FY20 Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (J-JMHCP)
Orientation Webinar Part Two

January 13, 2021
Presentation Outline

I. Welcome and Introductions
II. Overview of JMHC
III. Juvenile Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program
IV. Training and Technical Assistance
V. Questions and Answers
Speakers

I. Felicia Lopez Wright, Policy Analyst
II. Sarah Wurzburg, Program Director
III. Ethan Aaronson, Policy Analyst
IV. Stephanie Shaw, Project Manager
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I. Welcome and Introductions

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The Council of State Governments Justice Center

We are a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, representing state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.
How We Work

• We bring people together

• We drive the criminal justice field forward with original research

• We build momentum for policy change

• We provide expert assistance
The U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Mission:** BJA provides leadership and assistance to local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation’s criminal justice system. BJA’s goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the way in which the criminal justice system functions. In order to achieve such goals, BJA programs illustrate the coordination and cooperation of local, state, and federal governments. BJA works closely with programs that bolster law enforcement operations, expand drug courts, and provide benefits to safety officers.

Visit the [BJA website](#) to learn more.
568 Awardees across the Nation

• 102 juvenile grantees
• Representing 49 states and two U.S. territories
• $164.3 million awarded
JMHCP Grant Program: $164.3 Million Awarded

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Vision/Mission: OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports the efforts of states, tribes, and communities to develop and implement effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that enhance public safety, ensure youth are held appropriately accountable to both crime victims and communities, and empower youth to live productive, law-abiding lives. OJJDP envisions a nation where our children are free from crime and violence. If they come into contact with the justice system, the contact should be both just and beneficial to them.
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Overview of Juvenile JMHCP

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP)

• Supports cross-system collaboration to improve responses and outcomes for youth with mental illness (MI) or co-occurring MI and substance abuse (CMISA) who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

• This program supports public safety efforts through partnerships with juvenile justice, mental health and substance abuse agencies to enhance responses to justice-involved youth with MI and CMISA.
FY 20 Juvenile JMHCP Awardees

- Eight
- Awarded $622,883.00
- Total of $4,983,064.00
Objectives and Deliverables

- Through a two-phase process consisting of planning and implementation activities, grantees will develop a coordinated approach to implementing or enhancing services for justice-involved youth with MI and CMISA.
- Performance Duration: Up to 36 months, which includes both the planning and implementing phases.
Phase 1: Planning

- The planning phase will be for a period of up to 4-6 months to begin after the grantee receives OJP budget approval.
- Up to $50,000.00 of grant funds may be used to support the planning phase.
- To access the implementation funding, grantees will be required to work with OJJDP to demonstrate the completion of all proposed planning activities.
Phase 2: Implementation

- Implementation will begin once the grantee has met the requirements of the planning phase and will continue for the remaining time of the grant.
Juvenile JMHCP Grant Activities

Grant funds may be used to support a combination of the following areas:

• Mental health courts or other court-based programs serving youth
• Programs that offer specialized training to officers, employees of a juvenile justice agency, and mental health personnel in order to better respond to youth with MI or CMISA
• Programs that support collaborative efforts of juvenile justice and mental health agencies to promote public safety by offering mental health treatment services and, where appropriate, substance abuse treatment services, for youth with MI or CMISA
• Programs that support intergovernmental cooperation between state and local governments to address enhanced support to youth with MI or CMISA
## J-JMHCP Grantee Cohort

### FY 20 J-JMHCP Cohort

<table>
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<tr>
<th>County</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Cook County, IL</td>
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<td>Fort Bend County, TX</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
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<td>Monroe, NY</td>
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<td>Suffolk County, NY</td>
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Guiding Four Core Principles

**Principle 1:** Base supervision, service, and resource-allocation decisions on the results of validated risk and needs assessments.

**Principle 2:** Adopt and effectively implement programs and services demonstrated to reduce recidivism and improve other youth outcomes, and use data to evaluate system performance and direct system improvements.

**Principle 3:** Employ a coordinated approach across service systems to address youth’s needs.

**Principle 4:** Tailor system policies, programs, and supervision to reflect the distinct developmental needs of adolescents.
Transforming Juvenile Justice Systems

to Improve Public Safety and Youth Outcomes

MAY 2018

Josh Weber, Deputy Director, Connections & Reentry
The Council of State Governments Justice Center

Michael Tietjens, Deputy Director
Juvenile Justice System Improvement and Communications
Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University

Shay抢劫, Director
Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University

1. Decriminalize status offenses and automatically divert all youth who commit certain offenses and are screened as low risk from court involvement;

2. Develop professional standards and supports to cultivate a dedicated cadre of juvenile court judges and attorneys;

3. Tie conditions of supervision directly to youth’s delinquent offenses and eliminate the practice of filing technical violations of probation and parole;

4. Redefine the primary function of community supervision as promoting positive youth behavior change;

5. Focus case planning and service delivery on strengthening youth’s connections to positive adults, peers, and community supports; and

6. Use data and predictive analytics to guide system decisions and hold supervision agencies, courts, and service providers accountable for improved youth outcomes.
An unprecedented research study conducted by The CSG Justice Center found that youth placed on probation had more school absences during their first year of supervision than prior to being placed on probation.

Truancy and the Juvenile Justice System
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TA Coach  Peer Learning

Access to Experts  Resources & Tools

JMHCP TTA
Planning & Implementation Guide

• The P&I Guide supports grantees in developing and refining their justice and mental health initiatives to mitigate threats of targeted violence.

• The Guide serves as an important mechanism for your CSG Justice Center TA coach to understand the status and progress of your project, the types of challenges you are encountering, and the ways your TA coach might be helpful to you in making your project successful.
Planning & Implementation Guide

• The guide is divided into seven sections.

• Each section has assessment questions, exercises, and discussion prompts.

• The self-assessment questions and exercises are built on evidence-based principles and emerging practices.
Planning & Implementation Guide Highlights

3.2 Youth Support System

1. What is the process for including the youth in the case planning, and at what point will engagement begin?

2. How will the program help youth identify and develop natural supports (positive relationships developed in family, school, and community environments).

3. How will the program incorporate natural supports into youth’s programming, including case management plans, crisis plans, prosocial activities, reintegration (family, school and community), etc.?

4. How will youth’s strengths and protective factors be considered in planning?

5. Please describe how the program will be able to help youth access treatment to recreational/vocational attività.

6. What specific strategies will be used to engage youth?

1.1.3 Grant Initiative Focus

1. Has your jurisdiction ever conducted a system-mapping exercise, gap analysis, or other assessment about the services available in your jurisdiction for youth with mental illnesses and/or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders?

   - Yes (Please elaborate, and attach the assessment to this guide.)
   - No

2. In the table below, indicate in which intercepts your grant program functions. (Note: Programs may fall under multiple intercepts.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intercept 0</th>
<th>Intercept 1</th>
<th>Intercept 2</th>
<th>Intercept 3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Initial Detention/Initial Court Hearings</td>
<td>Detention Facilities/Courts</td>
<td>Reentry</td>
<td>Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check all that apply

3. What non-grant-funded diversion interventions already exist in your jurisdiction? Specify the names of programs and what agency coordinates the diversion intervention.

4. Are you aware of any plans to implement additional diversion programming in your agency and/or juvenile justice system for youth with mental illnesses and/or co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders?

   - Yes (Please describe.)
   - No (Why not?)
Development of Technical Assistance Plans

- Each TA coach will work with the grantees to develop a training and technical assistance plan.
- This will lay out goals for TA that will be continuously reviewed and updated.
- The site will identify TA needs with the TA coach and they will work toward meeting the TA goals.
- This is all focused on moving the grantee forward to meet their grant milestones.
FY20 J-JMHCP Learning Community

• Convene all eight J-JMHCP grantees for Learning Community sessions

• Work with national experts, such as the Policy Research Associates, on key topics relevant to the field and grantee programs
Additional FY20 Learning Communities & Experts

- IJIS Institute: “High Utilizers”

- Dr. Faye Taxman: Data Collection, Information Sharing, and Evaluation

- Grantees will have additional opportunities to attend a multitude of webinars and have one-on-one consultation with experts to advance their work
Tips from Previous Grantees

• Key JMHCP Challenges and Tips
• Collaborating Across Stakeholders
• Working with a TA Coach
• Additional Expert Opportunities
• Completing the P&I Guide
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Questions and Answers
Resources

• Four Core Principles for Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/juvenile-justice-white-paper/


Contact Information

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• Stephanie Shaw, Project Manager, sshaw@csg.org

• Felicia Lopez Wright, Policy Analyst, fwright@csg.org

• Ethan Aaronson, Policy Analyst, eaaronson@csg.org
Thank You!

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