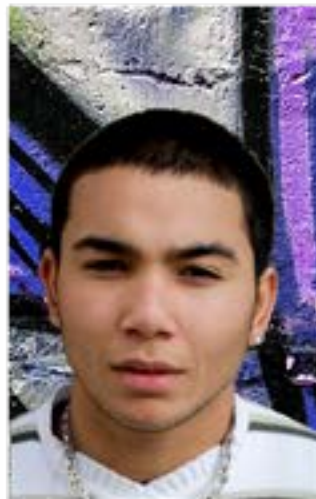


Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention

2015–2017 Annual Report



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
August 2018

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Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members

Governor's Appointees Serving During FY2015¹

Dr. Rita Bishop

Roanoke

Chief Craig Branch

Chesterfield

Ms. Marilyn Brown

Richmond

Mr. Lorenzo Collins

Glen Allen

Judge Uley Damiani

Alexandria

Mr. John Dougherty

Richmond

Mr. Keith Farmer

Roanoke

Ms. Lindsay Fisher (Chair)

Chester

Mr. Terone B. Green

Richmond

Ms. Hilary Griffith

Salem

Mr. Quentin E. Hicks

Chesapeake

Ms. Quwanisha Hines^Y

Chesapeake

Mr. Melvin Johnson^Y

Richmond

Judge Jerrauld C. Jones

Norfolk

Ms. Sarah Lewis^Y

Blacksburg

Ms. Anne Tucker Obenshain^Y

Harrisonburg

Ms. Regina O'Brien

Stephens City

Mr. C. Shane Ringressy^Y

Blacksburg

Ms. Debbie Smith

Williamsburg

Councilor Deidre Smith

Charlottesville

Sheriff Michael Wade

Henrico

Commonwealth's Attorney

Diana Harris Wheeler

Orange

Judge Kim Slayton White

Halifax

Legislative Appointees

The Honorable Robert B. Bell

Virginia House of Delegates

Charlottesville

The Honorable Bryce Reeves

Virginia Senate

Fredericksburg

State Government Representatives

Ms. Margaret Ross Schultze, Commissioner

Virginia Department of Social Services

(Proxy: Mr. Alex Kamberis)

Dr. Steve Staples, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Virginia Department of Education

(Proxy: Ms. Jo Ann Burkholder)

Mr. Andrew Block

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

(Proxy: Ms. Janet Van Cuyk)

Dr. Jack Barber, Acting Commissioner

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and

Developmental Services

(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

¹ FY2015 as referenced here and elsewhere in this report refers to the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014 and ending June 30, 2015.

Y identifies youth member (younger than 24 at the time of their appointment).



Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members

Governor's Appointees Serving During FY2016²

Ms. Lena "Shelly" Baker-Scott

Suffolk

Chief Craig Branch

Chesterfield

Ms. Marilyn Brown

Richmond

Mr. Lorenzo Collins

Glen Allen

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Mr. Keith Farmer

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Chester

Ms. Quwanisha Hines^Y

Newport News

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Henrico

Mr. Melvin Johnson^Y

Richmond

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Orange

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Virginia Department of Education

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Mr. Andrew Block, Director

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

(Proxy: Ms. Janet Van Cuyk)

Dr. Jack Barber, Acting Commissioner

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and

Developmental Services

(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

Dr. Marissa Levine, Commissioner

Virginia Department of Health

(Proxy: Dr. Lillian Peake)

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Y identifies youth member (younger than 24 at the time of their appointment).



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Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and

Developmental Services

(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

Dr. Marissa Levine

Virginia Department of Health

(Proxy: Dr. Lilian Peake)

³ FY2017 as referenced here and elsewhere in this report refers to the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016 and ending June 30, 2017.

^Y identifies youth member (younger than 24 at the time of their appointment).



Background

The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention (ACJJP) is established in accordance with §9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* to advise and assist the Criminal Justice Services Board, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), local government, and all agencies, departments, boards and institutions of the Commonwealth, or any combination of the aforementioned, on matters related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice in Virginia. The functions of the ACJJP are established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, which was enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1974 and reauthorized in 2002. The goal of the Act is to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system for youth. There have been attempts to reauthorize the Act since 2002 and it is currently awaiting reauthorization. The Act also established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) under the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs. OJJDP has been the administrator of federal funds which are allocated by use a formula and disseminated to states for JJDP Act purposes.

Effective July 1, 2015, the name of the Advisory Committee changed from the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice to the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention. The name change was due to action taken by the Virginia General Assembly during the 2015 legislative session to ensure that "prevention" is given due consideration, as well as to ensure that the Advisory Committee is positioned to serve as the advisory board should funds from federal or state prevention programs, such as those that are proposed under the Youth PROMISE Act, become available.

The JJDP Act specifies four core requirements, sometimes referred to as "core protections", for youth who become involved in the criminal justice system. These core requirements include: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the sight and sound separation of juveniles from the adult offenders, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and addressing disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. States must maintain compliance with these four requirements.

In addition to the Title II Formula Grant Program mentioned above, Congress created a separate funding stream in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. Congress enacted the JABG program to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs targeted towards juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system. Federal JABG program awards ended in 2014, but Virginia has continued to make subgrant awards through the life of the federal award.

Both the JJDP Act and the JABG program include provisions for state advisory groups. The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention (ACJJP) serves as the state advisory group in Virginia for both the JJDP Act and the JABG program. Members of the ACJJP are appointed in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* and meet the requirements specified by the JJDP Act, as well as the JABG program. In addition to non-legislative citizen members appointed by the Governor, the *Code of Virginia* specifies the following non-voting members: the Commissioner of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; the Commissioner of Social Services; the Director of the Department of Juvenile Justice; the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Commissioner of Health; one member of the Senate Committee for Courts of Justice; and one member of the House Committee on Health, Welfare, and Institutions.

§9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* tasks the ACJJP with advising and assisting the Criminal Justice Services Board, the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), local governments, and all agencies, departments, boards and institutions of the Commonwealth "on matters related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice" in the Commonwealth of Virginia⁴. This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the JJDP Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended⁵. The *Code of Virginia* specifically identifies the following duties and responsibilities for the ACJJP:

1. Review the operation of the juvenile justice system in the Commonwealth, including facilities and programs, and prepare appropriate reports;
2. Review statewide plans, conduct studies, and make recommendations on needs and priorities for the development and improvement of the juvenile justice system in the Commonwealth; and
3. Advise on all matters related to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P. L. 93-415, as amended), and recommend such actions on behalf of the Commonwealth as may seem desirable to secure benefits of that or other federal programs for delinquency prevention of the administration of juvenile justice.

In order to ensure that these duties are responsibly carried out, ACJJP members are knowledgeable in areas specific to youth such as preventing juvenile delinquency, treatment for juveniles, and the juvenile justice system. Representatives of local law enforcement, youth serving agencies, local government, judges, and others bring expertise, as well as diverse perspectives, to the ACJJP. Youth are also an essential component of the citizen make-up.

⁴ The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is the state agency designated to receive, manage, and administer JJDP Act and JABG program funds. The Criminal Justice Services Board (CJSB) is the policy body of DCJS. The ACJJP reports to and submits grant funding recommendations to the CJSB which has the final approval authority.

⁵ Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/about/jjdp2002titlev.pdf>.



Three-Year Plan and Priorities of the ACJJ

Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2015–2017

In 2015, a new three-year plan was developed for the 2015–2017 period. In developing the plan priorities, the ACJJP reviewed the status of the various goals, objectives, and activities laid out for the prior planning period, analyzed results of a stakeholder survey, and carefully considered federal funding reductions and their own work priorities and resource limitations.

The ACJJP identified the following funding priorities in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2015–2017* to guide awards of JJDP Act funds awarded to Virginia from FFY2015–2017 appropriations⁶:

1. Compliance monitoring;
2. Reducing behavioral health issues for at-risk and system-involved youth;
3. Reducing disproportionality in the juvenile justice system;
4. Serving at-risk and system-involved youth in their home communities; and
5. Increasing family engagement and community involvement for youth.

The JJDP Act mandates compliance monitoring in order to receive JJDP Act funds. However, it was generally not included as a priority area in previous three-year plans. The ACJJP determined it imperative to include compliance monitoring as a priority area due to its importance. To support this, the ACJJP approved DCJS' request to follow the lead of other states and begin utilizing a sub-grant for compliance monitoring staff and activities.

Goals, objectives, and activities identified for each of the funding priorities, as well as for the Committee and administration of the JJDP Act and JABG program, can be found in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2012–2014* which is available on the DCJS website at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

Federal Funding and Grant Awards

DCJS receives, manages and administers federal funding for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through the JJDP Act and the JABG program. Efforts have been greatly reduced and heavily earmarked over the past several years. Funds to states through the Title II, Title V⁷, and JABG streams are essential to ensuring the advancement of delinquency prevention and juvenile justice programs, as well as meeting the increased requirements expected under the JJDP Act reauthorization.

Federal funding for Virginia through the JJDP Act and JABG program has decreased significantly since 1998, as seen in the chart on page 6. The most significant decrease occurred between FFY2011 and FFY2012, when funds to Virginia dropped 43.7% from one year to the next. Part of the decrease is attributable to the elimination of Title V funds allocated to states under the JJDP Act. Though Congress continues to fund Title V, the funds ceased being distributed via formula to states with the FFY2012 appropriation. [See Appendix A for a year-by-year breakdown by funding stream.]

⁶ FFY refers to the federal fiscal year which begins on October 1 and ends September 30. Due to Congressional delays in appropriation approvals, funds are frequently awarded after the federal fiscal year begins.

⁷ Title V, a provision in the JJDP Act, funded delinquency prevention efforts in states. As of 2011, all of the Title V funds appropriated by Congress were earmarked, so states have not received a Title V allocation since then. See text for an explanation of its availability in Virginia and other states.



Federal Funding for Virginia through the JJDP Act and JABG Program 1998–2017



Total Juvenile Justice Funds to Virginia*						
Federal Fiscal Year	Amount	% Change Per Year		Federal Fiscal Year	Amount	% Change Per Year
1998	\$ 7,585,800	N/A		2008	\$ 2,431,175	+0.4%
1999	\$ 7,653,799	+0.9%		2009	\$ 2,686,386	+10.5%
2000	\$ 7,250,800	-5.3%		2010	\$ 2,492,945	-7.2%
2001	\$ 7,505,200	+3.5%		2011	\$ 1,923,139	-22.9%
2002	\$ 6,518,800	-13.1%		2012	\$ 1,083,730	-43.7%
2003	\$ 4,692,000	-28.0%		2013	\$ 977,380	-9.8%
2004	\$ 2,918,400	-37.8%		2014	\$ 888,875	-9.1%
2005	\$ 2,784,400	-4.6%		2015	\$ 884,166	-0.5%
2006	\$ 2,340,850	-15.9%		2016	\$ 945,441	+6.9%
2007	\$ 2,422,750	+3.5%		2017	\$ 787,202	-16.7%
Percentage Change Federal Fiscal Years 1998 to 2017: -89.6%						

*Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act Title II Formula Funds, JJDP Act Title V, and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program funds; beginning in 2014, all funds are Title II Formula and PREA funds as other funds are no longer available.

JJDP Act Funds

Title II Formula Funds

Title II of the JJDP Act allocates funds to states by formula, based on the population of youth under the age of 18. To receive funds, states must be in compliance with the four core requirements of the Act. Since 1994, the ACJJP has restricted grant funding for any locality demonstrating an unjustifiable pattern of compliance violations of the JJDP Act’s core requirements. A special “compliance improvement” funding category is made available to these localities when deemed necessary. To receive such compliance improvement funds, a locality must establish a corrective action plan, agree to self-report all new violations, and be subject to quarterly on-site compliance monitoring inspections until no violations have occurred for one full fiscal year.

Funds awarded to Virginia under Title II of the JJDP Act have decreased at increasing rates since the FFY2009 appropriation, with the largest decrease, 44.3%, occurring between FFY2011 and FFY2012. At one time, Virginia received over \$2M in Title II funds (1998) and has seen an overall decrease of 61.7%; in FY2017 that sum decreased to \$787,202.



Title V Funds

As noted earlier, Title V funds ceased being distributed via formula to the states with the FFY2012 appropriation. Previously, Title V of the JJDP Act provided a dedicated source of funds for states to award grants to communities for delinquency prevention programming.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Funds

The JABG program awards block grants to states for programs that promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The basic premise of the JABG program is that the individual, their families and the juvenile justice system must be accountable for contact with the juvenile justice system and for strengthening their communities. Like Title II funds, JABG funds are allocated to states based on their youth population under age 18.

JABG fund recipients, both states and localities, must establish a planning body, generally referred to as a Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC). This role is fulfilled by the ACJJP in Virginia. Localities receiving JABG grants through the state must also establish a JCEC and have a coordinated plan.

Virginia awarded JABG grants to provide direct, non-competitive awards to qualifying localities based on a distribution formula established through the federal JABG program. The distribution formula enabled only the largest localities to qualify for a direct award, leaving the majority of smaller localities unable to benefit from the funds. With the waiver granted by OJJDP in FFY2012, DCJS and the ACJJP had greater latitude in using funds to serve more areas or individuals working with juvenile offenders. Funds awarded to Virginia in FFY2013 decreased further to \$386,080. DCJS requested another waiver in FFY2015 for FFY2013–2017 funds, similar to the one awarded by OJJDP in 2012, which allowed Virginia to continue strengthening the abilities of the localities in enhancing their accountability measures in the juvenile justice system. Federal funds have not been appropriated to JABG since 2013.

Grant Awards

DCJS historically issues grant solicitations in support of both the JJDP Act and the JABG program. The ACJJP then reviews the responses and makes funding recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board for grant projects related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

FFY2017 is the last year JABG funds support subgrants as there are no longer any federal funds appropriated to this funding stream.

JJDP Act Core Requirements and Compliance

As noted earlier in this report, states must comply with the following four core requirements to receive federal funding under the JJDP Act:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders;
2. Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders;
3. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and
4. Addressing disproportionate minority contact.

OJJDP establishes compliance standards for each of the four core requirements that are based on the JJDP Act. If Virginia fails to demonstrate compliance, as defined by federal guidelines, the Title II allotment to the state will be reduced by 20% for each core requirement not being met and spending restrictions will be imposed on the remaining funds.

Virginia's Compliance Monitoring Plan

Virginia has created a system of record-keeping and on-site inspection for monitoring compliance with the first three core requirements of the Act⁸. Two compliance monitors at DCJS are responsible for assessing the Commonwealth's overall level of compliance with the JJDP Act and for providing technical assistance and support to facilities that may securely house or hold juveniles.



Compliance monitoring activities are conducted on a year-round basis. Monitoring includes desk audits and site visits of state and local facilities throughout Virginia that may securely house or hold juveniles. A plan is developed each year that includes on-site inspections of at least one-third of Virginia's secure juvenile detention centers, juvenile correctional centers, jails, lockups, and court holding facilities⁹. Facilities with verified compliance violations are provided individualized technical assistance and training about the core requirements of the JJDP Act. To further enhance the understanding of compliance issues, DCJS maintains information specific to compliance monitoring on its website.

On-Site Inspections for the Past Three Years

Facility Type	Total in Virginia	CY2015 Inspections	FY2016 ¹⁰ Inspections	FY2017 Inspections
Juvenile Detention Centers	24	22 (91.66%)	24 (100%)	22 (91.66%)
Juvenile Correctional Centers	2 (2015), 2 (2016), 1 (2017)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.0%)
Adult Jails	69 (2015), 69 (2016), 67 (2017)	28 (40.57%)	20 (27.40%)	21 (31.34%)
Adult Lock Ups	104 (2015), 110 (2016), 115 (2017)	45 (43.27%)	36 (32.73%)	40 (34.78%)
Approved Co-Located Facilities	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Court Holding Facilities	98 (2015), 98 (2016), 106 (2017)	34 (34.69%)	32 (32.65%)	38 (35.85%)
TOTAL	303 (2015), 309 (2016), 319 (2017)	136 (44.88%)	118 (38.19%)	127 (38.81%)

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Juveniles charged with, or adjudicated for, conduct that would not be criminal if committed by an adult are referred to as *status offenders*. Neither status offenders nor non-offenders (such as abused and neglected children) may be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities¹¹. Status offenders include, but are not limited to, truants, minors in possession of tobacco, and runaways. Violations of the JJDP Act occur when accused status offenders are held in secure juvenile detention centers for more than 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays), when adjudicated status offenders are held for any length of time in secure detention centers, or when accused or adjudicated status offenders are held in any adult jail or municipal lockup. Under no circumstances may children be placed in secure detention facilities solely because of abuse, neglect, or alien status.

Despite prohibitions within the *Code of Virginia*, and federal regulations addressing the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders (DSO), occasional violations are recorded. The federal government allows states to have a limited rate of violations and still be found in compliance with the JJDP Act. OJJDP provides states with guidance in determining what constitutes a violation.

Virginia's Compliance with this Core Requirement for CY2015–FY2017:

Core Requirement	CY2015 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2016 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2017 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance
DSO	38 (2.83)	39 (2.09)	31 (1.66)

The number of violations is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia was in compliance for CY2015–FY2017.

⁸ Compliance with the fourth core requirement, addressing disproportionate minority contact, is based on progress made towards achieving plans specified in Virginia's three-year plan for this element. Intensive on-site monitoring of the fourth core requirement is not part of the monitoring process.

⁹ OJJDP requires that each facility identified as part of a state's monitoring universe is inspected once every three years or 10% of the total annually. DCJS typically exceeds OJJDP minimum requirements.

¹⁰ In 2012, OJJDP changed monitoring requirements in order to put all states on the same reporting schedule. Virginia transitioned to calendar year reported for 2012 in response to the request from OJJDP. States transitioned to the federal fiscal year for FY2016 per request of OJJDP.

¹¹ Under the provisions of the JJDP Act, status offenders who violate a court order, violate the Youth Handgun Safety Act, or have been held under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles may be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.



Sight and Sound Separation

Under the JJDP Act, during the temporary period that a delinquent juvenile may be held in an adult jail or lockup as described later under “Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups”; no sight or sound contact is permitted between juvenile and adult inmates. This “separation” provision requires that juveniles not be housed next to adult cells, not share space such as dining halls, recreation areas or other common spaces with adults, or be placed in any circumstance that could expose them to contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees.

Virginia law further prohibits the placement of a juvenile in any secure adult facility that has not been certified by the Board of Corrections to detain juveniles. In order to be certified, sight and sound separation is required. Facilities exhibiting a pattern of violations are subject to lose their certification to hold juveniles.

Virginia’s Compliance with this Core Requirement for CY2015–FY2017:

Core Requirement	CY2015 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2016 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2017 Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance
Separation	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

The number of violations is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia was in compliance for CY2015–FY2017.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

The JJDP Act specifies that juveniles accused of committing a delinquent act may be held in temporary custody, not to exceed six hours, at an adult jail or lockup for purposes of identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility, court appearance, or release to parents. This federal jail removal exception includes six-hour time periods both immediately before and after a court appearance, provided that the juvenile has no sight or sound contact with incarcerated adults during this time¹². This provision does not apply to juveniles who are transferred, certified, or waived to circuit court (these juveniles may be held in adult facilities with adults).

In exceptional circumstances, the *Code of Virginia* permits judges to transfer juveniles charged as juveniles posing safety and security threats to another facility, including an adult jail¹³. The jail must be certified to hold juveniles and maintain sight and sound separation from the adult population. Currently, the placement of juveniles in adult jails or lock-ups for any reason is rare in Virginia.

Facility Type	Total in Virginia	CY2015 Juveniles Held in Jails for Safety/Security Reasons	FY2016 Juveniles Held in Jails for Safety/Security Reasons	FY2017 Juveniles Held in Jails for Safety/Security Reasons
Adult Jails	69 (2015) 69 (2016) 67 (2017)	2	2	10

Virginia’s Compliance with this Core Requirement for CY2015–CY2017:

Core Requirement	CY2015 Number Violations/ Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2016 Number Violations/ Rate of Non-Compliance	FY2017 Number Violations/ Rate of Non-Compliance
Jail Removal	54 (2.72)	56 (2.99)	39 (2.09)

The number of violations is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia was in compliance CY2015–FY2017.

¹² The JJDP Act permits extension of this time for juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance in a jail or lockup that is in a rural area or where conditions of safety do not allow for reasonably safe travel (42 U.S.C. §5633, sec.223(13B)). Virginia is not approved by OJJDP to use this exception, therefore it cannot be applied to violations.

¹³ §16.1-249(E) of the *Code of Virginia*.



Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact

Nationally, as well as in Virginia, minority youth have been disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system in comparison to their proportions in the general juvenile population. Under the JJDP Act, states must develop and implement plans to address disproportionate minority contact with multi-pronged intervention strategies including juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvements assuring equal treatment of all youth.

Virginia's plan for addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is included in the three-year plan. Monitoring of this core requirement is done through progress reports made to OJJDP regarding the plan's implementation. During the year, several grants were awarded for continuing projects designed to further the understanding of DMC or to help reduce it.

Virginia's Compliance with this Core Requirement for 2015–2017:

- DCJS sponsored attendance at the *Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Certificate Program* for partnering state agencies including the Department of Education, Department of Social Services, and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- DCJS hosted three regional trainings on Racial and Ethnic Disparities that were facilitated by the Center for Children's Law and Policy (CCLP). This training was open to all stakeholders who work with juveniles in various capacities around the state to promote development and use of consistent themes and language when addressing issues of disproportionality in systems across Virginia.
- Virginia has been found to be in compliance with the DMC core requirement by OJJDP for 2015–2017.



Appendix A

Total Juvenile Justice Funds to Virginia *

Federal Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage Change Per Year
1998	\$ 7,585,800	N/A
1999	\$ 7,653,799	+0.9%
2000	\$ 7,250,800	-5.3%
2001	\$ 7,505,200	+3.5%
2002	\$ 6,518,800	-13.1%
2003	\$ 4,692,000	-28.0%
2004	\$ 2,918,400	-37.8%
2005	\$ 2,784,400	-4.6%
2006	\$ 2,340,850	-15.9%
2007	\$ 2,422,750	+3.5%
2008	\$ 2,431,175	+0.4%
2009	\$ 2,686,386	+10.5%
2010	\$ 2,492,945	-7.2%
2011	\$ 1,923,139	-22.9%
2012	\$ 1,083,730	-43.7%
2013	\$ 977,380	-9.8%
2014	\$ 888,875	-9.1%
2015	\$ 884,166	-0.5%
2016	\$ 945,441	+6.9%
2017	\$ 787,202	-16.7%
Percentage Change Federal Fiscal Years 1998 to 2017:		-89.6%
*Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act Title II Formula Funds, JJDP Act Title V, and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program funds; beginning in 2014, all funds are Title II Formula and PREA funds as other funds are no longer available.		

JJDP Act Title II: Formula Grants

Federal Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage Change Per Year
1998	\$ 2,058,000	N/A
1999	\$ 1,590,599	-22.7%
2000	\$ 1,554,000	-2.3%
2001	\$ 1,554,000	---
2002	\$ 1,584,000	+1.9%
2003	\$ 1,392,000	-12.1%
2004	\$ 1,491,000	+7.1%
2005	\$ 1,454,000	-2.5%
2006	\$ 1,365,000	-6.1%
2007	\$ 1,428,000	+4.6%
2008	\$ 1,412,000	-1.1%
2009	\$ 1,556,500	+10.2%



JJDP Act Title II: Formula Grants *(continued)*

Federal Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage Change Per Year
2010	\$ 1,357,000	-12.8%
2011	\$ 1,045,189	-23.0%
2012	\$ 582,255	-44.3%
2013	\$ 591,300	+1.6%
2014	\$ 870,181	+47.1%
2015	\$ 868,373	-0.21%
2016	\$ 945,441	+8.9%
2017	\$ 787,202	-16.7%

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG)

Federal Fiscal Year	Federal Amount	Percentage Change Per Year
1998	\$ 5,095,800	N/A
1999	\$ 5,099,200	+0.1%
2000	\$ 4,836,800	-5.2%
2001	\$ 5,062,200	+4.7%
2002	\$ 4,295,800	-15.1%
2003	\$ 3,300,000	-23.2%
2004	\$ 1,094,400	-66.8%
2005	\$ 994,400	-9.1%
2006	\$ 919,600	-7.5%
2007	\$ 919,500	-0.01%
2008	\$ 961,100	+4.5%
2009	\$ 1,096,400	+14.1%
2010	\$ 1,051,000	-4.1%
2011	\$ 827,950	-21.2%
2012	\$ 501,475	-39.4%
2013	\$ 386,080	-23.0%

Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation Funds (PREA)

Federal Fiscal Year	Federal Amount	Percentage Change Per Year
2014	\$ 18,694	N/A
2015	\$ 15,793	-15.5%



PLEASE NOTE: Past reports of the ACJJ, *Virginia's Three-Year Plan 2015–2017*, and information about grant programs managed and administered by DCJS are available on the agency website at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

