

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

2011 Annual Report



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
August 2012



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Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members

Governor's Appointees Serving During FY2011 ¹

Mr. Chuck Brady

Midlothian

Judge Richard Campbell

Richmond

Ms. Alison Carlin

Glen Allen

**Commonwealth's Attorney
Warner D. "Dave" Chapman**

Charlottesville

Mr. Mark Cranfill

Burke

Ms. Shaunte E. Daniel^Y

Ettrick

Ms. Lindsay Fisher^Y

Richmond

Mr. Matthew Geary

Richmond

Ms. Eileen Grey (Vice-Chair)

Alexandria

Ms. Melissa Goemann

Richmond

Ms. Sarah Ann Haislip^Y

Henrico

Ms. Amanda Johnson^Y

Midlothian

Mayor Dwight Jones

Richmond

Mr. Steven Kast

Newport News

Mr. Seth Levey

Huddleston

Dr. Jay W. Malcan

Midlothian

Mr. Charles S. Martin

Charlottesville

Sheriff Charles W. Phelps

Isle of Wight

Mr. Andrew Slater^Y

Sandston

Mr. Antonio Sutton

Norfolk

Mrs. Ruby G. Turner

Richmond

Ms. Catherine Watts^Y

Yorktown

Ms. Gina E. Wood

Alexandria

Legislative Appointees

The Honorable Robert B. Bell

Virginia House of Delegates

Charlottesville

The Honorable Roscoe Reynolds

Virginia Senate

Martinsville

State Government Representatives

Mr. Martin D. Brown, Commissioner

Virginia Department of Social Services

(Proxy: Ms. Jane B. Brown)

**Dr. Patricia I. Wright, Superintendent
of Public Instruction**

Virginia Department of Education

(Proxy: Dr. Cynthia A. Cave)

Ms. Helvi Holland, Director

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

(Proxy: Ms. Lynette Holmes and Ms. Janet Van Cuyk)

Mr. James W. Stewart, III, Commissioner

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and

Developmental Services

(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

¹ FY2011 as referenced here and elsewhere in this report refers to the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010 and ending June 30, 2011.

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

Background

In 1974, the U.S. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act with the goal of preventing delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system for youth. Since it was first enacted, the JJDP Act has been amended several times. The Act was reauthorized in 2002 and is once again due for reauthorization. As part of the Act, Congress established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) under the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. A formula funding mechanism was also created whereby federal funds are funneled to states for purposes related to the JJDP Act.

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, which are described in greater detail later in this report, include: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and addressing disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. States must comply with the four core requirements in order to receive the federal funding.

Several years later, in 1997, the U.S. Congress enacted the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program, now known as the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. The goal of this program is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs that are targeted to juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system. Like the JJDP Act, the JABG program is administered by OJJDP and funds are funneled to states for purposes related to the program.

The JJDP Act and the JABG program include provisions for state advisory groups. The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ) serves as the state advisory group in Virginia for both the JJDP Act and the JABG program. Members of the ACJJ 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; 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 ACJJ with advising and assisting the Criminal Justice Services Board, the Virginia 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 Virginia.² This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the JJDP Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended.³ The *Code of Virginia* specifically identifies the following duties and responsibilities for the ACJJ:

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, ACJJ 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 ACJJ. Youth are also an essential component of the citizen make-up.

² 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 is the governing body of DCJS. The ACJJ reports to and submits grant funding recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board which has final approval authority.

³ Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/about/jjdp2002titlev.pdf>.

Priorities of the ACJJ

Each year the ACJJ makes recommendations for the development and improvement of Virginia's juvenile justice system by establishing funding priorities for the use of JJDP Act funds. The funding priorities are initially established through a strategic planning process that includes input from constituent groups, a review of state data, and information on various issues and programs.

The funding priorities are included in a published plan covering a three-year period. The priorities are reviewed and updated as needed during years two and three of the plan period. DCJS uses the priorities when developing solicitations for grant proposals for JJDP Act funding and the ACJJ uses them when making funding recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board.

The ACJJ identified the following funding priorities in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2009-2011* to guide awards of JJDP Act funds awarded to Virginia from FFY2009-2011 appropriations⁴:

1. Reducing disproportionality in the juvenile justice system;
2. Diverting juveniles from detention and providing alternatives;
3. Increasing family and community involvement;
4. Ensuring youth are afforded due process of law;
5. Reducing system involvement of truants and juveniles with other negative school-related behaviors (continuation grants only); and
6. At-risk children and young juvenile offenders aged 13 and younger (continuation grants only).

Goals, objectives, and activities were identified for each of the funding priorities and can be found in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2009-2011* which is available on the DCJS website at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

⁴ 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.

Federal Funding & Grant Awards

DCJS receives, manages, and administers federal funds allocated to Virginia under the JJDP Act and through the JABG program, as well as other federal funding streams. The JJDP Act and JABG federal funds Virginia receives have supported a multitude of projects throughout the years. Projects have included delinquency prevention and intervention programs implemented by various local and state agencies, as well as a number of systems improvement projects including training and system assessments.

Federal funding for Virginia through the JJDP Act and JABG program decreased almost 75% between Federal Fiscal Years 1998 and 2011, dropping from almost \$7.6 million in 1998 to \$1.9 million in 2011. [See Appendix A for a year-by-year breakdown by funding stream.]

| 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% |
| Percentage Changes FFY1998 to FFY2011: -74.7% | | |
| * Title II, Title V, JABG funds | | |

JJDP Act Funds

Title II Formula Funds

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

Title V Funds

Title V of the JJDP Act provides a source of funds for states to award grants to communities for delinquency prevention and early intervention programming. To receive funds, states must be in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, have an approved comprehensive delinquency prevention plan, and provide a cash or in-kind match of at least 50% of the federal dollars awarded.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Funds

The JABG program is designed to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. This funding stream allows states to strengthen policies, programs, and administrative systems that foster the creation of safe communities. The underlying supposition is that young people, their families, and the juvenile justice system must be accountable for improving the quality of life in every community. Like Title II funds, JABG funds are allocated to states based on their youth population under age 18.

States receiving JABG funding must establish a planning body, generally referred to as a Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC). This role is fulfilled by the ACJJ in Virginia. Localities receiving JABG grants through the state must also establish a JCEC.

JABG funds may be awarded to local units of government or state agencies. Most funds are distributed directly to local units of government through an established formula. In Virginia, remaining funds are used for discretionary grants to state and local agencies.

Grant Awards

The ACJJ reviews grant proposals submitted in response to solicitations issued by DCJS and makes funding recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board for grant projects related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. In addition to proposals submitted under Virginia's JJDP Act and JABG funding solicitations, the ACJJ routinely reviews proposals submitted under Virginia's Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant funding solicitations.

A list of specific grant awards made with JJDP Act and JABG funding during FY2011 is included in Appendix B.⁵

⁵ JABG formula grants and grants funded by funding streams other than the JJDP Act or JABG are not included in the listing.

JJDP Act Core Requirements & Compliance

As noted earlier in this report, to receive federal funding under the JJDP Act, states are required to comply with four core requirements for youth who become involved in the justice system:

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.

Based on the JJDP Act, OJJDP establishes compliance standards for each of the four core requirements. 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 Act.⁶ DCJS is responsible for assessing the Commonwealth's overall level of compliance with the JJDP Act and has designated a compliance monitor who is responsible for this, as well as 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 facilities.⁷ 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 | FY2009 Inspections | FY2010 Inspections | FY2011 Inspections |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Juvenile Detention Centers | 24 | 24 (100%) | 24 (100%) | 24 (100%) |
| Juvenile Correctional Centers | 7 (2009) 6 (2010 & 2011) | 1 (14.3%) | 2 (33.3%) | 2 (33.3%) |
| Adult Jails | 77 | 27 (35.1%) | 25 (32.5%) | 24 (31.2%) |
| Adult Lock Ups | 83 (2009) 85 (2010) 84 (2011) | 32 (38.6%) | 35 (41.2%) | 33 (38.9%) |
| Approved Co-Located Facilities | 6 | 6 (100%) | 6 (100%) | 6 (100%) |
| Court Holding Facilities | 106 (2009) 101 (2010) 100 (2011) | 33 (31.1%) | 30 (29.7%) | 32 (32%) |
| TOTAL | 303 (2009) 299 (2010) 297 (2011) | 123 (40.6%) | 122 (40.8%) | 121 (40.7%) |

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 and visits 100% of juvenile detention centers annually.

Core Requirements & Compliance

Virginia has been found in compliance with all core requirements of the JJDP Act by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for 2011.

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 facilities.⁸ 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 FY2011:

- In FY2011 there were 40 violations of the DSO core requirement; down from 59 in FY2010.
- Virginia's DSO violation rate was 2.19 in FY2011. This is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

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 losing their certification to hold juveniles.

In August 2008, OJJDP determined that "no individual who reaches the age of full criminal responsibility only after arrest or conviction will be understood to be an 'adult inmate' within the meaning of the Act until he reaches the maximum age of extended juvenile jurisdiction."⁹ This interpretation gives states the flexibility to determine the appropriate confinement option (i.e. juvenile or adult facility; with or without sight and sound contact) for those who reach the age of full criminal responsibility while in custody.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2011:

- No sight and sound separation violations were found in juvenile detention facilities, juvenile correctional centers, adult jails, or lockups in FY2011 and therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Letter from J. Robert Flores, Administrator, OJJDP, August 18, 2008.

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 6 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 6-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 time.¹⁰ 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 jail.¹¹ 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.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2011:

- In FY2011 there were 39 violations of this requirement.
- Virginia's rate of jail removal violations per 100,000 was 2.14 in FY2011. This is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

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 FY2011:

- DCJS began a statewide DMC assessment process in FY2010 by issuing a request for proposals and selecting an experienced vendor, Developmental Services Group (DSG), to conduct the assessment. In FY2011 DSG worked with DCJS and the Department of Juvenile Justice to begin data collection efforts. Plans were made for FY2012 to hold a kickoff meeting with the three participating localities, hold interviews with local decision makers and juvenile justice workers, and present a report with recommendations to DCJS.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ §16.1-249(E) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Special Projects of the ACJJ

Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice

In 2011, the ACJJ and DCJS co-sponsored a conference on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The conference is generally an annual event, however, budget and travel constraints prohibited holding it in 2009 or 2010. The 2011 conference was held June 6-7, 2011 in Williamsburg, Virginia and was attended by approximately 200 professionals from across the state. The conference opened with a general session on the adolescent brain and closed with the inspirational story of Dr. Terry Morris, the Software Integrated Hazard Analysis Manager on NASA's Constellation Program. Breakout sessions covered topics such as bullying, juvenile transfer issues, protecting the rights of juveniles, DMC community collaboration, and reentry.

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% |
| Percentage Changes Federal Fiscal Years 1998 to 2011: -74.7% | | |
| * Title II, Title V, JABG funds | | |

| 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 | 0 |
| 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% |
| 2010 | \$ 1,357,000 | - 12.8% |
| 2011 | \$ 1,045,189 | - 23.0% |

| JJDP Act Title V: Community Delinquency Prevention | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Federal Fiscal Year | Amount | Percentage Change Per Year |
| 1998 | \$ 432,000 | N/A |
| 1999 | \$ 964,000 | +123.2% |
| 2000 | \$ 860,000 | -10.8% |
| 2001 | \$ 889,000 | +3.4% |
| 2002 | \$ 639,000 | -28.1% |
| 2003 | \$ 0 | -100% |
| 2004 | \$ 333,000 | +100% |
| 2005 | \$ 336,000 | +0.9% |
| 2006 | \$ 56,250 | -83.3% |
| 2007 | \$ 75,250 | +33.8% |
| 2008 | \$ 58,075 | -22.8% |
| 2009 | \$ 33,486 | -42.3% |
| 2010 | \$ 84,945 | +153.7% |
| 2011 | \$ 50,000 | -41.1% |

| Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG) | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Federal Fiscal Year | 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% |

Appendix B: Grant Awards

| Intervention Grant Projects | | |
|---|--|--|
| Locality or State Agency and Project Title | Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year and Funding Source | Project Description |
| Albemarle/Charlottesville <i>Family Therapy Program for Juvenile Offenders</i> | \$25,000 5th year Title II Funds | This program, managed by the Commission on Children and Families, utilizes Family Therapy Program for juvenile offenders between the ages of 11 and 17 identified with mental health and/or substance abuse needs by the Juvenile Court, the Family Assessment and Planning Team, and the Truancy Team. |
| Appalachian Juvenile Commission <i>AJC Detention Alternatives Program</i> | \$65,000 1st Year Title II Funds | This project sustains the Detention Alternatives Program serving the youth of southwest Virginia. The program offers diversion services which keep juveniles out of the secure detention facility whenever possible and appropriate. |
| Campbell <i>Parent Child Nurturing Classes for CHINS Families</i> | \$14,450 4th year Title II Funds | This project provides a series of parenting classes for families who come before the court on CHINS petitions. Classes accommodate up to 36 families annually and are provided by the Alliance for Families and Children. |
| Charlottesville <i>CASASTART Truancy Prevention Program</i> | \$65,000 1st year Title II Funds | This project sustains the evidence-based CASASTART Truancy Prevention Program which diverts youth from the juvenile justice system. The project is a collaborative effort between the 16th District Court Service Unit, the Family Assessment Planning Team, Albemarle County Schools, and Charlottesville City Schools. |
| Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services <i>Reconnection Program</i> | \$74,452 1st Year Title II | This project provides a comprehensive Aftercare/Reentry Program for juvenile offenders who have spent 30 or more days institutionalized in a juvenile correctional facility, detention home, or residential care. |
| Fairfax County <i>Evening Reporting Center</i> | \$24,902 5th year Title II Funds | This project establishes an evening reporting center for youth who might otherwise be detained pending court action for violations or crimes committed while on probation. The program, operated by the Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court, provides highly structured and well supervised group activities to develop skills supporting pro-social behaviors. Community service is also a component. |
| Fredericksburg <i>Rappahannock Region Aftercare System</i> | \$41,250 4th year Title II Funds | This project provides a comprehensive aftercare program for both the Rappahannock Regional Juvenile Center and the Chaplin Youth Center. This program provides youth with aftercare-specific case management services using Phoenix's Returning Home Program, vocational assessment and job readiness training, employment assistance, and intensive job coaching upon becoming employed. |
| Henrico <i>Home-Based Services</i> | \$65,000 1st Year Title II Funds | This project sustains the Home-Based Services program operating out of the James River Juvenile Detention Center. The program facilitates the return of post-dispositional graduates to their community by fostering family involvement and utilizing community resources. |
| Lee <i>Detention Alternatives Program</i> | \$15,678 5th year Title II Funds | This project expands the Detention Alternatives Program of the Appalachian Juvenile Commission for court-ordered youth in Lee, Scott and Wise Counties and the City of Norton. The program makes direct contact with juveniles during the week and on weekends at their homes, schools, and in the community to monitor their compliance with orders of the court. |

Intervention Grant Projects

| Locality or State Agency and Project Title | Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year and Funding Source | Project Description |
|---|---|--|
| Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck CSB <i>Center of Excellence – Parenting with Love and Limits Program</i> | \$75,000 1st Year Title II Funds | This project implements Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL), an evidence-based program that integrates group and family therapy into one system of care for adolescents. Parents and teens learn specific skills in group therapy, then meet in individual family therapy to practice the new skills. The integrated approach enables parents to transfer the new skills to real-life situations. The parent education and group therapy program lasts 6 weeks with 4 or more individual “coaching” (family therapy) sessions. PLL is designed for youth ages 10-18 with extreme emotional or behavioral problems. Families and youth will be referred by the Court Service Unit. |
| Norfolk <i>DMC</i> | \$95,080 2nd year (FY10 extension) Title II Funds | This project is an Evening Reporting Center, implemented to reduce disproportionality by providing alternative community-based services to low risk youth on probation who commit technical violations and other delinquent acts. Youth who enter the program are assigned a mentor to assist in achieving goals and transitioning back to the community. Parents and probation officers are included in the services to ensure a comprehensive intervention. |
| Petersburg <i>DMC</i> | \$51,004 2nd year Title II Funds | This project is a collaboration between the Court Service Unit (CSU) and Virginia State University (VSU) to provide mentoring services to chronically truant youth. The mentors are VSU students who volunteer to meet classroom requirements. Mentors are assigned a youth between the ages of 10-15 yrs who are before intake or are on supervised probation for truancy or child in need of services (CHINS) complaints. |
| Richmond City <i>Evening Reporting Center: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Detention Alternatives</i> | \$31,973 4th year Title II Funds | This project implements the Boys and Girls Club - Gang Prevention through Targeted Outreach Program in an Evening Reporting Center (ERC). The ERC, operated by Richmond Justice Services, is a non-residential community-based program offering structured programming and supervision as an alternative to pre dispositional secure detention and as a post dispositional graduated sanction. The ERC will target youth, ages 13-17, involved in the juvenile justice system who are either in violation of the conditions of supervision and at risk of being charged with a probation violation, or who are before the court pre-dispositionally and without such services would likely be placed in detention. |
| Richmond City <i>Richmond Juvenile Detention/Post-Dispositional Program</i> | \$75,000 1st Year Title II | This project will implement a post-dispositional program in the Richmond Juvenile Detention Center (RJDC) by: 1) conducting a social climate survey in RJDC and developing baseline information; 2) training staff on utilizing Cognitive Behavioral Training and Rational Behavioral Training models; and 3) identifying youth who are having difficulty coping because of trauma and training staff to identify signs of PTSD and other symptoms of stress and develop strategies and treatment plans. |
| Roanoke City <i>Project Back on Track</i> | \$74,624 1st year Title II Funds | This project implements Project Back on Track, an evidence-based after school program model designed to reduce youth crime and substance abuse, as well as to address the problem of disproportionate minority contact. Project Back on Track uses counseling (individual, group, and family), parent education, psycho-educational life skills, and service learning to reduce substance abuse and criminal behaviors of juveniles who are referred by the courts. In year 1, at least 50 youth ages 12-17, with a minimum of 67% African-American will be engaged. |

Intervention Grant Projects

| Locality or State Agency and Project Title | Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year and Funding Source | Project Description |
|--|--|---|
| Spotsylvania <i>School-Based Probation Program</i> | \$27,500 5th year Title II Funds | This project provides a probation officer through the Court Service Unit in a high school in both Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties for court-ordered youth. The probation officer seeks to accomplish program goals by monitoring the youth's attendance and behavior through daily contact with school personnel. |
| Wise <i>Strengthening Families Program</i> | \$16,250 5th year Title II Funds | This project serves young truants who reside in Wise County and the City of Norton. This program, administered by the Lonesome Pine Office on Youth, improves parenting skills and reduces delinquent behaviors while strengthening family bonds. |
| Virginia Department of Correctional Education <i>Successful Transitioning with Life Skills and Employability Skills</i> | \$24,030 4th year JABG Funds | This project provides the necessary skills through the Department of Correctional Education for older incarcerated youth to make a seamless transition back into the community to become responsible, productive, tax paying members of the community. |
| Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <i>Sustainability of JDAI Coordinators</i> | \$64,704 1st Year Title II Funds | This project sustains Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) coordinator positions in the City of Virginia Beach and Loudoun County. As a result of budget constraints, the Annie E. Casey Foundation funding the positions has been reduced. These positions have been proven effective in other Virginia jurisdictions. |
| Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <i>Work/Education Release Program</i> | \$64,600 1st Year Title II Funds | This project sustains the Work/Education Release Program (WERP) which affords male and female residents in juvenile correctional centers the opportunity for successful transition back into the community by providing employment skills, job placement in the community, college courses, and life skills training. |

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Prevention Grant Projects

| Locality or State Agency and Project Title | Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source | Project Description |
|--|--|--|
| Charlottesville Teens GIVE Service Learning and Life Skills Program | \$65,000 1st year Title II Funds | This project sustains the award winning Teens GIVE Program of Community Attention to prevent delinquent behavior by engaging at-risk youth in meaningful service learning activities that will help the youth make positive changes in their lives and develop skills that will increase their opportunities for becoming healthy and productive citizens. |

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| Systems Improvement Grant Projects | | |
|--|--|---|
| Locality or State Agency and Project Title | Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source | Project Description |
| Fairfax County <i>DMC</i> | \$65,000 3rd year Title II Funds | This project is a collaboration between the Court Service Unit (CSU), the County Executive's office and the Center for the Study of Social Policy to identify and remedy the organizational and structural components of racial disproportionality and disparity in the juvenile justice system and other systems that interact with the JJ system. An analysis is being conducted to review policies, procedures, and practices. The grant is also being used to train front line staff and others who have an impact on the system. |
| Richmond City <i>Evaluation of GILS</i> | \$33,750 2nd year JABG Funds | This project supports a comprehensive evaluation of the local juvenile offender case management and service delivery system known as GILS. |
| University of Virginia <i>Restoring Youths Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial</i> | \$101,173 4th year JABG Funds | This project supports the University of Virginia's evaluation of the efficacy, efficiency, and cost effectiveness of the Virginia Juvenile Competence Program to: inform future development and enhance its ultimate dissemination to other state communities; enhance the quality of the instruction now available to youth being offered restoration services through the development of new interactive tools; create and implement the design of restoration program packages with all relevant training materials. |
| Virginia Beach <i>Systems Change Coordinator</i> | \$43,820 2nd year JABG Funds | This project provides a part-time Systems Change Coordinator to assist with the internal aspects of systems change within the Virginia Beach Court Service Unit. Five specific target areas to be addressed by the Coordinator include: education and training; alternatives to detention; appropriate linkages to services; substance abuse and mental health assessments; and length of stay in secure detention. |
| Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <i>Implementation of YASI</i> | \$44,999 2nd year JABG Funds | This project continues the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ) implementation of the YASI, a validated risk/needs/ protective factors tool that reflects best practices in juvenile justice, by providing training in the administration and application of the tool for six Court Service Units (CSUs). DJJ has already conducted training for most CSUs and intends to utilize the YASI as the sole risk/needs assessment tool once all CSUs have been trained. |

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Past reports of the ACJJ, Virginia's Three-Year Plan 2009-2011, and information about grant programs managed and administered by DCJS are available on the agency web site at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

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