



# Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention 2018–2023 Report

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
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[www.dcjs.virginia.gov](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov)

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## Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention (ACJJP) Members

### *Governor's Appointees*

Ms. Sallie Amos Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027	Mr. Erik Conyers Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026
Hon. Stephanie Ayers Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026	Ms. Alana Corn Term: July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022
Ms. Lena “Shelly” Baker-Scott Term: July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019; July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023	Mr. John Dougherty Term: July 1, 2013–June 30, 2017; July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021
Ms. Victoria Baldwin Term: July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022	Hon. Uley Damiani Term: July 1, 2015–July 1, 2018
Ms. Teresa Berry Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027	Ms. Demetria Davis Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027
Ms. Sherry Blevins Term: July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023	Mr. Keith Farmer Term: July 1, 2013–June 30, 2017; July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021
Ms. Bridget Bowman Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027	Ms. Morgan Faulkner Term: July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023
Ms. Marilyn Brown Term: June 6, 2014–June 30, 2015; July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019; July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023	Ms. Leah Ganssle Term: September 11, 2015–June 30, 2018
Ms. Ngan Bui Term: July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023	Mr. Joseph Gong Term: July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021; July 1, 2021–June 30, 2025
Ms. Nancy Campos Term: July 1, 2014–June 30, 2018; July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022	Mr. Robert Gray Term: July 1, 2021–June 30, 2025
Mr. Jeffery Charity Term: September 4, 2020–June 30, 2023	Ms. Julianna Herbek Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026
Ms. Valerie Coley Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027	Mr. Anthony Jackson Term: July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021
Mr. Lorenzo Collins, Sr. Term: July 1, 2013–June 30, 2017; July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021	Mr. David Johnson Term: July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019; July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023

Ms. Alyssa Jones  
Term: July 1, 2017–June 30, 2018

Hon. Mary Langer  
Term: July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022

Mr. James Laster  
Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026

Ms. Maria Sandra Lawyer  
Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2025

Ms. Marie Matricardi  
Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026

Ms. Julie McConnell  
Term: July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019;  
July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023

Ms. Melissa Morgan  
Term: July 1, 2021–June 30, 2025

Ms. Regina O’Brien  
Term: July 1, 2014–June 30, 2018

Hon. Dana Partin  
Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027

Mr. Samuel Perez  
Term: November 15, 2017–June 30, 2019;  
July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023; July 1, 2023–  
June 30, 2027

Ms. Toni Randall  
Term: July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021;  
July 1, 2021–June 30, 2025

Mr. C. Shane Ringressey  
Term: July 1, 2014–June 30, 2018

Ms. Kathryn Rowell  
Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027

Ms. Brooke Rudis  
Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026

Ms. Olivia Saunders  
Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026

Ms. Debbie Smith  
Term: July 1, 2015–July 1, 2018

Hon. Deirdre Smith  
Term: July 1, 2015–July 1, 2018

Mr. Paul Taylor  
Term: July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023

Ms. Alexandria Wall  
Term: July 1, 2023–June 30, 2027

Hon. Lawrence Webb  
Term: July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019;  
July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023

Mr. Alex “Jack” White  
Term: July 1, 2022–June 30, 2026

Ms. Niyah White  
Term: July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022

Mr. Rick White  
Term: July 1, 2018–June 30, 2022

Ms. Elaine Williams  
Term: July 1, 2017–June 30, 2021

Ms. Amy Woolard  
Term: July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019;  
July 1, 2019–June 30, 2023

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### ***Legislative Appointees***

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The Honorable Christopher Head  
House of Delegates (ex-officio)  
Term: 2018, 2019

The Honorable Bryce Reeves  
Virginia Senate (ex-officio)  
Term: 2018, 2019

The Honorable Rodney Willett  
House of Delegates (ex-officio)  
Term: 2020, 2021, 2022

The Honorable Joseph Morrissey  
Virginia Senate (ex-officio)  
Term: 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

The Honorable Robert Bell  
House of Delegates (ex-officio)  
Term: 2023

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### ***State Government Representatives***

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Mr. Andrew Block, Ms. Valerie Boykin, Ms. Amy Floriano, Director  
*Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice*  
(Proxy: Mr. James Towey, Ms. Linda McWilliams)

Dr. Marissa Levine, Dr. Norman Oliver, Dr. Colin Greene, Commissioner  
*Virginia Department of Health*  
(Proxy: Ms. Lauren Powell, Ms. Sable K. Nelson)

Mr. James Lane, Ms. Jillian Balow, Superintendent of Public Instruction  
*Virginia Department of Education*  
(Proxy: Ms. Maribel Saimre)

Mr. Duke Storen, Dr. Danny Avula, Commissioner  
*Virginia Department of Social Services*  
(Proxy: Ms. Susan Reese, Ms. Gena Berger)

Ms. Alison Land, Mr. Nelson Smith, Commissioner  
*Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services*  
(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King, Ms. Nina Marino)

## Background

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), an Executive Branch agency within the Secretariat of Public Safety and Homeland Security, provides comprehensive planning and technical support services for the criminal justice system to improve and promote public safety in the Commonwealth of Virginia. As the State Administering Agency for a variety of federal funds, DCJS is responsible for planning and executing programs and initiatives to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole.

DCJS receives federal funds from the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ([OJJDP](#)) under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act Title II Formula Grants Program. The purposes of Title II include:

*(1) to support State, tribal, and local programs that prevent juvenile involvement in delinquent behavior; (2) to assist State, tribal, and local governments in promoting public safety by encouraging accountability for acts of juvenile delinquency; (3) to assist State, tribal, and local governments in addressing juvenile crime through the provision of technical assistance, research, training, evaluation, and the dissemination of current and relevant information on effective and evidence-based programs and practices for combating juvenile delinquency; and (4) to support a continuum of evidence-based or promising programs (including delinquency prevention, intervention, mental health, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, family services, and services for children exposed to violence) that are trauma informed, reflect the science of adolescent development, and are designed to meet the needs of at-risk youth and youth who come into contact with the justice system.<sup>1</sup>*

The JJDP Act specifies four core requirements, sometimes referred to as “core protections,” for youth who become involved in the criminal justice system. States must maintain compliance with these four requirements to receive JJDP Act funds.

The core requirements include:

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
- Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders,
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and
- Addressing racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act requires participating states to convene state advisory groups. The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention (ACJJP) serves as the state advisory group in Virginia. Members of the ACJJP are appointed in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* and meet the requirements specified by the JJDP Act. 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

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<sup>1</sup> 34 U.S.C. 11102

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.

Section 9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* tasks the ACJJP with advising and assisting the Criminal Justice Services Board, 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.”<sup>2</sup> This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the JJDP Act, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended.<sup>3</sup>

Section 9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* specifically identifies the following duties and responsibilities for the ACJJP:

- Review the operation of the juvenile justice system in the Commonwealth, including facilities and programs, and prepare appropriate reports;
- 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
- 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 and the administration of juvenile justice.

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. Members under the age of 28 at the time of appointment are also an essential and required component of the citizen make-up.

## Three-Year Plan and Priorities of the ACJJP

### Virginia’s Three-Year Plan: 2018–2020

In 2017, a new three-year plan was developed for the 2018–2020 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 and carefully considered federal funding reductions, work priorities, and resource limitations.

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<sup>2</sup> The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is the state agency designated to receive, manage, and administer JJDP Act 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.

<sup>3</sup> Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, available online at <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/about/legislation>.

The ACJJP identified the following funding priorities to guide awards of JJDP Act funds awarded to Virginia from federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018–2020 appropriations:<sup>4</sup>

1. Compliance monitoring
  - OJJDP program area: compliance monitoring
2. Reducing behavioral health issues for at-risk and system-involved youth
  - OJJDP program areas: mental health and substance abuse
3. Reducing disproportionality in the juvenile justice system
  - OJJDP program areas: school programs and racial and ethnic disparities (R/ED)
4. Serving at-risk and system-involved youth in their home communities
  - OJJDP program areas: reentry, alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, school programs, and diversion
5. Increasing family engagement and community involvement for youth
  - OJJDP program areas: reentry and community-based programs and services

The JJDP Act mandates compliance monitoring to receive JJDP Act funds. The ACJJP determined it is imperative to include compliance monitoring as a priority area. To support this, when federal funding decreased, the ACJJP approved DCJS's request to follow the lead of other states and began utilizing a sub-grant award to support compliance monitoring staff and activities.

Goals, objectives, and activities identified for each of the funding priorities, as well as for the ACJJP and administration of the JJDP Act, can be found in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2018–2020*, which is available on the DCJS website at

<https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/virginias-three-year-jjdp-plan-2018-2020.pdf>.

### **Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2021–2023**

In 2020, a new three-year plan was developed for the 2021–2023 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 and carefully considered possible federal funding reductions and their own work priorities and resource limitations.

The ACJJP identified the following funding priorities in *Virginia's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Plan: 2021–2023*, to guide grants of JJDP Act funds from FFY 2021–2023 appropriations:

1. Reducing disproportionality in the juvenile justice system
  - OJJDP program areas: school programs and racial and ethnic disparities (RED)
2. Compliance monitoring for facilities that house juveniles
  - OJJDP program area: compliance monitoring
3. Reducing behavioral health issues for at-risk and system-involved youth
  - OJJDP program areas: mental health and substance abuse

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

4. Serving youth and system involved youth in their home communities
  - OJJDP program areas: reentry, alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, school programs, and diversion
5. Increasing family engagement and community involvement for youth
  - OJJDP program areas: reentry and community-based programs and services

Goals, objectives, and activities identified for each of the funding priorities, as well as for the ACJJP and administration of the JJDP Act, can be found in *Virginia's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Plan: 2021–2023*, which is available on the DCJS website at: [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/juvenile/virginias-three-year-jjdp-plan-2021-2023.pdf](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/juvenile/virginias-three-year-jjdp-plan-2021-2023.pdf).

## Federal Funding and Grant Awards

DCJS receives, manages, and administers federal funding for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through the Title II Formula Grants Program authorized by JJDP Act. Title II Formula Grants Program funds for states are essential to ensure the advancement of delinquency prevention and juvenile justice programs as well as meeting the expectations required under the JJDP Act reauthorization.

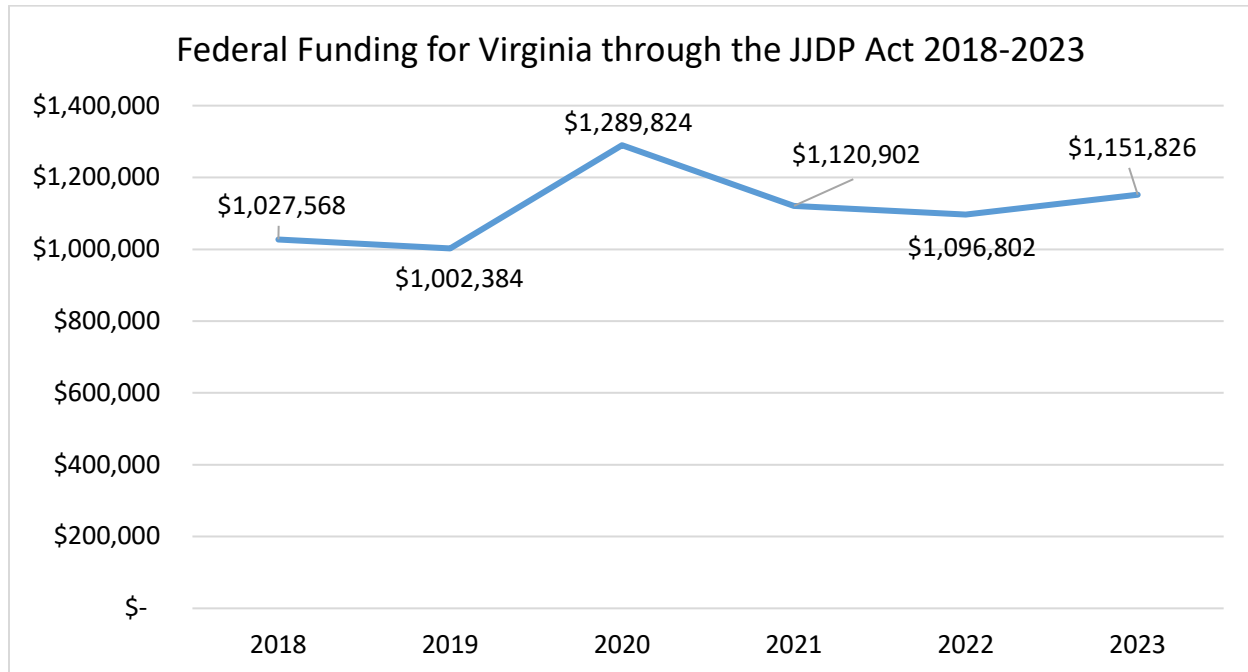
Funds are allocated to states through Title II of the JJDP Act by a formula based on the population of youth under the age of 18. To receive funds, states must be in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act which include:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
2. Separation of youth from adults in secure facilities,
3. Removal of youth from adult jails and lockups, and
4. Addressing racial and ethnic disparities (formerly referred to as addressing disproportionate minority contact) within the juvenile justice system.

As represented in the following table, funding has fluctuated slightly over the last five years but, overall, has increased.

## Federal Funding for Virginia through the JJDP Act 2018–2023

Figure 1. Federal Funding for Virginia through the JJDP Act 2018–2023



### Grant Awards

Historically, DCJS issues competitive grant solicitations to support initiatives of the JJDP Act in accordance with the three-year plan. The ACJJP reviews the applications and makes funding recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board (CJSB) for grant projects related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The CJSB has the final authority over award decisions. Grant recipients and funding amounts are listed in the Appendix.

Once the CJSB approves the award and the award letter is sent to the locality, the grant must be accepted by the locality's board of supervisors or city council before the project may begin. Typically, city councils must approve the receipt of grant funds to ensure funds are used efficiently to address specific areas of need. As a part of this monitoring, DCJS ensures local governments adhere to established financial controls and reporting. DCJS assists grantees with understanding these requirements and how to plan accordingly.

Without careful planning, local governments may find it difficult to identify and approve eligible projects or initiatives that can be completed within the grant performance period. Procurement processes, regulatory requirements, and other logistical obstacles can further complicate efforts to obligate and disburse grant funds in a timely manner. A grant planning phase, typically 6 to 9 months prior to implementation, is necessary to ensure success.

A planning phase should consist of the following steps:

1. Identifying goals and assessing tools,
2. Developing collaborative strategies and identifying key stakeholders,
3. Identifying the target population or place,

4. Identifying tools or evidence-based strategies,
5. Establishing data collection, and
6. Developing sustainability.

Due to the complexity of crime trends, it is important that local government uses a multidisciplinary approach to thoroughly plan and implement projects based on the need for prevention, intervention, and enforcement efforts at the local level.

Historically, Virginia has been conservative with awards as an effort to ensure fund availability to support grants through the full grant period. This method is also used to provide funding for localities should federal funds cease to be allocated to Title II Formula Grants. DCJS remains committed to providing subrecipient grant monitoring to all the grantees.

## JJDP Act Core Requirements and Compliance

States are required to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. States are allowed minimal violations to maintain compliance. OJJDP establishes national compliance thresholds for three of the core requirements. If Virginia falls below the national threshold, Title II Formula Grants Program funds allocated to the state are reduced by 20% per each core requirement not met and spending restrictions are imposed on the remaining funds.

### Virginia's Compliance Monitoring Plan

Virginia has created a system for record-keeping and on-site inspections to monitor compliance with the first three core requirements of the Act.<sup>5</sup> Compliance monitors at DCJS are responsible for assessing Virginia's overall level of compliance with the JJDP Act and for providing technical assistance and support to facilities that have the capability to 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 monitoring plan is developed each year that includes on-site inspections of at least a third of Virginia's facilities that have the capability to securely house or hold juveniles, including secure juvenile detention centers, juvenile correctional centers, jails, lockups, and court holding facilities.<sup>6</sup> Facilities with verified compliance violations are provided individualized, remedial technical assistance and training regarding the core requirements of the JJDP Act. To further enhance the understanding of compliance issues, DCJS provides the *Virginia's Compliance Monitoring Policy and Procedures Manual* found here: [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/juvenile/dcjs-guidance-manual-monitoring-facilities.pdf](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/juvenile/dcjs-guidance-manual-monitoring-facilities.pdf).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all inspections were conducted virtually during FFY 2020 and FFY 2021. Facilities were closed to visitors and restrictions were placed on travel within the

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<sup>5</sup> Compliance with the fourth core requirement, addressing racial and ethnic disparities, 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.

<sup>6</sup> OJJDP requires that each facility identified as part of a state's monitoring universe is inspected once every three years, or at least 10% of the total annually. DCJS typically exceeds OJJDP minimum requirements.

state to limit the spread of the virus. This severely limited the ability to perform in-person visits for more than two years, carrying over into the FFY 2022 monitoring period. As of late FFY 2022, on-site inspections resumed.

**Table 1. Number of Site Inspections, FFY 2018–2023**

Facility Type	Total in Virginia	FFY 2018 Inspection	FFY 2019 Inspection	FFY 2020 Inspection	FFY 2021 Inspection	FFY 2022 Inspection	FFY 2023 Inspection
Juvenile Detention Centers	24	22 (91%)	21 (88%)	21 (88%)	23 (96%)	24 (100%)	22 (92%)
Juvenile Correctional Centers	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Adult Jails	67	23 (34%)	20 (30%)	20 (30%)	25 (37%)	21 (31%)	21 (31%)
Adult Lock Ups	113 (2018), 114 (2019), 112 (2020), 109 (2021-2023)	39 (33%)	34 (30%)	34 (30%)	39 (36%)	38 (35%)	33 (30%)
Adult Court Holding Facilities	111	40 (36%)	31 (28%)	49 (44%)	39 (35%)	33 (30%)	50 (45%)

### Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Juveniles charged with, or adjudicated for, conduct that is not considered 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 facilities. Common behaviors that are considered status offenses include running away from home, truancy, willful defiance, and curfew violations. 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 juveniles be placed in secure detention facilities solely because of abuse, neglect, or alien status. An exception continues to exist in the *valid court order (VCO) exception* which states that if a judge issues an order with conditions attached to a juvenile brought before them on a status offense, the juvenile can be incarcerated if they don't follow the judge's orders.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Two other exceptions also exist – holding out of state runaways and possession of handguns; for Virginia's monitoring purposes, the greatest variable is the VCO exception.

**JJRA Update for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**

The JJRA included changes to the existing four core requirements. The changes provided clarification on what constitutes a valid court order (VCO) for the purpose of detaining a youth charged with a status offense. One change outlined new expectations for procedures to comply with the VCO exception. The JJDP Act states that if a court determines a status offender should be placed in a secure detention facility for violating a court order, the court must issue a written order. This written order must:

1. Identify the valid court order that has been violated,
2. Specify the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order, and
3. Include findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile.

This type of placement may not exceed seven days, and the court's order may not be renewed or extended. A second order related to the violation of a VCO is not permitted, unless a new violation occurs after the date of the court-issued detention order for violating the original court order. Additionally, the JJRA added a requirement for procedures to be in place to ensure a status offender is not detained longer than seven days or the length of time directed by the court, whichever is shorter.

If a status offender is detained in a secure facility, an in-person assessment must be completed and submitted to the court by a licensed or certified mental health, behavior health, or drug treatment practitioner within 48 hours to identify the immediate needs of the youth while detained. Prior to release, a plan must be submitted to the court identifying pre- and post-release plans, identifying the youth's living arrangements, and any additional individualized assessments needed for community reentry.

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

**Table 2. Virginia's Compliance with the DSO Core Requirement for FFY 2018–2023**

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)	Number Violations/Rate of Non-Compliance per 100,00 Juveniles					
	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023
Virginia	24/1.28	18/.96	36/1.93	26/1.40	54/2.92	148*/7.82
Federal Threshold	5.85	4.87	4.57	4.71	3.81	3.08

\*Note: The number of violations is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit. Virginia was in compliance for FFY 2021 and 2022. Virginia was out of compliance for FFY 2023 due to updated guidance regarding the use of contempt charges against status offenders for violation of valid court orders. DCJS is actively working to address the issue of noncompliance.

### 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 (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 mandates that juveniles cannot be housed next to adult inmates; have contact with inmate trustees; share space such as dining halls, recreation areas, or other common spaces with adult inmates; or be placed in any circumstance that could expose them to adult inmates, including inmate trustees. Further, Virginia law prohibits the placement of a juvenile in any secure adult facility that has not been certified to detail juveniles by the Virginia Board of Local and Regional Jails. To be certified, sight and sound separation is required. Facilities exhibiting a pattern of violations are subject to lose their certification to hold juveniles.

#### *JJRA Update for Sight and Sound Separation*

Under the JJRA, the above protection has been extended to youth who are awaiting trial as adults.

**Table 3. Virginia’s Compliance with the Sight and Sound Separation Core Requirement for FFY 2018–2023**

Sight and Sound Separation	Number Violations /Rate of Non-Compliance per 100,00 juveniles					
	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023
Virginia	0/0.00	0/0.00	0/0.00	0/0.00	0/0.00	0/0.00
Federal Threshold	0.3	2.56	2.54	1.18	1.08	0.66

Virginia was in compliance for FFY 2018 through FFY 2023.

### 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 at an adult jail or lockup, not to exceed six hours, for purposes of processing, transfer to a juvenile facility, court appearance, or release to parents. This federal jail removal exception includes the cumulative six-hour time period immediately before and after a court appearance, provided that the juvenile has no sight or sound contact with incarcerated adults during this time. In exceptional circumstances, the *Code of Virginia* permits judges to transfer juveniles (charged as juveniles) to another facility, including an adult jail, if they pose safety and security threats. The jail must be certified to hold juveniles and maintain sight and sound separation from the adult population. While permitted by the *Code of Virginia*, this would still constitute a violation of the JJDP Act. Currently, the placement of juveniles in adult jails, for any reason, is rare in Virginia.

#### *JJRA Update for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups*

The JJRA extends protection to youth awaiting trial as adults. An exception continues to apply to cases where a court finds, after a hearing and written documentation, that it is in the interest of justice to place the youth in an adult jail. In this event, the court shall hold a review hearing at least every 30 days (45 for rural jurisdictions) to determine if placement remains in

the best interest of justice. The juvenile shall not be held in an adult facility or in sight or sound contact for more than 180 days unless the court finds good cause.

**Table 4. Virginia's Compliance with the Jail Removal Core Requirement for FFY 2018-2023**

Jail Removal	Number Violations /Rate of Non-Compliance per 100,00 juveniles					
	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023
Virginia	14/0.75	12/0.64	23/1.24	19/1.02	83/3.41	884/46.7
Federal Threshold	7.04	5.4	4.73	3.95	6.4	8.81

Virginia was in compliance for FFY 2018 through FFY 2022. Virginia was out of compliance for FFY 2023 due in part to a new requirement to consider court holding facilities as lockups and a new requirement that does not allow delinquent offenders to be placed back in court holding facilities once adjudicated.

### **Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

Across the nation, including Virginia, minority youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system compared to their representation in the general juvenile population. The JJDP act requires states to create and implement plans to address this disproportionality using multi-faceted strategies, including juvenile delinquency prevention programs and system reforms, to ensure fair treatment for all youth. Racial and ethnic disparities are present when the rate of contact, at any point in the juvenile justice system, for a specific minority group is disproportionately higher from the rate of contact for non-Hispanic white youth or other minority groups.

### ***JJRA Update for Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities***

As of 2018, OJJDP implemented a new, outcome-based approach to assessing states' efforts to address racial and ethnic disparities among minority youth within the juvenile justice system. Data is collected on key decision points of contact where racial and ethnic disparities most often occur.

In Virginia, these decision points are:

1. Intake
2. Diversion
3. Pre-trial detention
4. Secure confinement

By focusing states' reduction efforts on these pivotal points of contact and by enhancing technical assistance to states aimed at reducing disproportionate contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system, OJJDP anticipates significant reductions in racial and ethnic disparities. Virginia's plan for addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) is included in the three-year plan.

Virginia continues to take a targeted and intentional approach to decrease these disparities using evidence-based practices, services, and programs via partnerships and Title II funding

opportunities. Virginia is in compliance with Section 223(a)(15) of the Act (the “racial and ethnic disparities” or “R/ED” requirement) (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15)).

## Appendix – JJDP Act Title II: Grantees

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
City of Alexandria	Youth Violence and Substance Use Prevention Mentoring Program	\$159,760
Chesapeake Public Schools	Safe Spaces for Students and Community	\$250,000
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Champions of C.H.A.N.G.E. (Connect Heal Act N Grow Empowered) Trauma/Mental Health	\$112,160
Henrico County	Mental Health and Developmental Services	\$139,192
King William County	Truancy Prevention	\$151,305
Richmond City	Youth and Family Violence Prevention Among Latine' Youth	\$249,000
Richmond County	BGCNN Violence and SA Prevention Program	\$77,049
Warren County	Substance Abuse Prevention	\$73,378
Western Tidewater Community Services Board	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools and Therapy	\$185,486
Winchester City	Youth Services Programs	\$119,766
<b>Total 2024 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$1,517,096</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Chesapeake Public Schools	Post-threat Assessment Case Management Services	\$250,000
City of Alexandria	Building Your Power Program	\$159,760
Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Champions of C.H.A.N.G.E. (Connect Heal Act N Grow Empowered) Trauma/Mental Health	\$112,160
Henrico County Community Services Board	Intensive Interventions for Substance Abuse and Violence	\$139,192
King William County	Truancy Prevention Program	\$151,305

Richmond City Human Services	Assess Mental Health Needs and Provide Services to Spanish Speaking Youth	\$249,000
Richmond County	Boy's and Girl's Club of Northern Neck	\$77,049
Warren	Project SAVED program	\$73,378
<b>Total 2023 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$1,211,844</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Chesterfield County Public Schools	Restorative Practices	\$30,862
City of Danville	Building Strong Initiative	\$32,500
City of Petersburg	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Schools	\$222,200
City of Richmond	Youth Justice Services	\$113,176
City of Roanoke	Family Services of Roanoke	\$150,000
City of Waynesboro	Community Resources for Status Offenders	\$127,130
Danville-Pittsylvania CSB	Evidence Based Services in Schools	\$170,000
Henrico Detention Home	Moral Reconciliation Therapy	\$27,210
Lancaster County Boy's and Girl's Club	Healthy Youth and Family Engagement Initiative	\$124,117
Loudoun County	Restorative Practices Personnel in Schools	\$228,210
Newport News Juvenile Services	Youth Empowerment Program	\$18,000
Newport News Juvenile Services	Youth Diversion Program	\$120,210
Norfolk Sheriff's Office	Camp Hope	\$87,180
Northumberland County Boy's and Girl's Club	Project Learn	\$88,556
Prince William County	Youth Alternative Programs	\$60,750
City of Virginia Beach	Restorative Justice/Alternative Accountability Program	\$64,000
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	Compliance Staff Funding	\$172,267

Virginia Department of Education	Alignment of Local Policy with Model Guidance	\$204,200
Virginia Department of Health	Welcoming Our Youth Home and Into Adulthood	\$85,300
<b>Total 2022 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$2,125,868</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Chesterfield County Juvenile Services	Restorative Justice Training	\$24,681
Chesterfield Public Schools	CCPS Virginia Tiered System of Support Training to Decrease Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)	\$35,090
Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services/Danville Public Schools	Student Assistance Program	\$84,951
Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic District Court	Supervised Visitation and Exchange Program	\$22,755
Louisa County	Strengthening Families Program	\$16,000
Northumberland County Boy's and Girl's Club	Project Learn Expanded Services	\$49,973
Alexandria Court Services Unit	Decoded Stem Mentoring Program for Minority Youth	\$99,960
Orange County Office on Youth	Facilitator Training: Thinking for a Change and Restorative Justice	\$18,450
Prince William County Department of Social Services Juvenile Services Division	Best Practices Consultant Services	\$40,000
City of Roanoke Family Services of the Roanoke Valley	Creative Opportunities for Restorative Education (CORE)	\$57,468
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	Compliance Staff Funding	\$181,155
Virginia Department of Education	Stopping the Push Out of Black Girls: A Multipronged Approach	\$84,000
<b>Total 2021 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$714,483</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Alexandria Court Service Unit	Capital Youth Empowerment Program	\$99,960
Chesterfield County Juvenile Services	Restorative Justice	\$24,681
Chesterfield County Public Schols	Virginia Tiered System of Support Framework	\$35,091
Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services/Danville Public Schools	Student Assistant Program	\$84,951
Fairfax County's Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Fairfax County's Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Supervised Visitation and Exchange Program	\$22,755
Louisa County	Strengthening Families Program	\$16,000
Northumberland County	Boy's and Girl's Club of Northern Neck	\$49,973
Orange County Local Youth Services	Thinking for Change and Restorative Justice Program	\$18,450
Prince William County Department of Social Services	Developing Best Practices for Youth Offenders and Staff	\$40,000
Roanoke Local Youth Services	Creative Opportunities for Restorative Education	\$57,468
Tidewater Youth Services Commission	Aggression Replacement Training	\$44,604
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	Compliance Staff Funding	\$181,155
<b>Total 2020 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$675,088</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Appalachian Juvenile Commission	Equipment for the Highlands Juvenile Detention Center and the Detention Alternatives Program	\$23,918
Chesterfield County Public Schools	Multi-Tiered Systems Support	\$11,427
City of Fairfax Court Services	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Training for Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Staff	\$25,000

City of Richmond Department of Juvenile Justice Services	City of Richmond's Peer Justice Program	\$37,436
City of Richmond Department of Juvenile Justice Services	Post Dispositional Program	\$25,000
City of Richmond Department of Juvenile Justice Services	Readiness Assessment and Participation in the Georgetown Certificate and Capstone Program for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities	\$43,127
City of Waynesboro Office of Local Youth Services	Review of Current Response to Truant Status Offenders	\$11,010
City of Winchester	Timbrook Achievement Center	\$129,259
Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services/Danville Public Schools	Community Partnership for Academic Success	\$18,253
Fauquier County Public Schools	Restorative Conferencing/ Evidence-based Intervention Check in and Check-out (CICO)	\$6,815
Loudon County Detention Home	Human Services Systems Analyst	\$150,000
Loudon County Public Schools	School Wide Positive Behavior Intervention	\$17,995
Newport News Department of Juvenile Justice Services	Truancy Prevention Program	\$18,472
Newport News Department of Juvenile Justice Services	SoftTec Devices	\$6,736
Piedmont Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Two-way Radio Upgrade	\$21,285
Prince William County Public Schools	Human Trafficking Prevention Identification and Referral Program	\$17,875
Pulaski County Court Services	Alternative Community Sentencing Program	\$14,884
Town of Kilmarnock	Boy's and Girl's Club of Northern Neck	\$15,173
Town of Kilmarnock	Boy's and Girl's Club of Northern Neck	\$21,022
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	Compliance Staff Funding	\$83,112

Western Tidewater Community Services Board	UPLIFT Program	\$18,750
Western Tidewater Community Services Board	Odysseyware and Exosystemic Family Therapy Training	\$24,300
<b>Total 2019 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$740,849</b>

Grantee	Program	Grant Amount
Carroll County Public Schools	Substance Abuse Cessation and Prevention Program	\$16,902
Chesterfield County Public Schools	Restorative Justice Practices Program	\$11,902
City of Warrenton	Project Ease (Easing Stress and Anxiety Everyday)	\$3,870
Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services/Danville Public Schools	Community Partnership for Academic Success (CPAS)	\$36,507
Fauquier Local Youth Services	Restorative Pathways Project	\$13,634
Loudon County Public School	Restorative Practices	\$36,335
Prince William County Public Schools	Human Trafficking Prevention Identification and Referral Program	\$35,750
Pulaski County	Alternative Community Sentencing Program	\$29,769
Richmond Behavioral Health Authority	Summer Youth Employment Program	\$10,514
Roanoke Public Schools	Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports	\$18,352
Town of Kilmarnock	Boy's and Girl's Club of Northern Neck	\$30,436
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	Compliance Staff Funding	\$79,599
Western Tidewater Community Services Board	UPLIFT Program	\$37,500
<b>Total 2018 Grant Awards</b>		<b>\$361,070</b>