Creating Restorative Justice/Practices Pathways

Integrating Restorative Justice/Indigenous Restorative Practices in Schools, Justice Systems, and Communities Part 1

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OBJECTIVES

Increase of knowledge pertaining to the philosophy, values, and principals of Restorative Justice/Indigenous Restorative Practices

Increase knowledge pertaining to the Restorative Justice/Indigenous Restorative Practices process and protocols guiding Talking Circles, Family Group Decision Making Conferencing and their application in school, justice systems, and communities

Indigenous Roots of Restorative Practices

The Indigenous Model of Restorative Practices is based on the holistic philosophy and values and the "Relational Worldview".

Indigenous Roots of Restorative Practices

Spaces – ancient and modern

Restorative practices can be traced to ancient indigenous cultures, recurring in various forms in many different cultures around the world
**Indigenous Roots of Restorative Practices**

Traditional practices, and principals of consensus building, dialogue, and, "peacekeeping" have helped shape our understanding that Indigenous restorative practices is not a fad.

**Indigenous Roots of Restorative Practices**

Restorative Practices are the embodiment of both ancient and modern wisdom about how to keep human relationships alive, free, open, and constructive ~ especially when conflicts arises.

**Indigenous Roots of Restorative Practices**

It is clear that the way to heal society of its violence… and lack of love is to replace the pyramid of domination with the circle of equity and respect ~

*Manitonquat Elder, Wampanoag Nation*

**Western Lens**

**History**

*Branches of Restorative Justice - Systems*
Objectives of Western Criminal Justice System

- Retribution
- Deterrence
- Incapacitate
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration

Restorative Practices: The Basic Idea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RETRIBUTION</th>
<th>RESTORATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRONGDOING</td>
<td>HARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUILT</td>
<td>OBLIGATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNISHMENT</td>
<td>REPAIR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What was broken?
What happened that was problematic?
Who did it?
What responsibilities does this create?
How should the offender be punished?
What needs to be done to repair the harm?

Branches of Restorative Justice - Systems

- Justice
- Child Welfare
- Education

The 5 R’s of Restorative Justice Today

- Relationship
- Respect
- Responsibility
- Repair
- Reintegration

Placebo
15%
Intervention Model
15%
Relationship W/Professionals
30%
Individual Client Features
40%

Eight Guiding Principles for Risk/Recidivism Reduction

- Engage on-going
- Seek train with directed practice
- Enhance intrinsic motivation
- Risk/need assess community
Creating the Container

Setting a tone that facilitates:
- Building trust, safety, and connection
- Build and rebuild sustainable relationships
- Cultivates compassion for ourselves and others
- Understand the harm done
- Accepting responsibility

Types of Talking Circles
- Talking Circles
- Healing Circles
- Sentencing Circles
- Listening Circles
- Teaching Circles
- Family Circles
- Peacemaking Circles

Stages of a Problem Solving Talking Circle
- Welcome
- Introductions
- Opening
- Values
- Agreements
- Reflection – What Brings Us to the Circle
- Understanding & Acknowledgment of the Need to Rebuild/Build Relationship
- Developing a Plan and Coming to Consensus on the Plan to Rebuild/Build Relationship
- Acknowledging the Good Work
- Closing

Talking Circles in the Criminal Justice System
- Harassment
- Assaults
- Threats

Talking Circles in the Criminal Justice System
- Drug / alcohol
- High harm crimes
- Hate crimes
Family Group Decision Making
Conferencing

FGDMC have a universal, enduring quality, because they operate from a few fundamental premises about human beings and our human condition, youth, and families.

1. Call us to act on our personal values
2. Include all interests
3. Are accessible to all
4. Offer everyone an equal opportunity to participate
5. Involvement is voluntary
6. Everyone participates directly as themselves
7. Are guided by a shared vision
8. Foster accountability to others and to the process
9. Maintain respect for all

Family Group Decision Making
Conferencing

• Every person/family has an asset or strength that can be built upon
• Every parent loves their child
• Every child/youth wants to be loved
• Inclusion of youth and family voice builds relationship, trust, and empowerment

FGDMC Principals

Family Group Decision Making
Phases of the FGDMC

• Welcoming
• Sharing an opening
• Making introductions and check in
• Values
• Coming to a consensus about the guidelines
• Taking responsibility
• Strengths
• Concerns
• Family Plan
• Case Management

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