youths that are involved with the Pima County Juvenile Court System. The following case study demonstrates this process of positive change.

A request was made by a Pima County Juvenile Probation Officer to pay a visit to a 16-year-old juvenile female who was being detained on her 9th referral and was about to go to court the following morning.

I spoke to this youth, and I reviewed her referral history. The referrals ranged from shoplifting, to alcohol possession, to narcotics possession, to domestic violence. After the court hearing, it was agreed by the Probation Officer, the girl's mother (who was going through cancer treatments, but is now in remission), and the youth herself, to get enrolled at One-Stop Youth Services Program. I was assigned as her case manager. I interviewed her and her mother and learned that she had dropped out of high school; was spending time with gang affiliated youths in her neighborhood; and had no direction for her life after she left court, except for the conditions placed on her by the Probation Officer. She was very confused about the direction of her life. Through the One Stop Youth Opportunity Program, I developed a plan to address her educational needs and the support services she would need, such as tutoring. I helped her to enroll in Pace Alternative High School and arranged for tutoring support at Project YES.

This help quickly had a positive affect on this girl's life, but there was more help to come. During the summer, she attended a career strategy class given by Pima College. It was designed to develop the very soft skills that she so badly needed. In the fall she attended a dance class at the Tucson Home For The Arts (Muse), which added to her growing self-esteem. She began to feel hopeful about her future. Eventually she decided to return to her regular high school.

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This same youth is now enrolled as a senior at Pueblo High School and is involved in the After School Works Program with Chicanos Por La Causa and will be a student at Pima College in the summer of 2004.

"A Blessing In Disguise " is how this youth and her mother explained the youth's involvement with the Juvenile Court system. They never would have been able financially to afford the services with which the Workforce Investment Act and Youth Opportunity provided her, nor would they have ever known how to access those services through the ten different agencies that offered what she needed. Without this collaborative intervention, she would have continued on the same self-destructive path. She is now well on her way to becoming a productive citizen.

Ruben Suarez
Probation Officer/ Youth Specialist

A Dependency Success

Lacey was removed from her mother's care in September 2001 -- due to her mother's serious mental health issues. Within weeks of Lacey's removal, her mother was found dead in her home of a probable suicide overdose. The whereabouts of Lacey's father are unknown. Lacey was placed in a group home by CPS, and she has remained in group home care for the past 2 1/2 years. Lacey has been offered therapy, but she was resistant initially. Her CPS case manager has maintained a positive relationship with Lacey. Lacey does well at school and in her group home. Lacey was provided with a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) and she has been referred to the "In My Shoes" program to receive a mentor who was a former foster child. Lacey has really blossomed since coming into CPS care and this is not always the case with teenagers in out-of-home placement. Her CPS case manager nominated Lacey for one of the annual Pima Foundation for Youth awards and Lacey received the award. Her CASA has helped Lacey apply for a scholarship from the CASA program and Lacey is one of six finalists. Lacey manages several sports teams at her high school, and she wants to study sports medicine at NAU.

All court hearings for Lacey are set in the late afternoon so that she can attend without missing school. Her judge always talks to her about her future plans and goals and how she can achieve those goals. At her last court hearing, her judge asked the CPS case manager to arrange a trip for Lacey to Flagstaff where she can visit the college she hopes to attend. CPS arranged a trip for Lacey to visit her maternal aunts back east where she helped pick a gravestone for her mother. With the involvement of a dedicated CPS worker, good group home staff members, a supportive CASA and an involved judge, Lacey has been surrounded with people who care about her and her future, and she feels it and is blossoming. Lacey will be someone to watch and her future is brighter because she has the Court and CPS in her life.

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Detention Mentor/Step Up Pilot Project

In 2003, Pima County Juvenile Detention launched a pilot project in the girls' detention area. The goal of the project is to focus on the individual needs of the minors, to raise competency, empathy, restoration and accountability levels and to reduce recidivism. We began with the fastest growing population of detention, being the female population and have expanded the gender specific programming. Following is a brief description of the program. For a full program description, please see the PCJCC web page at www.pcjcc.pima.gov.

1. What is "podular direct supervision"?

Podular direct supervision is best architecturally described as detainee cells centered around several common multipurpose spaces.

2. What is the difference between using podular direct supervision as opposed to podular remote supervision?

Podular remote supervision limits an officer's interaction with detainees while detainees mostly remain locked in their cells. Podular direct supervision subscribes to detainee/officer interaction throughout the day, with detainees occupying the common areas along with the officers.

3. What is the philosophy behind podular direct supervision?

It is several fold. First, research does not support the use of excessive lock-downs in curbing delinquency, nor does it create a safer detention facility for detainees or staff while the detainee is detained or for the community once the detainee is released. Research does support providing education and appropriate programs to the detainees to help them learn new ways of responding to triggers and distorted thought patterns which are inextricably linked to their challenges to become productive, law-abiding and healthy community participants. Second, children are still developing and should be afforded meaningful opportunities to replace non-law abiding behaviors with law-abiding behaviors in an effort to change the course of their life. They should be benefiting from officers, as well as all court staff who are modeling respectful, decent, fair and caring behaviors, which supports the detainee's successes and are committed to work with the detainee to help them learn from their failures.

4. Which philosophy does the Pima County Juvenile Court pledge to institute?

Since 1995, the court and detention facility has worked toward the transition of a fully operationalized podular direct environment.

5. How would you describe the rate of success?

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Since that time, many dedicated individuals have committed themselves to this mission. Many research based programs such as cognitive skills, anger management, drug and alcohol awareness, yoga, life and self-sufficiency skills, cultural appreciation, victim empathy and health care programs are conducted with the detainees. Special individualized behavior plans have been written and administered in order to fairly work with our growing population of detained children with mental health issues.

Kim Chumley
Program Coordinator

Budget Review

The Court operates on a total budget of \$32.6 million dollars derived from a variety of funding sources including the Pima County general fund, the State of Arizona, federal grants and special revenue funds.

The majority of the state funding comes through the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and supports a variety of probation functions including intensive probation, standard probation, diversion, family counseling and treatment for court involved youth. The AOC also provides funding for the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program and the Court Improvement Project. The Court also receives state funds administered by the Arizona Department of Education via a collaborative effort with five school districts. This allows placement of 27 probation officers directly in local schools.

Federal funds provided by the Justice Department in the form of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants and the Health & Human Services Department under the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) also help the Court provide valuable services. The SAMHSA funds have been foundational in establishing and maintaining the Family Drug Court program.

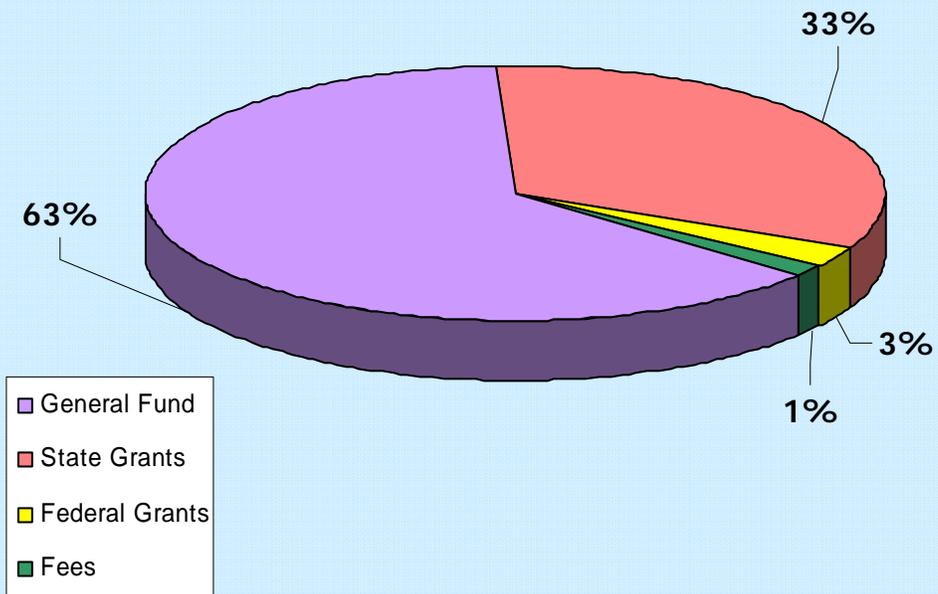
Special revenue funds are comprised of probation and diversion fees as well as a separate fund for victim restitution. The probation and diversion fees are used to enhance the operations of the probation department. The victim restitution fund provides resources for the Restitution Accountability Program (RAP). This program allows youth who are too young to work an opportunity to earn money towards restitution they owe while performing valuable services to the community such as graffiti abatement.

The Court, with the leadership of the management team and the diligent efforts of all its employees, is committed to making both efficient and effective use of its financial resources in order to provide quality services to the families of Pima County.

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FY 2004 Funding by Source

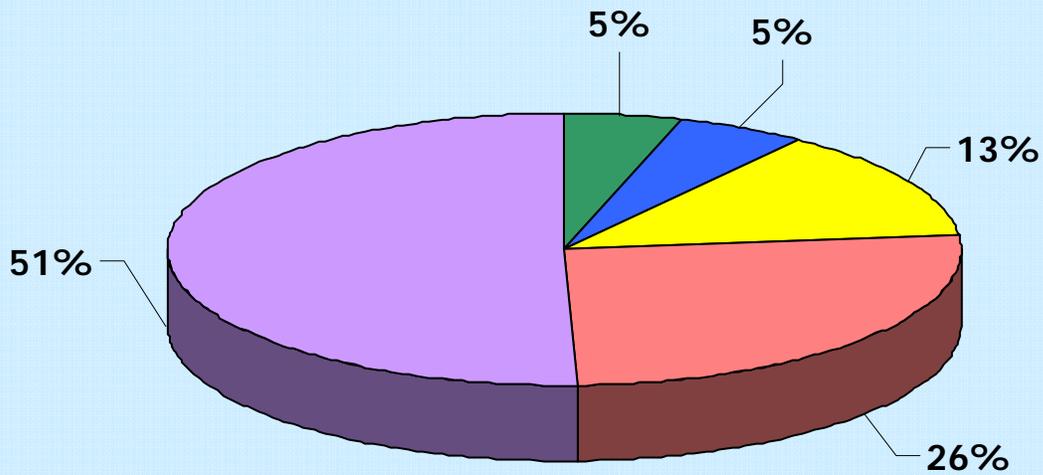
General Fund	20,536,282
State Grants	10,681,286
Federal Grants	891,569
Fees	<u>455,000</u>
Total	32,564,137



The Court provides a wide variety of services to Pima County families through its five functional areas. The following is a breakdown of the combined financial resources by functional area.

Funding by Division

Child & Family Services	1,508,874
Judicial Services	1,748,977
Administrative Services	4,380,921
Detention Services	8,468,081
Probation Services	<u>16,457,284</u>
Total	32,564,137



- Child & Family Services
- Judicial Services
- Administrative Services
- Detention Services
- Probation Services

Court Activity

Total Dependency Petitions Filed 1997 - 2003

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	43	43	47	61	55	62	78
February	34	40	37	67	56	46	62
March	59	69	54	75	52	64	62
April	41	51	57	41	45	72	73
May	59	45	49	62	49	69	59
June	38	48	47	48	57	55	68
July	40	49	45	35	52	58	68
August	46	63	52	44	59	80	64
September	40	60	58	48	51	64	86
October	49	55	38	59	53	64	79
November	39	43	41	50	63	56	67
December	41	60	25	37	51	63	82
Totals	529	626	550	627	643	753	848

continued

Mediation information

From 1999 through 2003, the court mediator spent over 3000 hours in direct, hands-on conflict resolution endeavors with court-involved families, case managers, attorneys and service providers. The following statistics serve to highlight the growth and success of mediation services. Success is defined and translated into court time saved as well as percentage of agreements reached by those involved in mediation.

Number of Cases Referred for Mediation

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
116	259	220	230	256

Resolution Averages

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average
Agreement on some of all issues:	77%	79%	76%	74%	72%	76%
No agreement on any issue:	18%	17%	20%	16%	16%	17%
No shows:	14%	15%	10%	10%	13%	12%
Average length of session:	2h 19m	2h 23m	2h 9m	2h 8m	2h 0m	

CASA Statistics

The recruitment of males and minorities has been the focus of this year's efforts. Although we will not turn down any qualified volunteer, the attempt to match the make-up of our dependency cases to our volunteer pool is truly ideal.

Number of Active CASA's	214
Number of Children Served	382
Number of Hours Served by CASA's	1,628 /month
Number of Miles driven by CASA's	13,835/month

DELINQUENCY HISTORY 1999 - 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pima County Population of Juveniles Ages 8 to 17 *	109879	117399	121137	123884	126750
Total Number of Referrals	17216	16538	16801	15477	15237
Total Number of Juveniles Referred	9,693	9,514	9,689	9,280	9372
Violent Crimes Against Persons Plus Percent of Yearly Totals	512 3.0%	409 2.5%	413 2.46%	383 2.48%	338 2.22%
Grant Theft and Crimes Against Property plus Percent of Yearly Totals	980 5.7%	913 5.5%	1021 6.08%	798 5.16%	853 5.6%
Obstruction of Justice Probation Violations plus Percent of Yearly Total	1810 10.5%	2118 12.8%	2250 13.39%	2037 13.16%	1831 12.02%
Fights, Including Assault & Domestic Violence plus Percent of Yearly Total	1826 10.6%	1862 11.3%	1921 11.43%	1726 11.15%	1689 11.08%
Drug Offenses plus Percent of Yearly Total	1817 10.6%	1948 11.8%	2009 11.96%	1925 12.44%	1992 13.07%
Peace Offenses, Including Disturbing the Peace, etc. plus Percent of Yearly Total	4178 24.3%	3661 22.1%	3738 22.25%	3422 22.11%	3495 22.94%
Misdemeanor Theft plus Percent of Yearly Total	1757 10.2%	1870 11.3%	1875 11.16%	2069 13.37%	1999 13.12%
Status Offense plus Percent of Yearly Total	4336 25.2%	3755 22.7%	3572 21.26%	3114 20.12%	3036 19.93%
City Ordinance plus Percent of Yearly Total	0	2	2	3	4
Transferred to Adult Court	18	19	17	9	9
Mandatory Adult Filing	81	85	84	65	54

* Population based on estimated census information

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Adoptions/Guardianship Statistics

As a service to our community, an adoption can be processed at a reasonable fee for those families who earn under \$50,000. Families whose income exceeds \$50,000 must contract services through a private attorney or agency to process their adoption. This system helps children of families who otherwise could not afford an adoption, to achieve permanency in their lives. Common scenarios include a stepparent who wishes to adopt their spouse's children or guardians who want to adopt the children they have been caring for. Certifications are completed for prospective parents wishing to adopt children. Guardianship reviews are completed on those cases where the Court continues to review the stability of placement.

	2002	2003
Adoptions	127	136
Certifications	11	17
Guardianships	26	36
Total	164	189

Family Drug Court Statistics

Family Drug Court serves adult clients, specifically, parents whose children are in CPS custody due to the parents' substance abuse issues. These clients initially appear weekly in front of the Family Drug Court Judge (currently, Hon. Hector Campoy) to receive additional judicial oversight of their progress in substance abuse treatment and recovery.

Parents with CPS (Dependency) court cases have only one year to remedy the problems that brought them into the system. This is a very short time period in which to stabilize in recovery. Navigating the network treatment system takes persistence and support. The four FDC Case Specialists and two Case Aides are grant-funded court employees who help the clients overcome barriers to treatment and provide intensive case management with frequent field visits. Clients in FDC also receive an array of services provided through contracts with community agencies, including detox, residential treatment, specialized parenting classes, job training and placement, health education, and extra visits with their children.

	Engagement In Treatment	Enrolled in Residential Treatment	Enrolled in Outpatient Treatment	Completion of Treatment	Reunification	Permanency within one year
CPS	66%	36%	45%	31%	30%	49%
CATS	69%	14%	60%	26%	39%	75%
FDC	97%	67%	85%	48%	52%	79%

STAFF—The Strength of our Organization

Pima County Juvenile Court Center is approaching 600 employees who perform wonderful acts as part of their daily responsibilities. The Court could not function as well as it does without each and every one of their daily contributions, and for that we give recognition and thanks to all.

The list of employees below are representative of the exceptional staff that we have here and are award recipients for the year 2003:

Employees of the Month:

JAN	Brenda Musgrove	JUL	Doug Simmons
FEB	Rudy Dominguez/Erica Scheeren	AUG	Art Corral/Andrew Lopez/Tony Saucedo
MAR	Carol Casebier	SEP	Nancy Adam
APR	Rosemary Schiefer	OCT	Daniel Carmona
MAY	Chris Skipworth	NOV	Anthony Lopez/Pauline Nanez
JUN	Ann Schutt	DEC	Julie Auvil

The Pima Foundation For Youth – Youth Workers of the Year awards:

Aaron Rulewicz--Detention Officer Of The Year
Becky Jorgenson-- Behind The Scenes Worker Of The Year
Jeanne Kirchner--Youth Worker Of The Year

The Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association (ACPOA) Awards

The following staff were nominated to represent Juvenile Court in the statewide competition.

Daniel Aguilera Line Officer of the Year **Yvonne Jackson** Detention Officer of the Year
Stacey Draves Employee of the Year **Martin Carrillo** Supervisor/Manager of the Year

*We are very proud to announce that **Yvonne Jackson** was chosen Detention Officer of the Year for the State of Arizona.*

Challenges for 2004

Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Pima County Juvenile Court is committed to the equitable treatment of all children and families. There is historic evidence of racial disproportionality across the nation, as well as in the State of Arizona. Several studies have both revealed evidence of disproportionate minority (D.M.) contact in Pima County and recognized the complexity of the issues and reasons behind these findings. In 1993 the Arizona Juvenile Justice Advisory Council issued "The Equitable Treatment of Minority Youth: A Report on the Over-Representation of Minority Youth in Arizona's Juvenile Justice System". This report used 1990 census data to describe the presence of D.M. Contact within the justice system.

In December, 2002, the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) prepared a report, at the request of the Pima County Juvenile Court, entitled "Pima County Juvenile Court Overrepresentation of Minority Youth On-Site Technical Assistance Report". This report was intended to clarify relevant issues that will help the juvenile court identify and implement effective strategies for dealing with minority overrepresentation. The report included descriptions of three programs from other areas of the United States that were intended to address minority overrepresentation, particularly in terms of Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). Most significantly, the report included seven recommendations specific to Pima County Juvenile Court that were intended to help the court as it moves toward development and implementation of plans to effectively address minority overrepresentation.

The court administration recognizes the need to establish a research component to evaluate our efforts at reducing D.M. Contact. This will require a commitment of resources as well as intent.

The issues to be addressed are as follows:

1. Minority youth continue to be overrepresented within the juvenile justice system.
2. Differential outcomes occur at any stage of processing and can be cumulative in effect.
3. D.M. Contact is the result of complex circumstances and influences with no one fixed cause or solution.

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4. Efforts to reduce D.M. Contact must include assessment at all decision points in the system, covering process and outcome evaluation, and include quantitative and qualitative analysis.
5. Collaboration is required between all points in the juvenile justice continuum to effectively implement interventions.
6. Adequate resources must be allocated if meaningful progress is to be made.

Despite a series of reports and recommendations, the Court has not successfully implemented strategies to reduce D.M. Contact. There is strong will within the Court to effectively address this issue, but a specific plan must yet be developed and fully Implemented.

The court's strategic plan must include identification and support of several core values:

1. **Community Protection** – In order for the restorative justice model to work effectively, it must be applied equally. Communities that are over represented via racial or ethnic distribution within the justice continuum will continue to struggle due to an absence of resources and the presence of perceived or real discriminatory practices. The juvenile offender may be less accepting of personal accountability and responsibility to the victims and community due to this disproportionality. The end result is continued risk of delinquent activities within the community.
2. **Competency Development** – The juvenile justice system must be increasingly responsive to the need for innovative methods of intervention designed to reduce D.M. Contact. This requires recognition, analysis, and interventions aimed specifically at the direct and indirect causal factors.
3. **Program Accountability** – The court must lead the way in measuring compliance and evaluating progress in implementing action plans to reduce D.M. Contact.
Collaboration with Stakeholders – The juvenile justice components, community agencies and members, and families must be involved in policy development, planning, and service delivery.

Pima County Juvenile Court accepts the notion that minority overrepresentation within the juvenile justice continuum is wrong and the community needs to begin corrective action immediately. The juvenile court must exercise its authority and responsibility to provide leadership and collaborate effectively with its community partners. Most importantly, the Juvenile Court needs to work closely with the children and families of Pima County in ways that reflect caring, sensitivity, and equality in the application of justice.

The Impact of CPS Reform

On December 18, 2003, the Arizona legislature addressed many issues regarding Child Protective Services by passing HB2024. Many applaud the passing of the bill, as it focuses on safety for children. Who could argue that is not a good thing? However, many of the provisions of the bill will have significant impact to the court. The increase in both time and resources for the judicial bench, as well as the court staff that support the dependency process is predictable. The highlights of the bill that will affect the courts include:

- Jury Trials in Severance Matters (parent's right to trial by jury)
- Open Hearings (5-10% of hearings shall be open to the public)
- In Home Intervention petitions
- Open Records

Along with these four main categories, there are many other provisions in the bill that have the potential to increase the number of petitions filed. Some include the expansion of the abuse and neglect definition, joint CPS and law enforcement investigations, clarification of the CPS mandate, and removal of children due to drug or alcohol manufacturing on premises.

A section of the bill allows funds to hire more CPS caseworkers as well as increase salaries for experienced caseworkers. District II CPS (Tucson's district) anticipates the hiring of 43 new CPS Specialists, 6 CPS supervisors, 6 parent aides, 7 secretaries and 2 Assistant Program Managers. It is anticipated that 1/3 of these positions will be hired for investigation of all cases, which will ultimately translate into more petition filings.

Last year 848 petitions were filed involving 1,500 children. This translates into a 17% increase from the prior year and a 50% increase over a 5-year period (see chart on page 20). With the new CPS reform, it is estimated that 1,000 petitions will be filed this year. Currently the court spends approximately 65-70% of bench time on dependency cases.

The complexity of these cases often takes its toll on all parties involved. However, none can be more telling than the statistics of our children. On December 31, 2003, there were 2,790 children under the jurisdiction of the court. Of those 2,790, a staggering 2,476 were in out-of-home placements. Only 458 children received permanency as a result of reunification.

Although it still remains to be seen, the new director of DES, David Berns has a vision with hopes of outcomes that do not include an increase in petition filings. Mr. Berns' vision includes utilizing time and-resources for kids and families long before they become involved with CPS. Front-end preventative services such as Family Builders would be enhanced and utilized to keep petitions from being filed. Collaborative efforts within the DES system such as having programs like JOBS and unemployment work closer together to get parents back to work quicker, are some of the solutions he offers as ways to help families at risk. Mr. Berns does not necessarily feel that an increase in CPS staff, specifically investigators, will mean an increase in petition filings. What he does envision is a plan to work more efficiently and proactively. We all hope that Mr. Berns sees something that many of us can't quite see yet.

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Coordination of Case Management and Supervision of Dually Involved Children

In recent years, a new and growing body of research has established the long suspected link between child maltreatment and later juvenile delinquent conduct. This conduct includes violence, academic failure, mental illness, substance abuse, and teen parenthood. In a 2002 study sample in Arizona, close to 50% of all children eight-years of age and older (with a juvenile court referral) had prior or concurrent court involvement on a delinquency and a dependency petition. In Pima County (2002) approximately 40% of the age eligible children with a dependency petition filed had prior delinquency or status referrals.

These studies highlight the need for a systemic approach. Dually involved children (those with involvement in the juvenile court for dependency and delinquency matters) often require multiple agencies to become actively involved in the case management of these cases. These agencies include, at a minimum, the juvenile court, CPS and the regional behavioral health authority. Coordinating efforts among these individual entities create major challenges for the juvenile justice, child welfare and health service systems.

This challenge is increased with the recent sweeping legislative changes in the manner Child Protective Services will operate. The Pima County Juvenile Court Center (PCJCC) has experienced dramatic growth in the number of dependency court petitions filed.

For the PCJCC these challenges also create opportunities to establish innovative ways to case manage and case supervise children in dually involved cases. Currently, the Children and Family Division and the Probation Division provide coordination of these cases with other stakeholders, while the Detention Division provides custody supervision and services. This coordination must be improved to maximize the positive impact on these children and their families. While community programs have been implemented to service youth in multiple systems, the challenge for PCJCC is to implement an internal project to increase the coordination of these cases both within the court system and among other community programs.

In the coming year, PCJCC will assess its interagency procedures and strengthen the coordination between its three divisions: Children and Family, Probation and Detention. Collectively, these three divisions are charged with providing direct services to children under the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. This coordination is necessary to address the unique needs of children involved in multiple systems, specifically the many dually involved children in the Pima County Juvenile Court. These efforts will focus on:

- Increase collaborations among the three divisions.
- Share resources where appropriate.
- Explore specialized services, especially in mental health services.
- Augment coordination with network providers assigned to PCJCC.
- Assimilate consist levels of children services across the three divisions

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The end result of successfully integrating and establishing a coordinated approach to dually involved youth among the three divisions will be a more efficient, comprehensive and coordinated level of services for these children. Furthermore, it will enable PCJCC to maximize the opportunities to evaluate the current and future collaborations with other stakeholders.

Key Community Partnerships

The Pima County Juvenile Court Center could not help the children and families of this community without strong collaboration. Our sincere appreciation goes out to those governmental and community organizations whose partnerships are key to our success:

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Juvenile Justice Svcs & Dependent Children's Svcs	Arizona Children's Association
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission
Attorney General's Office	Ashford Disbrow, Inc.
AVIVA	Cactus Counseling Services
CAPE for Educational Services	Child Protection Services (CPS)
Children's Action Alliance	Center for Juvenile Alternatives (CJA)
CODAC	Community Justice Boards - in cooperation with Pima County Attorney's Office
Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)	Compass
COPE	Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)
Crime Reduction Task Force	First Correctional Medical
Governor's Division for Children	Governor's Community Policy Office
La Frontera	New Beginnings
Old Pueblo Community Foundation	Pima Community College
Pima County Administrator	Pima County Attorney's Office
Pima County Board of Supervisors	Pima County Clerk of the Court
Pima County Facilities Management	Pima County Fleet Services
Pima County Parks and Recreation Dept, Graffiti Abatement Program	Pima County Public Library
Pima County Sheriff's Office	Pima County Youth Opportunity (YO)
Pima Foundation for Youth	Pima Prevention Partnership
Providence	Public Defender
Superior Court Adult Probation	Superior Court Administrator's Office
SMART Programs - School, County Attorney, Law Enforcement, Probation collaborations	Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)
Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC)	Tucson Police Department (TPD)
Arizona Department of Education (ADOE) Pima County Public Schools	Tucson Urban League
University of Arizona	University of Phoenix
Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP)	

Community Advisory Board (CAB)

The purpose of the (CAB) is to enhance the effectiveness of the Court by communicating the community's needs, providing feedback on the effectiveness of programs and policies, and advocating on behalf of the court. This is accomplished by educating the community on the importance of prevention and intervention in addressing juvenile crime and by promoting the creation of community partnerships.

Karen Abman, Director Division for Children Juvenile Justice Programs Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families	Angela Bell, Guidance Counselor Cienega High School
Kathleen Brennan-Glenn, Captain Pima County Sheriff's Office	Ruth Canada, Development Director St. Augustine Catholic High School
Neal Cash, Chief Executive Officer Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)	Ray Clarke, CEO Tucson Urban League
Hector Estrada Attorney at Law	Richard Fimbres, Director Governor's Office of Highway
Larry Haynes, Principal Jefferson Park Elementary School	Pete Hochuli, Supervising Attorney Pima County Attorney
Wendell Hunt, Lieutenant Tucson Police Department	Ricardo Jasso, CEO Luz Social Services
Andrea Kartch, President Reigns of Change, LLC	John Leavitt, Assistant Chief Tucson Police Department
William A. (Bill) Lofquist Social Worker	James Neeley Educator (Retired)
Arnold Palacios Pima County One Stop Adult/Youth Services	Esther Sharif Community Organizer/Activist
Clint Stinson Private Attorney	Dr. Alan Storm Asst Superintendent of Student Srv. Sunnyside School District
Bob Tucker, Liaison AZ Dept of Juv. Corrections (ADJC)	Hon. Gilbert Veliz (Retired) Board Chair
Karen Wilson Probation Supervisor (Retired)	

Call to the Public

The Pima County Juvenile Court is requesting your “yes” vote for the Public Safety bond on May 18, 2004. This proposal will allow us to complete four new courtrooms to add to our existing courthouse.

Our Court is in desperate need of these additions. Since state law was changed in 1997 to require much more judicial oversight of child abuse and neglect cases, our caseloads have skyrocketed. Since 1997, we have increased our child abuse and neglect cases by 50%. We have also had a 100%+ increase in the number of hearings on Motions/Petitions for Termination of Parental Rights since 1997.

The changes made by our State legislature, effective December 18, 2003, will add to this increase. For example, parents are now entitled to have jury trials on Motions/Petitions for Termination of Parental Rights. Jury trials take much longer than trials by judges. CPS was also given a much-needed increase in its budget, which will allow CPS to increase its workforce by 25% in Pima County. With more CPS caseworkers in Pima County, we expect more child abuse and neglect cases to be filed at our court.

Despite these increased child welfare cases, we have only increased our judges by 11% since 1997. We won't be able to add any judges to the Court until the four unfinished courtrooms that were started in 1999 at our building are completed. We need your support to receive the \$2,000,000 to add four courtrooms and chambers to our facility.

Without your yes vote, we won't be able to exercise the type of effective judicial oversight that our laws mandate. More significantly, we won't be able to exercise the effective judicial oversight that our abused and neglected children deserve. Please approve the Public Safety Bond Request.

Judge Hector E. Campoy
Presiding Judge
Pima County Juvenile Court