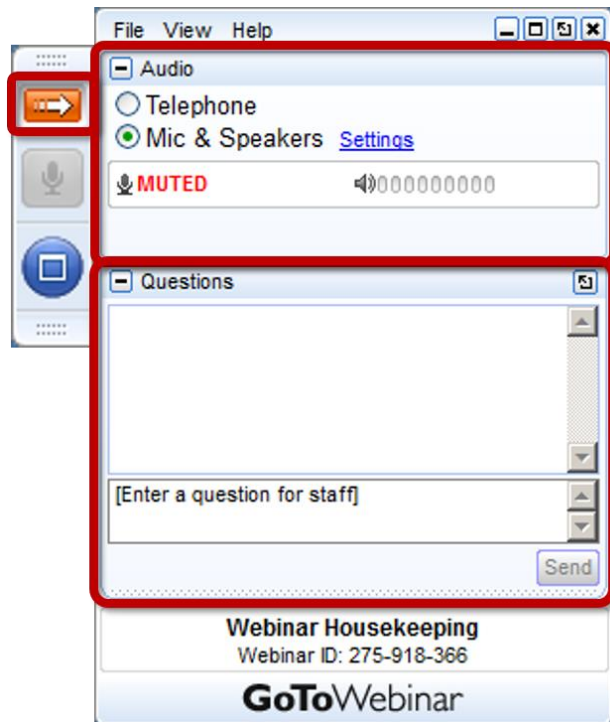


Introduction to the Juvenile Justice Toolkit

September 18, 2018

Welcome!
The webinar will begin shortly.

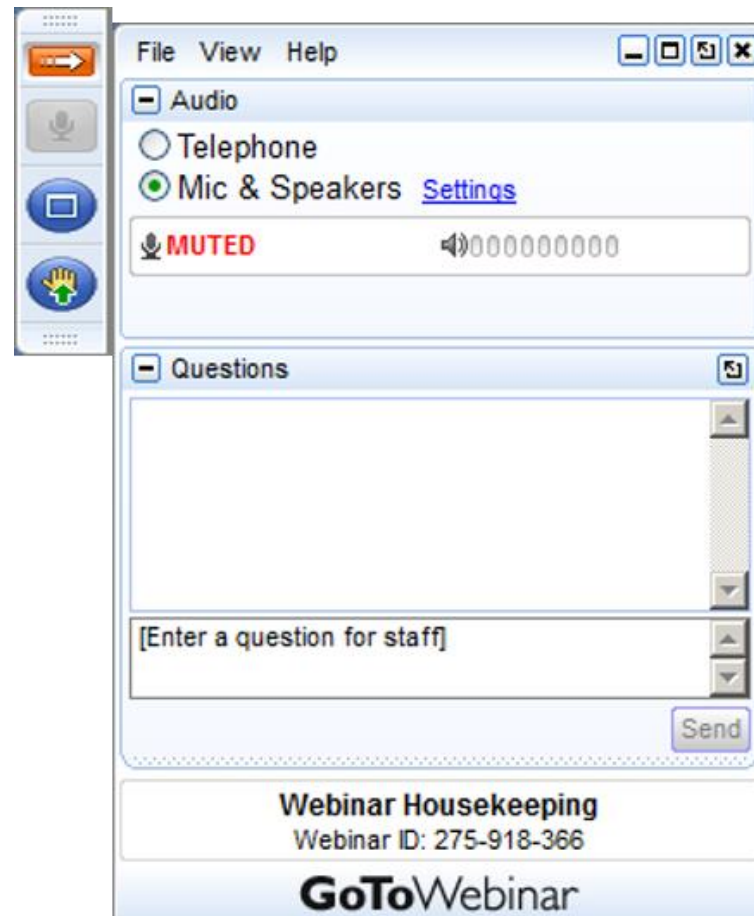
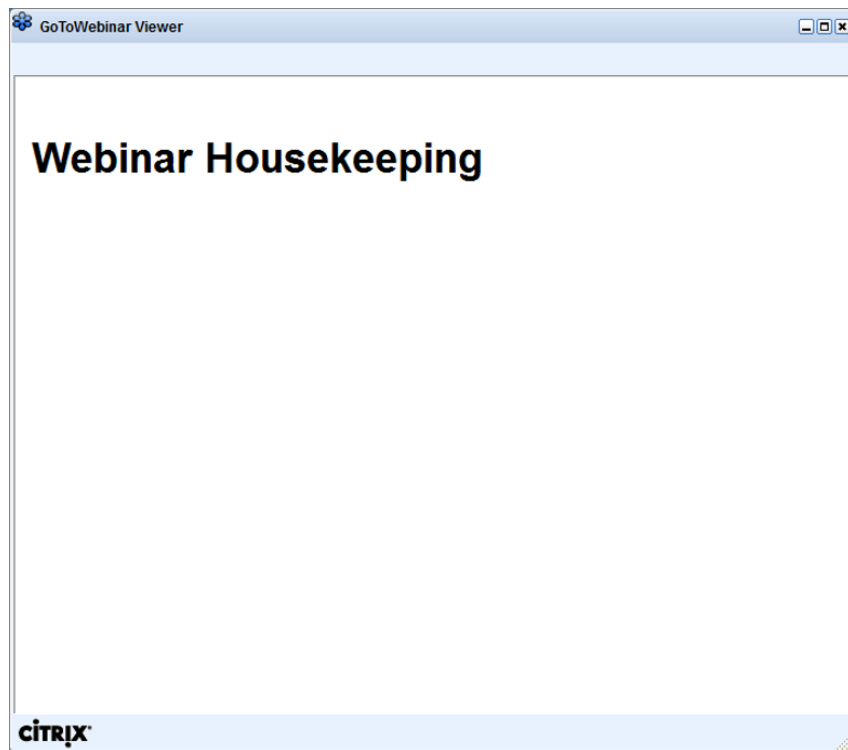


Attendee Participation

- Open and close your control panel.
- Join audio:
 - Choose **Mic & Speakers** to use VoIP
 - Choose **Telephone** and dial using the information provided
 - If you are joining the audio by telephone mute your computer speakers
- Submit questions and comments via the Questions panel.

Note: *Today's presentation is being recorded and will be provided to participants afterward.*

Using GoToWebinar

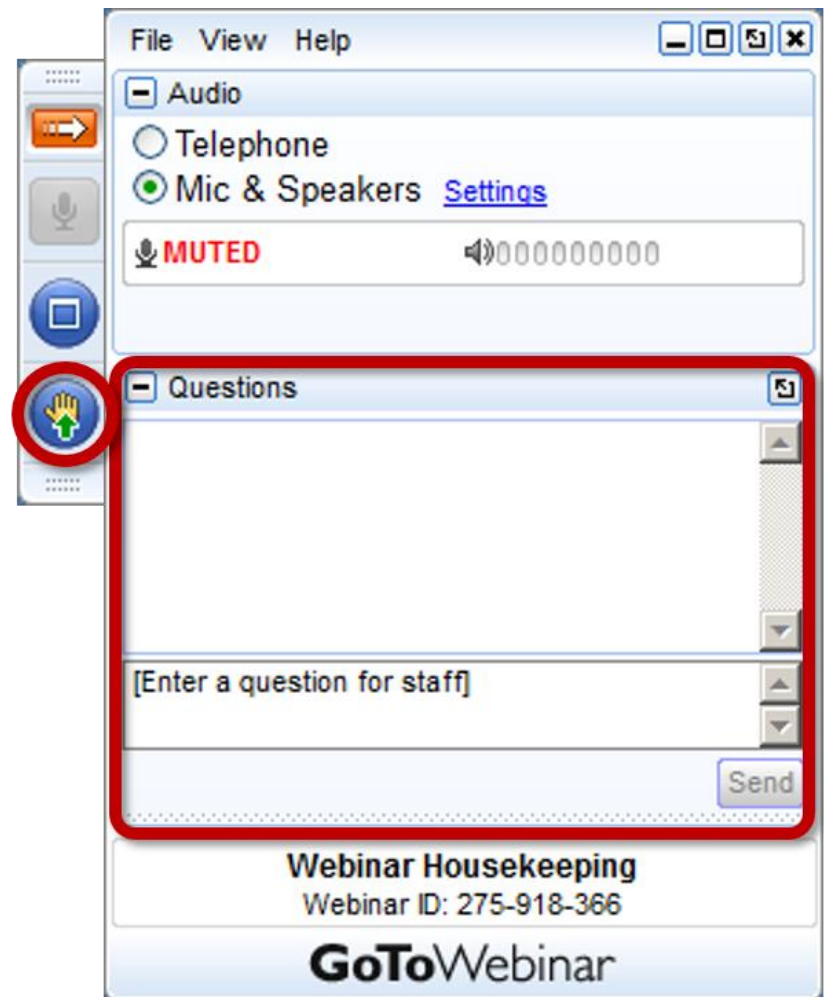


Questions

Your Participation

- Please continue to submit your text questions and comments using the Questions panel
- Please raise your hand to be unmuted for verbal questions.

Note: Today's presentation is being recorded and the link will be sent to you when it is available.



Meet the CPIR Team

Debra Jennings • *Project Director*

Myriam Alizo • *Social Media Coordinator/
Data Manager*

Lisa Küpper • *Product Development*

Maria Rodriguez • *Administrative Assistance*

Jessica Wilson • *Director of Communication
& Dissemination*

Introduction to the Juvenile Justice Toolkit

parentcenterhub.org/juvenile-justice-toolkit

Presented by

The Center for Parent Information and Resources (CPIR)

Presenters

- **Ana Espada**, Advocates for Children of New York
- **Carolyn Hayer**, SPAN Parent Advocacy Network
- **Susan Henderson**, Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund (DREDF)
- **Curtis Jones**, Mission Empower
- **Peg Kinsell**, SPAN Parent Advocacy Network

The Parent Center's Role— Building Your Parent Center's Capacity

The Parent Center's Role

Building Your Parent Center's Capacity to Provide Technical Assistance for Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth and Their Families

Students with disabilities charged or convicted of a crime still have rights under IDEA, Section 504, and/or the ADA. Parent Centers have an important role in providing technical assistance—defined here as activities that increase knowledge, skills, and capacity. The following are activities that your center can organize and participate in to build staff's capacity to provide technical assistance for juvenile justice involved youth and their families.

Capacity Building:

- Clarify what your center can/cannot provide
- Identify potential partners (*see Collaboration & Coalition Building below*)
- Provide staff development
- Collect and create materials (*see Links & Resources below*)

Outreach:

- Let the community know, through various means, how you can help
- Partner with various community-based organizations (*see Collaboration & Coalition Building below*)

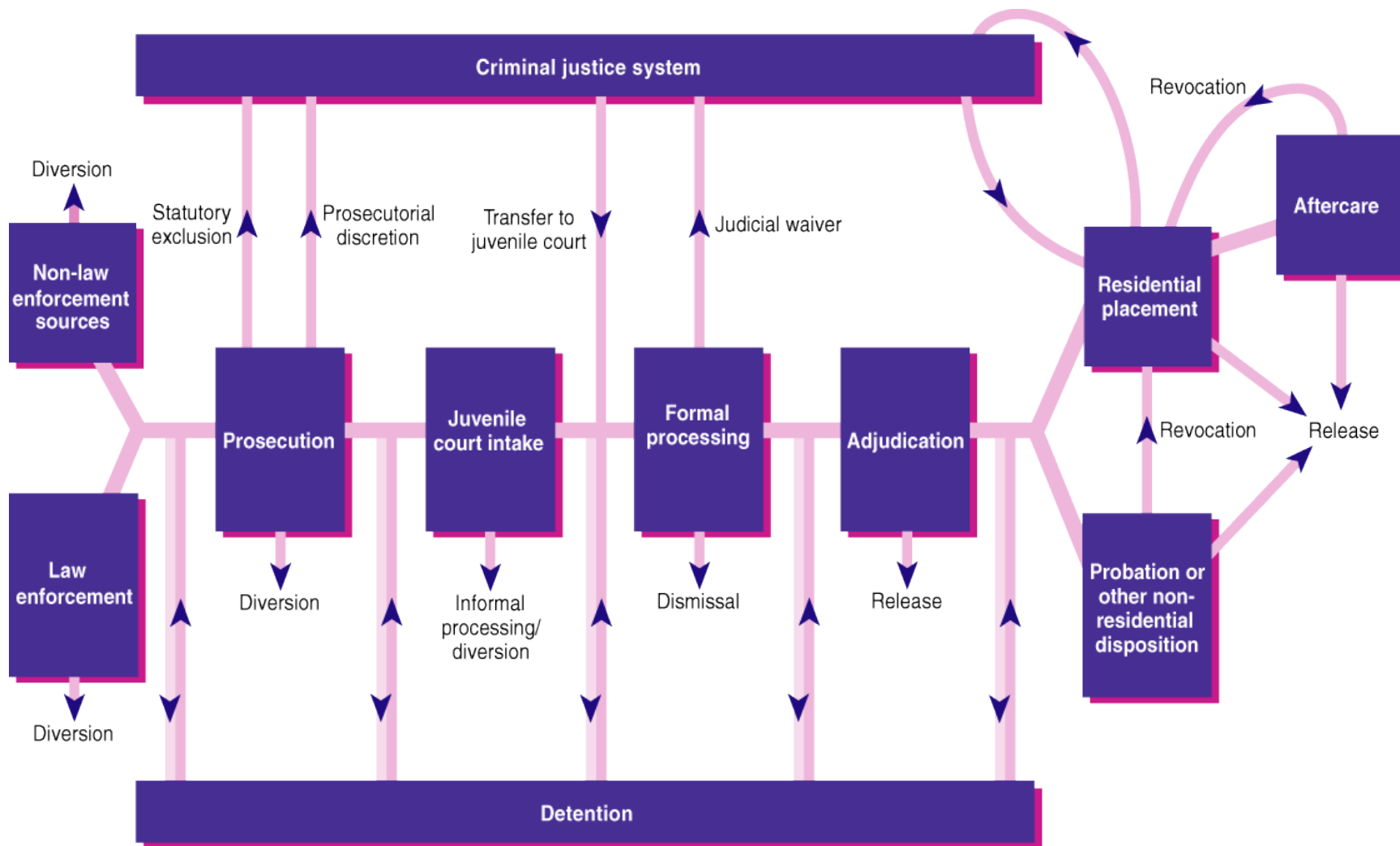
Training:

- Attend/Create workshops on education and health rights of students involved in the Juvenile Justice system
- Explore how to navigate the Juvenile Justice system in your state (*see Links & Resources below*)

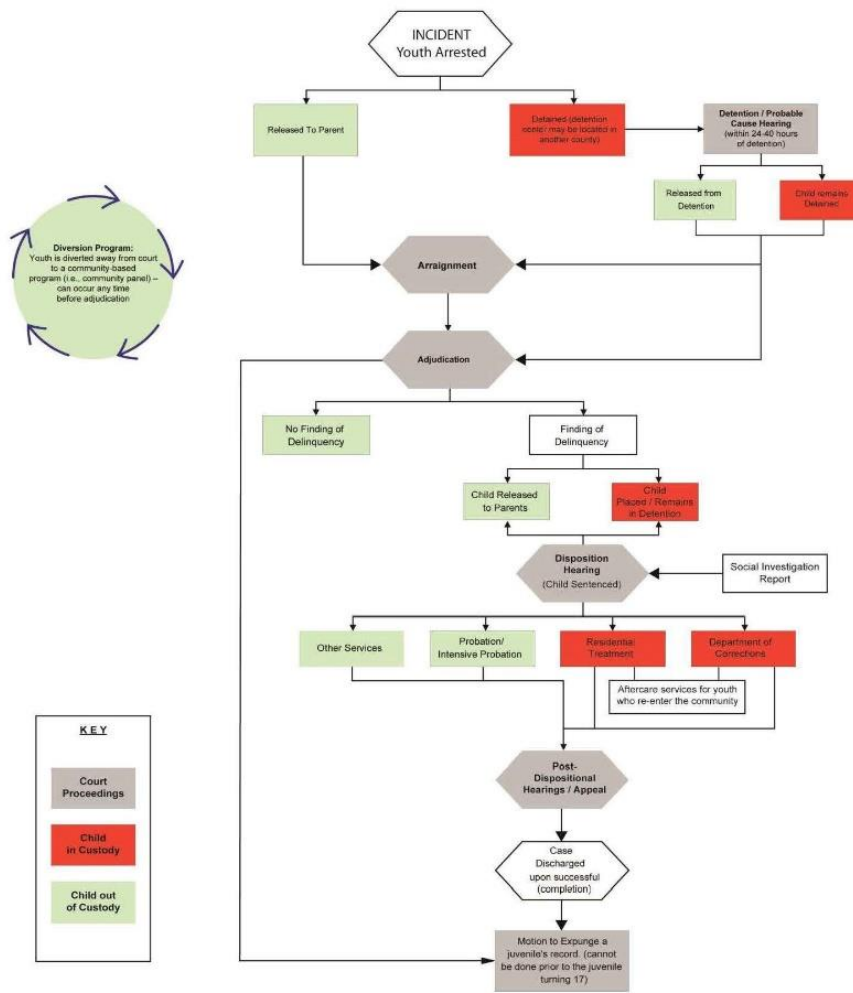
Individual Assistance:

- Ask key questions to families contacting your center (*see Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth below*)
- Provide resources to families when they contact you

Understanding the Juvenile Justice Process



FLOWCHART OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS



Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus

The materials in Section 3, **“Sample Questions to Consider Asking When a Parent Calls About an Arrest”** and **“Juvenile Justice Parent Center Intake Questions”** are intended for parent center staff to use to help parents focus on the educational needs and rights of their child when there has been an incident that may result or has resulted in an arrest.

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus

Important!

Make sure to let the caller know
how your Center can and can't help,
and provide referrals as appropriate

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Questions

1. Does the student currently have an IEP or 504 plan or is any assessment in process to determine whether they might be eligible?
2. Did the incident that triggered the arrest occur at school, or on the way to or from school, or is it related to school problems in some way?
3. Was your child interrogated at school by an administrator, school resource officer or police officer?
4. Is your child currently in jail but not charged, or have they already been charged?

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Questions

5. If your child is over age 18 do you understand that you have a limited access to information unless an attorney is involved and your child has agreed to share this info with you?
6. Do you have disability related concerns about special needs of your child in a jail setting that you think the court and the police department need to know about?
7. Have you considered calling an IEP meeting which must be held within 30 calendar days (except school holidays of more than 5 days don't count) to work with the IEP team in identifying areas where your child needs more support?

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Questions

8. In situations where it looks like your child may be held in detention for more than a few days, do you understand that your school district may no longer be the primary point of contact and it may be the county office of education instead?
9. Do you need our help to know the policies and procedures to follow in those cases if you want IEP follow up?
10. Do you know who to contact at Juvenile Hall for special-education support?

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Questions

11. Do you need us to help you identify that contact?
12. Are there professionals on your child's team outside of school such as therapist clinicians and other service providers who may be able to provide important information to the court?
13. Do you have any assessments or evaluations done by medical or developmental specialists that may help the court understand your child's needs better?



**Intake/Support for Families
of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus**

Advocates for Children of New York

Protecting every child's right to learn

AFC's School Justice Project

Help young people who are facing:

- Juvenile and/or criminal justice system involvement
- School suspension
- Exclusion from school due to their behavior
- Bullying or accused of bullying

Help these students get the support they need to address their academic and behavioral needs and succeed in school

Advocate for positive alternatives to suspensions, arrests, and summonses, such as restorative practices, collaborative problem solving, and mental health services

parentcenterhub.org/juvenile-justice-toolkit



Why are Suspensions and Exclusions Problematic?: The School-to-Prison-Pipeline

Increases the likelihood that students will be:

- held back a grade
- not graduate, drop out of school
- receive a subsequent suspension or expulsion
- become involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system

Policing in Schools (in 2016):

- 5,511 NYPD School Safety Division personnel
- 1,376 Arrests
- 948 Summonses
- 923 Juvenile Reports Issued

Disparities by race and disability

- 54% of students who received suspensions are Black, but only 27% of students are Black
- 42.7% of students who received suspensions are students with disabilities, but only 18.7% of students are students with disabilities
- 91% of arrests were of Black and Latinx students, while only 67% of student population is Black and Latinx



Advocates for Children of New York
Protecting every child's right to learn

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus

Students who are suspended are more likely to:

-
- Miss class
 - Be held back a grade
 - Be suspended again
 - Drop out
 - Get arrested

urbanomnibus.net/2018/07/school-meets-prison



Advocates for Children of New York
Protecting every child's right to learn

Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus

AFC Resources



Children in Crisis

POLICE RESPONSE TO STUDENTS IN EMOTIONAL DISTRESS



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Intake/Support for Families of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth — Focus

Juvenile Justice Toolkit



Mission Empower (missionempower.org)

Over the last several years, Curtis Jones has been working in the areas of both adult and juvenile justice. He is and has been a part of several organizations and efforts both in our local area of Erie, PA as well as nationally. For the last 16 years, he has been a part of a team of men that goes into their local County Prison on a weekly basis. They conduct classes and do mentoring with adult men and juvenile age male youth that are incarcerated. He also continues to mentor and encourage many of them once they are released from prison.

Curtis participates in a court advocacy program that works with youth that have to go to court on how to properly dress and present themselves in the courtroom. They also work with their families to support them in this effort. He serves on a local taskforce called Unified Erie (<https://www.unifiederie.org/>) that works predominately with Justice involved youth in the community. They work in the areas of prevention, Reentry and they work to see that when enforcement is necessary that it is done appropriately. They look to provide opportunities for Restorative Justice practice to be used with youth in their community.

Curtis also initiated a community service program with a local Ministry where he serves. This allows them to be on a list of locations where individuals both youth and adults can fulfill their Community Service requirements so that they can move on in their lives and learn some healthy life principles as well. He also served as an Executive member of an organization called The Gathering for Justice (<http://www.gatheringforjustice.org/>). This is an intergenerational, intercultural organization that was started by Mr. Harry Belafonte to work on the issue of Juvenile Justice in general but in the area of Youth Incarceration specifically. They do a lot of trainings, Activism, and policy work on local, national, and international levels.

Curtis is currently becoming more involved in his local area to make sure that the educational needs and rights of youth that are incarcerated or are involved in the Justice System are being adhered to and met at the highest levels possible.

Developing traditional and non-traditional partnerships to advance or begin work with justice-involved youth in each state requires active outreach

When planning your collaborations, it's important to:

- Know your cultures
- Focus on trauma/long term outcomes for individual & community/ society
- Refer to the data
- Look beyond the obvious connections
- Think about stopping it before it starts (PBIS, etc.)
- Anticipate new players in the system; give them a platform in our organizations

Collaboration & Coalition Building

Juvenile Justice Toolkit



Potential Partners

Developing traditional and non-traditional partnerships to advance or begin work with justice-involved youth in each state requires active outreach. This document, created by participants in the Juvenile Justice workshop at the Parent Center Boot Camp 2017, lists potential partners for staff to reach out to for both resources and collaboration.

Parent Centers should fill in as much contact information as they can for each group in their state. They can then contact these partners for resources, support, and other coalition-building.

National Organizations

- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (ojdp.gov)
- National Juvenile Justice Network (njjn.org)
- American Civil Liberties Union (aclu.org)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (naacp.org)
- National Association of School Resource Officers (nasro.org)
- The ARC National Center on Criminal Justice & Disability (thearc.org/NCCJD)
- *Other protection and advocacy/disability rights organizations*

Local/State Government

- Child welfare/foster care agencies
- County or state office of education
- Juvenile justice commissions
- Juvenile justice task forces
- Vocation rehabilitation
- Behavioral health
- Mental health agency
- Tribal councils
- State stakeholder groups for systems changes
- Title 8, part D liaisons
- State superintendents
- Local legislators
- State level commissions

Juvenile Justice Toolkit



Other Actions/Activities

Developing traditional and non-traditional partnerships to advance or begin work with justice-involved youth in each state requires active outreach.

This document was compiled by participants in the Juvenile Justice workshop at the Parent Center Boot Camp 2017. The following lists are possible activities for finding collaborators and informing the community of the support Parent Centers can provide.

1. Materials
 - a. Fact sheets
 - b. Newsletters to families
 - c. Legislative Reports
 - d. Manuals on "interventions for students with disabilities with behavior challenges"
2. Technology
 - a. Social media outreach
 - b. Develop an app
3. Connections
 - a. Alternative schools
 - b. Visit local police stations
 - c. Resource fairs
 - d. Grassroot organizations
 - e. Resource officer knowledge about IEPs and IDEA
 - f. Partner with Department of Human Services
 - g. Department of Corrections
 - h. Advisory boards/ panels
 - i. Department of Juvenile Justice
 - j. Middle schools and summer camps
 - k. Cultural organizations
 - l. Youth services
 - m. LEA referrals
 - n. Involvement with ESSA stakeholders and other DOE state planning for at-risk students

parentcenterhub.org/ juvenile-justice- resources-collection

Links & Resources

Juvenile Justice Resources Collection

Apr 19, 2018

This resource file (also available in [spreadsheet format](#)) was compiled by the Juvenile Justice Workgroup (see [Acknowledgements](#) below), who researched and vetted every item in the list for its relevance and usefulness for working with justice involved youth. ([Return to Juvenile Justice Toolkit](#))

NEW ITEM [Debtors Prisons for Kids: The High Cost of Fines and Fees in the Juvenile Justice System](#)

The Juvenile Law Center's new report, "Paying For Justice: The High Cost of 'Free' Counsel for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System," analyzes statutes in all 50 states regarding the cost of court-appointed counsel, including fees for public defenders. In most states, youth or their families must pay for legal assistance even if they are determined to be indigent. Charging families—especially those living in poverty—for "free" attorneys leads to devastating consequences.

[Addressing the Needs of Youth with Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice System: The Current Status of Evidence-Based Research](#)

NCD evaluates the emerging status of key policies and programs that affect children and youth with disabilities who have often been overlooked by service and research programs. The issues of delinquency prevention and juvenile justice as they relate to children and youth with disabilities are relatively new for policymakers, yet they present some of the most complex and challenging problems that policymakers must grapple with and resolve.

[Blueprint for Change: Education Success for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System](#)

The Blueprint for Change: Education Success for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System presents 10 goals that set forth the broad framework for promoting education success for young people involved in the juvenile justice system. There are correlating Benchmarks for each Goal that, if achieved, would indicate progress toward improving educational outcomes. The Benchmarks are the more specific and concrete policies and strategies for achieving the broader goals.

[Brief for Parent Centers on School Resource Officers](#)

Read This Brief If...the school system in your community, district, or state places (or is considering placing) sworn law-enforcement officers in public schools as part of building a safe learning environment for students.

[California Lawmakers Unveil a List of Bills Meant to Keep Children out of the Juvenile Justice System](#)

Article about legislation introduced in CA to avoid STPP

[Think Before You Plea—Collateral Consequences for Juvenile Justice state map](#)

An American Bar Association Project to identify, state-by-state, collateral consequences on the involvement of juveniles in the justice systems. Visitors can locate their state on the map to find specific details and understand state specific juvenile consequences.

Collateral Consequences by state

[California Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings](#)

This handbook was written to help juvenile delinquency defense counsel and others who work with young people in the system to better understand the potential impact of juvenile cases on affected children's future educational, vocational, and financial aspirations.

- The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) has developed this voluntary [**State Correctional Education Self-Assessment \(SCES\)**](#) to assist states in self-assessing their systems for providing special education and related services to students with disabilities in correctional facilities.
- [**This resource file**](#) was compiled by the Juvenile Justice Workgroup (see *Acknowledgements* below), who researched and vetted every item in the list for its relevance and usefulness for working with justice involved youth. *(Also [**available to download**](#) as an xls file.)*
- [**This document**](#) provides even more links and resources that can help Parent Centers gather the information they need to support families of justice involved youth.
- Join the [**Parent Center Hub Juvenile Justice Workspace**](#) to network and share resources regarding the education of students involved in the “JJ” system. *(Members must first register for a Hub Workspace account.)*

- <https://osepideasthatwork.org/jj>
- <http://njdc.info/practice-policy-resources/state-profiles/>
- <https://www.aclu.org/blog/racial-justice/race-and-inequality-education/federal-data-shows-public-schools-nationwide-are>
- <https://debtorsprison.jlc.org/#%21/map>

Thank You

for joining us for this Webinar!

**** Please complete the survey that will be sent as soon as this webinar ends. ****

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parentcenterhub.org

parentcenterhub.org/juvenile-justice-toolkit