

Committee on Juvenile Courts

Committee Minutes

Meeting Date: 08/29/2019

The meeting was called to order by
Judge Quigley at 10:02 a.m.

Minutes taken by: Inna Lower-Bilichenko

Call to Order

Present:

Honorable Thomas Fink (Santa Cruz), Kathy Schaben (proxy for Honorable Kathryn Stocking-Tate) (Yuma), Joannie Collins (public member; Arizona Bar Foundation), Honorable Joseph Kreamer (Maricopa), Eric Meaux (Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department), Janet Garcia (public member; Casey Family Programs), Honorable Daniel Washburn (Pinal), Honorable Anna Young (Yavapai), Honorable Bryan Chambers (Gila), Tim Hardy (Yuma County Juvenile Court), Honorable Kathleen Quigley (Pima), Honorable Robert Higgins (Navajo), Tina Mattison (proxy for Jennifer Torchia) (Pima County Juvenile Court), Honorable Christopher Staring (COA, Div. 2), Tyson Ross (proxy for Honorable Jessica Quickle) (La Paz), Honorable C. Allen Perkins (Apache), Honorable Travis Ragland (Graham), Valerie VanAuker (FCRB), Honorable Sam Thumma (COA, Div. 1), Honorable Ted Reed (Coconino), Honorable Terry Bannon (Cochise) – by phone.

Excused/Absent:

Honorable Kami Hart (Gila River Indian Community Court), Honorable Monica Stauffer (Greenlee), Honorable Rick Williams (Mohave).

Guests/Staff Present:

Joe Kelroy (JJSD, AOC), Caroline Lutt-Owens (DCSD, AOC), Kathy Gillmore (JJSD, AOC), Inna Lower-Bilichenko (DCSD, AOC), Amy Love (Legislative Liaison, AOC), Nina Preston (Legal Services, AOC), Erik Milzcik (JJSD, AOC), Teasie Colla (JJSD, AOC), Shawn Fuller (DCS), Mark Meltzer (Court Programs Unit, AOC), Beth Rosenberg (CAA), Beth Broecker (ADJC), Kate Howard (ADJC), Jeff Hood (ADJC), Mark Schwartz (ADCS), James Simpson (AG Office), Steve Selover (GOYFF), Erin Galloway (GOYFF), Nicole Valenzuela (GOYFF), Holli Sanger-Alarco (JJSD, AOC), Virginia Herrera-Gonzales (AG Office), Carey Turner (AG Office), Maria Hoffman (Arizona State Legislature), Honorable Randall Warner (Maricopa County Superior Court), Mary Jo Pitzl (Arizona Republic), Mike Faust (DCS).

Introductions were made around the room and on the telephone.

Adoption of Minutes:

Motion: To accept and adopt minutes from the February 5, 2019 meeting.

Moved by: Judge Anna Young; **Seconded by:** Eric Meaux.

No discussion.

Action: Motion passed unanimously.

Announcements:

The National Academy of Sciences and Mental Health is hosting a conference in Flagstaff on September 26th. It will focus on the topic that has been around for quite some time in the Juvenile Justice regarding the access and quality of services for mental health. A “save the date” went out to judges, directors, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections and the Governor’s office, however there is a conflict with Annual Rewards for Probation and Detention that day, which may limit some of the directors’ availability. There are 200 spots available and a webcast for those who cannot participate in person. Joannie Collins has asked to receive an invitation as well.

Topic: ADJC Update

Speaker: Jeff Hood, *Director; ADJC*

Summary of Discussion:

Kate Howard is a new Legislative Affairs and Media Relations Administrator who has been with the ADJC for a couple of months. Kate and Beth Broecker and the ones to be contacted if Jeff cannot be reached.

There are 223 youth in secure care, including 206 boys and 17 girls. Community Correction staff currently supervise 113 youth in the community, including 40 boys and 2 girls on parole, and 71 youth through the interstate compact for juveniles. 47 youth, or about 21% of kids, are involved with the DCS as dependent youth. The ADJC staff are improving collaboration with the DCS on these cases. Last fiscal year, 9 high-school diplomas and 35 GEDs were awarded. Commitments to ADJC were increased by 10% in comparison to the 2018 fiscal year: from 189 to 208. There are 11 extended jurisdiction youth, 10 boys and 1 female. 8 of them are 18 years old. They are currently assigned to 7 different treatment units: 3 youth are in the mental health treatment program, 2 - in sexualized behavioral units, 2 - in violent offender gang-affiliated units, 2 - in general population units, and 1 – in the substance-dependent unit.

All the statistics for September, including received recommendations, will be emailed to judicial stakeholders, probation departments, the legislatures and the governor’s office by the end of October. This information is also currently available on the ADJC webpage.

The Community Correction staff are available to provide presentations on ICJ Youth in the spring of this year. They delivered 4 presentations to DCS offices throughout the state, as well as a presentation to the Cochise County Juvenile Probation. They are currently working to schedule presentations for both Mohave and Yavapai County juvenile probations.

There was a youth recently picked up as a run-away in Missouri. She had no prior juvenile court adjudications from the delinquency perspective, so was neither on probation nor the ADJC youth. Her mother refused to take her back, so, as a part of the ICJ Program, the ADJC had to pick her up and reunite with her family with DCS’s help.

The ADJC also conducts psychosexual evaluations on youth who are adjudicated for sexualized behavior and are subject to registration as ordered by the court. They now have an inhouse psychologist and a contract provider. Registration hearings that are scheduled close to the youth's 18th birthday give an opportunity to progress or complete the treatment. However, if they are scheduled too close and the DCS is involved, it makes it very difficult to coordinate placement for those youth before they turn 18. Ideal scheduling is about a month before the 18th birthday.

There are tours available around the facility that allow visitors to get a personal sense, talk to the kids and staff, see the programs and ask questions. Jeff encouraged committee members and judicial officers to tour if they have not had an opportunity to do that yet. An email with available dates in this fall will be resent later today.

Beth Broecker will follow up with Hon. Thomas Fink regarding his question on how to make automatic periodic reports that judges get from the ADJC on committed juveniles more detailed and descriptive.

Topic: Extended Foster Care

Speaker: Mark Schwartz, *DCS*

Summary of Discussion (*Handouts*):

There are about 900 foster youth who exit the system at age 18 every year, which is approximately 75 a month. According to studies, their educational, employment and incarceration outcomes are very dismal compared to the youth of 18 who were not in foster care. Therefore, the DCS has been working on a voluntary agreement that the youth can sign to stay in foster care, receive services, stipends and support. If the youth leaves at the age of 18, they can come back and reenter in foster care until the age of 21. Signing the agreement will allow the youth to stay with their licensed foster parents, in group homes or supervised independent living arrangements (e.g. an adult sibling, a relative, a host family, a college dorm, an apartment which would be eligible for the Title IV-E program).

There is currently an independent living subsidy program, but it is primarily state-funded, so Title IV-E federal participation will allow to use state money on other programs. One of the Title IV-E requirements is that there be a judicial finding within 120 days of the youth signing the voluntary placement agreement. The DCS will be sending to the court a copy of this agreement, an addendum from the case manager explaining why this youth will benefit from extended foster care, and a motion to get back a recommendation order. State Bill 1539 was passed this year to allow the court to do the judicial finding. As of right now, the DCS is wrapping a policy to submit to the federal government for the Title IV-E funding.

Topic: John Doe Publication Committee Update

Speaker: Hon. Randall Warner, *Maricopa County Superior Court*

Summary of Discussion (Handouts):

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation has been distributed between members of the Committee, which can be used as a reference to recall what the “John Doe Publications” are, which newspapers still publish them and why, what the rights of unknown parents are under the Arizona statute, US and Arizona Supreme Courts.

However, fewer people read newspapers nowadays and, since the community is bigger, not all the people read the same publications. Therefore, these publications rarely, if ever, provide an actual notice. Moreover, they cost money, use scarce court and lawyer time, delay permanency for children and last, but not least, expose children’s personal information.

Therefore, Hon. Randall Warner and a group of lawyers came up with two solutions:

1. Keep the “John Doe” name, but instead of publishing, focus on reasonable efforts to identify the parent. Afterwards, service will be deemed complete, upon a finding by the judge, of reasonable efforts to locate the person. Next step would be to terminate John Doe’s rights under A.R.S. §8533(b) for: abandonment, failure to register with the Putative Father Registry or if the identity of a parent is unknown.
2. Eliminate the “John Doe” name and require the department to submit to the court proof of reasonable efforts to identify the parent. If a court finds there is no parent entitled to notice, then there is no need to terminate the “John Doe” before adoption.

Comments:

Members of the COJC Committee made several propositions regarding elimination of the “John Doe Publication” practice:

- Spell out due diligence for locating parents; establish minimum standards;
- Look at the elimination possibility under the Arizona constitution as opposed to the federal.

The COJC Committee has agreed that Hon. Randall Warner and his committee should move forward with drafting rule changes and choosing the which option is best.

Topic: JOCKEY and Adoptions

Speaker: Honorable Kathleen Quigley, *COJC Chair*

Summary of Discussion (Handouts):

JOCKEY offers free backpacks for children who are being adopted. If a court gives them advanced notice of the adoption date, these backpacks will have the child’s initials and some additional items like blankets. They also offer something to siblings in the adopting family.

Topic: Legislative Update

Speaker: Amy Love, *Legislative Liaison; AOC*

Summary of Discussion (Handouts):

There are three proposals for the COJC Committee's consideration regarding whether they should be included in the legislative package:

1) 2020-01: juvenile; restoration of rights; set aside; destruction of records

This proposal gives the juvenile court a right to come back and modify a person's adjudication: a felony can be retroactively designated as a misdemeanor. The juvenile court is also able to mitigate any monetary obligations, except victim restitution, that have been imposed by the court beyond the person's 18th birthday. There will be a further discussion as to which fines and fees should be imposed on a parent, versus a juvenile.

Since a "gun" is not a statutory defined term, only a "firearm" is, this proposal removes references to a "gun" in the juvenile restoration of rights statute and clarifies that the court can order a juvenile, who has been adjudicated of a misdemeanor, that they can have their guns for the duration of probation, but once probation ends, it goes away. However, with respect to people who have been adjudicated delinquent for a felony, they do not have to go back to the judge or the judge's successor, instead go to the court where the person is on probation or was adjudicated. This proposal also directs a clerk of the superior court, instead of an applicant or applicant's attorney, to forward the application to the county attorney. There would not be a fee for an application to restore the right to possess a firearm.

Moreover, this proposal removes the prohibition that a person who is adjudicated delinquent for a crime that was sexually motivated would not be eligible for setting aside.

Under Section. 8-349 it was added: "The clerk of the court must notify the Department of Public Safety if a person's record is destroyed". The DPS would also find it helpful if clerks would send them a notice of adjudication.

However, there might be a further discussion proposed to the Committee regarding what destruction means and which answer young adults should give answering the question whether they have ever been adjudicated of an offense, since the statute does not provide for this answer.

It was suggested that the Committee should schedule a quick telephonic meeting to vote on the proposals.

2) 2020-03: long term order of protection

Under this proposal, the court has an authority to issue an order of protection that goes beyond one year. The amount of time that the court would be allowed to issue an order of protection for would be up for debate. Right now, the committee recommended 84 months (7 years), which would not be "up to", but rather "either, or".

3) 2020-04: child support; termination of parental rights

This proposal terminates a person's obligation to provide child support concurrently with an order terminating person's parental rights, rather than upon a final order of adoption. However, it does not terminate a child's right to inherit.

Comments:

- In support of this proposal, there are parents, whose parental rights were terminated, that continue to provide child support even after a child was adopted, since they are not aware whether and when adoption occurred.
 - However, it is unclear whether this proposal impacts arrearages that are owed to a custodial parent.
 - It might also increase the number of parents who consent to terminate their parental rights in exchange of being freed from their obligation to provide child support.
 - Moreover, if this proposal moves forward, it leaves children with one less parent who supports them, while most of them are already on public assistance.
-

Call to the Public:

None.

Topic: Living Expenses Related to Adoptions

Speaker: Judge Quigley

Summary of Discussion (Handouts):

Under current rules, if a pregnant mother decides to place her child for an adoption after birth, an adoption agency and/or a prospective birth parent can provide living expenses. Once they exceed a certain threshold of expenses, they are required to file a notice to the court and receive an approval for exceeding that level of expenditure. The statute does not require where these notices need to be filed, which led to clerk's offices filing them under juvenile miscellaneous files and not attaching to appropriate cases. Therefore, Judge Quigley came up with the Administrative Order in Pima county which was handed out to all Committee members.

Topic: Mental Health Motions Pursuant to 8-272: Lack of Timeliness in Filing by AG/DCS

Speaker: Judge Daniel Washburn, *Presiding Juvenile Judge; Pinal County*

Summary of Discussion (Information Item):

Under the statute, psychologists, psychiatrists and physicians have to conduct the inpatient assessment within 72 hours of a child being admitted to a medical facility. However, Judge Washburn has seen cases in Pinal county when assessments were conducted by nurse practitioners. Moreover, within 24 hours of completion of the assessment, the court should receive a motion to approve the inpatient acute care services, but, most of the time, a child's attorney or the court are not aware of a child at the hospital until after the child has been released.

In addition, a motion has to include reasons why indicated treatments are in the best interest of a child, why this is the least restricted placement, a child's diagnosis and the estimated time of treatment. This motion should also have an enclosed statement from a medical director. Once a motion is filed, a hearing should take place within 72 hours, where objections or additional information can be announced. However, since motions are filed not in a timely manner, usually Judge Washburn approves treatments retrospectively after they have already been done.

If a motion was filed not within 24 hours since the assessment, a child should be discharged, which imposes two struggles: judges cannot order removal since they are not aware of child's admission in the first place, and it might not be in child's best interest to stop the treatment and be moved.

In addition, judges are supposed to have review hearings, in person or by phone, every 60 days of a child being in the hospital, however there have been cases where hospitals refused to provide any updates.

Finally, these cases should be closed out with a notice of discharge, which are also not very common.

Comments:

- Judge Quigley has proposed to join forces and address this issue using recommendations provided by other COJC members with regards to better communication between providers, DCS workers and attorney generals.

Topic: Notice of Second Felony Consequences

Speaker: Judge Thomas Fink, *Presiding Juvenile Judge; Santa Cruz County*

Summary of Discussion:

Judge Fink has shared his concern regarding the language that judges are statutorily required to read and provide in writing to juveniles who have been initially or repeatedly sentenced at the time of disposition. These advisories are very hard to understand for juveniles and their families because of this language, which prevents them from realizing how significant the information they convey actually is.

Comments:

- COJC members have suggested Judge Fink to continue reading these advisories as they are statutory required, but also follow up and explain what they mean in simpler words, as well as go back and ask juveniles if they have understood everything and whether they need some information to be repeated.
 - It was suggested to create a work group led by Judge Fink to look into other means of communicating the advisories to juveniles and their parents in such a way that juveniles and their families would better understand and retain them.
-

Topic: Psychological Reports in Juvenile Cases

Speaker: Judge Bryan Chambers, *Presiding Juvenile Judge; Gila County*

Summary of Discussion (Handouts):

Juveniles have to have a psychological evaluation before being sent to a residential treatment. A report, completed after an evaluation, is for professional use only and should not be given to the examinee or the guardians of the examinee without direct consent of this examiner. As a result, Judge Chambers is wondering why psychologists are the ones deciding who can review this report and why parents are not allowed to obtain a copy of it by default.

Comments:

- In contracts, signed between the AOC and providers, it is outlined that court ordered treatments and evaluations are considered the property of the court. That said, they are not to be given to any other parties, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. However, even if a judge orders to release the information, a provider has a right to go back and quash this motion.
 - For example, in cases where parents are harmful during the treatment of their children, providers are concerned that release of these reports will only worsen the situation.
 - Moreover, wide spread distribution of these reports may have a chilling effect on providers and detract from the quality of information that the court gets.
 - To issue an order for a residential treatment, a judge needs to have a psychological evaluation or a psychosexual evaluation, by statute. An evaluation contains more detailed information that helps a judge make a more informed decision. It will also provide a diagnosis and some general information that can assist the judge to understand why a particular residential treatment will be beneficial to the juvenile.
 - Holli Sanger-Alarco will schedule a meeting with the AOC-contracted psychologists to discuss the differences and appropriate use of assessments and evaluations for juveniles referred by the court.
-

Topic: Extended Foster Care & Impending Qualified Residential Treatment Programs in Families; First Prevention Services Act

Speaker: Mike Faust, *Incoming Director; DCS*

Summary of Discussion:

The Family First Prevention Services Act goes into effect on 10.01.2019. However, Arizona is one of those states that took a 2-year delay enactment. That said, Arizona will opt into requirements on or before 10.01.2021. Even though 17 states have announced their launching on 10.01.2019, a lot of them won't be able to do that, partially due to some significant fiscal implications associated with it. However, the positive aspect is that the federal government made a clear statement through their federal maintenance reimbursement programs that they want children placed in family-like settings. Legislation changes the ability of states to claim IV-E reimbursement for kids in congregate care beyond 14 days.

On day 15, a child shall reside in a family foster home – a home with less than 6 children. They will also pay for youth who are pregnant or parenting in foster care, even if they are in a congregate care setting. They will also continue to pay maintenance dollars for supervised independent living for youth of 18 and over (Extended Foster Care Program). Additionally, they will pay for specialized placements for victims that have been or at risk of sex trafficking. There is a protocol in Maricopa county for assessment, placement, treatment and transition to less restricted placements of children with significant trauma. The DCS will be working on expanding this protocol across the state in coming months.

Another option on day 15 and beyond is that the federal government will reimburse maintenance dollars for family-based residential treatment facilities – placing a child with their family. This option is specifically for those with substance abuse. However, the problem is that there are not enough beds and not a lot of providers doing residential substance abuse treatment or specifically equipped to house children. Lastly, the federal government introduced a new term – “qualified residential treatment programs” that did not exist prior to this legislation.

On the opposite side of the legislation, there are services that can be delivered to reasonable candidates that are at imminent risk of entering the foster care system in the absence of this intervention. Currently, services, such as Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (a substance use disorder treatment program offered to birth families) and in-home preservation services are funded only by the state. Now, the DCS will be able to draw out some maintenance dollars, which will essentially allow them to extend these services.

Unlike other states, in order to prepare for the 14-day placement, Arizona took a different approach focusing on developing higher quality placement options. The DCS has been recently concentrating on the following items:

- reducing the use of congregate care placements: about 83% of youth in care are placed in a family-like setting;
- recruiting foster homes, specifically for sibling groups, because roughly 25% of congregate care population are sibling groups of 2 or more;

- recruiting foster homes, that are both willing and equipped to accept older youth;
- working with Casey Family Programs, the Center for Health Care Strategies on rewriting therapeutic foster care policies, prior authorization criteria and implementing that.

As a result, the DCS has had a moderate success: there was a point in time when about 450 kids were in shelter on any given day. On Monday that number went down to 64. The DCS has also resolicited its group home contract: introduced the concept of cohort groups. There are five distinctive cohort groups: general group home, structured group home, sexually maladaptive behaviors (modern, intensive and diminished capacities), significant trauma, and a pregnant-parenting team.

The DCS opened a statewide grant to all DCS and DHS license providers, giving them the requirements for the IV-E law change and offering fiscal assistance to meet those 5 requirements:

- be accredited by a non-profit accrediting agency;
- reach out to families;
- engage with families;
- have 24/7 nurse and/or clinical staff available consistent with the treatment model;
- offer 6 months of post discharge support to the youth.

Tomorrow the grant will be awarded to 9 providers to start the transition.

Additionally, a third party needs to conduct an assessment of these providers in the first 30 days of placing the youth in the qualified residential treatment program. This assessment will have two parts: the Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument (CASII) and a sub-assessment done relatively to a particular treatment program. Once an assessment is completed, judges will be asked to confirm that the process was followed, and the decision is in the best interest of a child.

With regard to in-home services focused on keeping children at home, the DCS decided to go with the Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. program (A.F.F.) and improve it. Program developers were working on a new A.F.F. variation since January 2019. As of today, under A.F.F., services are only provided to birth families and parenting foster youth. In the new variation these services will be offered to all families with substance use disorder. The program manual is anticipated to be done by the end of September.

Moreover, the number of children being served in home went up about 25% in the last 7 months: from 3000 to 4200 youth at home. Now, there is a family functioning assessment done to determine what the diminish protective capacities are and where the rehabilitative services are necessary to enhance those protective capacities. The DCS has brought some technical assistance from the Children's Bureau and the University of Chicago to map what the protective capacities are, what behaviors need to be corrected and what service array is available to change that behavior. It is planned to finish this work in the early spring and solicit prior to the next summer.

Topic: Fostering Advocates Arizona (FAAZ); Extended Foster Care for Youth Beyond Age 18

Speaker: Breanna Carpenter, *FAAZ Leadership Board*

Summary of Discussion (*Information Item; Handouts*):

The Fostering Advocates Arizona (FAAZ) Young Adult Leadership Board has been working this year with the DCS on the extended foster care program and making sure that the youth is aware of the following benefits of this program:

- Support: having an encouraging adult who could help them to establish goals, explore interests and passions;
- Education: getting assistance with finding scholarship, filling out and submitting applications, researching programs;
- Finance: the voluntary extended care program provides subsidy to its members; there are also people who can help youth manage and budget their money;
- Employment: getting help with creating a resume, writing a cover letter, practicing possible interview questions, etc.;
- Community: this program allows youth to find and connect with other people who may have similar backgrounds.

The FAAZ has been also focusing on readjusting some of reentry policies and expanding housing options. COJC members have been asked to encourage youth they see in their hearings to look into the extended foster care program as it can help them with their transition into the adulthood.

Topic: Best for Babies Checklist

Speaker: Judge Anna Young, *Presiding Juvenile Judge; Yavapai County*

Summary of Discussion (*Handouts*):

The COJC Committee did not object to the DCS placing the Checklist of Essential Services for kids under the age of 5 into guardian. However, judges still need to ask for these checklists by county under the services page on the plenary protective hearing order. Counties do not have to use this list, but they are strongly encouraged to do so. Information on these checklists comes from the placements, parents, behavioral health or DCS. These checklists are usually worked on at the child and family team meetings.

Old Business:

The statutory change came down for destruction of records and set asides for juveniles. In addition to that, the supreme court put out new forms for dispositions for youth and delinquency cases. If there are any modifications needed to be made, e.g. additional space added for case numbers and a copy of the form being distributed to parents, COJC members should let Judge Quigley know.

Upcoming Trainings:

- The Juvenile Justice Services Division has been working over the years with the George Town University on the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Work Project that has three components: assessment of risks and needs – the Arizona Youth Assessment screening tool, reviewal of providers, and development of the dispositional matrix to help probation officers to identify the sweet spot for the recommendation based on Arizona data. More information on the training will be coming out next year.
- The Juvenile Justice Services Division has also completed and presented results of the review on the youth that offend sexually to the AJC, which approved Division's recommendations for roll out in phase 2. The primary focus will be on training with the new research behind on how we intervene with young people who offend sexually, how they differ from adults and what the solutions are. This training will involve not only judges, but also probation officers, stakeholders and providers. More information will be presented at the Leadership Conference.
- The new Pima County Juvenile Court Resource Center was opened last month for delinquency-dependency families: it is a self-help center but there is staff available to answer questions.
- Coconino county has been working on the training for dependency attorneys, but the date has not been scheduled yet.
- During the week of Constitution Day (September 17th), the Arizona Bar Foundation offers a classrooms program for judges and attorneys to come and interact with Arizona children.
- Maricopa county is working with AOC on the general training for attorneys, that is planned to be conducted next spring, and the training on trial skills available statewide.
- Maricopa is also preparing a new plenary protective hearing order and retrofitting courtrooms to have screens where parents can see a menu of services and expectations for them.
- Once a month, Pinal county hosts a “lunch and learn” training for attorneys, DCS workers and anyone who is interested. In July, they have also started the “Empower Program” in the detention center, which is a substance abuse treatment done through the juvenile court

services. This program ultimately should not last longer than 90 days and offers trainings to parents as well. There are 4 juveniles in this program so far.

- Yavapai county also has an in-house substance abuse treatment program that is currently being renamed as “Journey”. It is planned to expand the program from 43 to 60 days. In addition, it will offer Seven Challenges to children during and after their treatment. The first group of kids will start on September 29th. From now on, all children will start and graduate at the same time.
- In addition, Yavapai county received a grant for technical assistance to be spent on services provided to kids who are at risk of crossing over from the delinquency to the dependency system.
- Dependency 101 training is scheduled for the end of November – beginning of December.
- On August 1 & 2, the Dependent Children’s Services Division hosted a training for about 400 CASA and FCRB volunteers. FCRB program also celebrated a 40-year anniversary.
- Judge Quigley asked COJC members to share any recommendations they might have about juvenile rules.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned by Judge Quigley at 1:45 p.m.

Next COJC Meetings:

The next COJC meeting is scheduled for Thursday, October 31st, at the Arizona Courts Building, Room 345A/B.