

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

2009 Annual Report



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

February 2011

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Executive Summary

The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ) is responsible for reviewing the operation of the juvenile justice system in Virginia, for recommending needs and priorities for the development and improvement of the juvenile justice system, for recommending grant awards, and for advising the Governor on matters related to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This report of the ACJJ details activities undertaken during Fiscal Year 2009 (FY2009)¹, including funding priorities, grant activities, and Virginia's monitoring of, and compliance with, the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Highlights for the ACJJ during FY2009 include:

- Approving grants with total awards exceeding \$3.23 million in federal funds.²
- Developing and publishing *Virginia's Three-Year Plan 2009-2011*.
- Participating in the development of two *Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia: Disproportionate Minority Contact* and *Sanctions and Penalties for Underage Drinking*.

¹ Where noted, Fiscal Year (FY) refers to Virginia's fiscal year which begins July 1 and ends June 30.

² Total represents all grant awards recommended by the ACJJ in FY2009, including Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant funding and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant formula distributions, and may include reverted funds. Grant periods may vary and may be for a calendar year, a federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30), or a state fiscal year, including for the year starting July 1, 2009 (July 1-June 30).

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members

Governor's Appointees serving during FY2009

Mr. Benjamin J. Andrews
Vienna

Mr. Kevin Appel
Arlington

Mr. Ken Bynum
Alexandria

Mr. Roberto Calderon^Y
Ashburn

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

Mr. Mark Cranfill
Burke

Mr. Peter Feddo^Y
Chester

Ms. Eileen Grey (Vice-Chair)
Alexandria

Mr. Andrew Jennings^Y
Hampden-Sydney

Judge Jerrauld C. Jones
Norfolk

Dr. Jay W. Malcan^Y
Richmond

Mr. Charles S. Martin (Chair)
Charlottesville

Sheriff Charles W. Phelps
Isle of Wight

Professor Robert E. Shepherd, Jr.
Richmond

Mr. Michael W. Stewart
Virginia Beach

Mr. Antonio Sutton
Norfolk

Mr. Wayne Thomas
Chesterfield

Mr. Mark Turnbull^Y
Manassas

Mrs. Ruby G. Turner
Richmond

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. Anthony Conyers, Commissioner
Virginia Department of Social Services
(Proxy: Ms. Jane B. Brown)

**Dr. Patricia I. Wright, Superintendent of
Public Instruction**
**Dr. Billy K. Cannaday Jr.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction
(former)**
Virginia Department of Education
(Proxy: Dr. Cynthia A. Cave)

Mr. Barry Green, Director
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
(Proxy: Ms. Lynette Holmes)

Dr. James S. Reinhard, Commissioner
Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental
Retardation and Substance Abuse Services
(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

³ Y identifies youth member (younger than 24 at the time of their appointment).

Background

The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ) is established in accordance with §9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* to advise and assist the Criminal Justice Services Board, the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), all agencies, departments, boards and institutions of the Commonwealth, and local government, on matters related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice in Virginia.⁴ This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended.⁵ Specifically, the ACJJ:

- Participates in the development and review of Virginia's Three-Year Plan for juvenile justice as required by the JJDP Act;
- Establishes priorities for allocating funds available through the JJDP Act and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program;
- Makes grant award recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board for funds available through the JJDP Act and the JABG program;
- Monitors compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act; and
- Advises the Governor on matters related to the JJDP Act.

Members are appointed in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* and meet the requirements specified by the JJDP Act, as well as the JABG program. The ACJJ is composed of individuals knowledgeable about the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system, including representatives of local law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, state and local government, judges, counsel for children, and other citizens. Youth are an essential component of the citizen make-up.

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

⁴ The Criminal Justice Services Board is the governing body of the Department of Criminal Justice Services. The ACJJ reports to and submits recommendations in an advisory capacity to the Criminal Justice Services Board.

⁵ 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 establishes priorities for allocating grant funds to eligible state and local entities involved in juvenile justice prevention and intervention services. Priorities are initially established through the Three-Year Plan development process which includes data analysis and input from constituent groups. The priorities are reviewed and updated as needed during years two and three of the plan period. The ACJJ uses the established priorities when making funding recommendations for grants to the Criminal Justice Services Board.

A new plan was put forth by the ACJJ for 2009-2011. Because a fiscal year crosses calendar years, priorities for FY2009 differed slightly in the first half of the year and the second half. The following funding priorities were used to guide awards made during the first half of the fiscal year (July-December 2008):

1. Reducing recidivism of adjudicated juveniles released from secure confinement;
2. Addressing criminalization of juveniles with mental health/substance abuse needs;
3. Disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system;
4. At-risk children and young juvenile offenders aged 13 and younger;
5. Providing alternatives to detention;
6. Reducing system involvement of truants and juveniles with other negative school-related behaviors; and
7. Legal representation of juveniles.

The ACJJ identified the following funding priorities in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2009-2011* which guided awards made during the second half of the fiscal year (January-June 2009):

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.

Funding Streams & Grant Awards

Using the priorities established as part of Virginia's Three-Year Plan, the ACJJ reviews grants and makes recommendations on the JJDP Act and JABG federal funding streams which are administered by DCJS. One-time grants are often offered using unexpended funds from a previous year. The ACJJ will also review grants related to juvenile justice submitted under other funding streams administered by DCJS. However, projects funded under funding streams other than the JJDP Act and JABG are not typically tied to the Three-Year Plan priorities.

In all cases, the ACJJ's recommendations are forwarded to the Criminal Justice Services Board, which has final authority to award these grant 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 JJDP Act: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, 2) sight and sound separation of juveniles and adult offenders, 3) removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and 4) reduction of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Virginia's share of federal Title II funds was \$1,415,000 for 2009, up approximately 10% over the prior year.

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 access these 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. Virginia was awarded \$33,486 for 2009, down almost 31% from the prior year.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Funds

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program is designed to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. This grant 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 directed specifically to rural localities or are used for grants to state agencies. Virginia was awarded \$1,096,400 in JABG funds in 2009, which was approximately 14.1% more than the 2008 award.

Grant Awards

The Criminal Justice Services Board, based on recommendations of the ACJJ, awarded over \$3.23 million in federal funds⁶ during FY2009 to state and local entities for juvenile prevention, intervention, and systems improvement projects. Prevention projects may be funded for up to 3 years and intervention projects may be funded for up to 5 years. Most systems improvement projects are one-time grants. A list of specific grant awards made during FY2009 is included as an Appendix.⁷

⁶ Total represents all grant awards recommended by the ACJJ in FY2009, including Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant funding and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant formula distributions, and may include reverted funds. Grant periods may vary and may be for a calendar year, a federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30), or a state fiscal year, including for the year starting July 1, 2009 (July 1-June 30).

⁷ JABG formula grants and grants funded by funding streams other than the JJDP Act or JABG are not included in the listing.

Compliance with JJDP Act Core Requirements

To receive funding under the JJDP Act, states are required to comply with four core requirements:

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, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (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.⁸ DCJS is responsible for assessing the Commonwealth's 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 localities.

Compliance monitoring activities are conducted on a year-round basis. Monitoring includes desk audits and site visits. The annual site visit plan includes at least one-third of Virginia's secure juvenile detention centers, juvenile correctional centers, jails, lockups, and court holding facilities.⁹ Jurisdictions 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.

Court holding facilities were added to the list of facilities requiring monitoring during 2007. Though a few were able to be inspected during the year, most facilities were unidentified. In order to identify these facilities, a survey was sent to all Sheriff's Departments during the FY2008 period. The survey review resulted in over 100 additional facilities added to Virginia's monitoring universe. Site visits were then scheduled to court holding facilities so that 100% would be visited in three years.

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 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.

On-Site Inspections (for the past three years):

Facility Type	Total in Virginia	FY2007 Inspections	FY2008 Inspections	FY2009 Inspections
Juvenile Detention Centers	25 (2007) 24	25 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
Juvenile Correctional Centers	7	7 (100%)	3 (43%)	1 (14.3%)
Adult Jails	77	23 (30%)	28 (36%)	27 (35%)
Adult Lock Ups	68 (2007) 84 (2008) 83 (2009)	68 (100%)	32 (38%)	32 (39%)
Approved Co-Located Facilities	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Court Holding Facilities (new requirement beginning 2007)	106	19 (18%)	37 (35%)	33 (31%)
TOTAL ON-SITE INSPECTIONS	303 (2009)	148	130	123

Core Requirements & Compliance

The State is awaiting the official 2009 compliance determination from OJJDP. However, based on the data reviewed, site visits conducted, and DMC plan, it is expected that Virginia will be found in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

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.¹⁰ Status offenders include, but are not limited to, truants, runaways, and minors in possession of alcohol.¹¹ 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.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2009:

- In FY2009 there were 98 violations of the DSO core requirement. This represents an increase of 40% over the number reported for the prior year (n=70).
- Virginia's DSO violation rate was 5.36 in FY2009. This is slightly below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and, therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ In Virginia, possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 is a Class 1 misdemeanor (*Code of Virginia*, §4.1-305). Though this offense also applies to adults aged 18-20, the OJJDP interprets possession of alcohol by a minor as a status offense due to the narrow application of the law to adults.

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 below, 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, 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.

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”.¹² 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 FY2009:

- No sight and sound separation violations were found in juvenile detention facilities, juvenile correctional centers, adult jails, or lockups in FY2009.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

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.¹³ 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.

The *Code of Virginia* allows judges to order juveniles at least 14 years of age to be held in a jail. 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. In exceptional circumstances, juveniles posing safety and security threats may be transferred to another facility, including an approved jail.¹⁴

Virginia’s compliance with this core requirement for FY2009:

- In FY2009 there were 19 violations of this requirement. This has continued to trend upward with only 9 reported in FY2008, 7 reported in FY2007, and 4 reported in FY2006.
- Virginia’s rate of jail removal violations per 100,000 was 1.09 in FY2009, which is within the allowable limits for compliance.

¹² Letter from J. Robert Flores, Administrator, OJJDP, August 18, 2008.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ *Code of Virginia*, §16.1-249(E).

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 projects designed to further the understanding of DMC or to help reduce it.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2009:

- *In Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2009-2011*, DMC was identified as a priority for funding. The ACJJ voted to give preference to DMC projects during the first year of the plan.
- DCJS awarded a grant to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, as well as one to Fairfax, for training on the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument.
- DCJS identified possible pilot sites through the review of relative rate index (RRI) data and established grant selection criteria. Following issuance of a request for proposals, three sites were selected to serve as DMC pilot sites: Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fairfax.
- To assist sites in reporting, DCJS developed a standardized reporting spreadsheet including mandatory and optional reporting measures.

Special Projects of the ACJJ

Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice

The ACJJ traditionally co-sponsors an annual juvenile justice and delinquency prevention conference with DCJS. The conference generally includes diverse topics covering a variety of juvenile justice issues. Unfortunately, due budget and travel constraints in state and local agencies throughout the Commonwealth, it was not feasible to hold this conference in FY2009.

Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia

DCJS serves as Virginia's criminal justice planning agency and is responsible for administering state and federal funds dedicated to improving state and local criminal justice practices, preventing crime and delinquency, and ensuring services to crime victims. In its role as a planning agency, DCJS develops comprehensive, statewide, long-range plans for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice throughout the Commonwealth.

In 2006, DCJS began holding topic-specific planning sessions to explore different leading edge criminal justice issues. Each session brings together a multidisciplinary group of executive-level participants selected because of their knowledge of the issue and their ability to advance the discussion of public policy related to the issue and make well-informed recommendations. Members of the ACJJ were involved in policy sessions in FY2009 (December, 2008) resulting in two papers: *Disproportionate Minority Contact* and *Sanctions and Penalties for Underage Drinking*.

Published *Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia* can be found on-line at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

Appendix: Grant Awards

INTERVENTION GRANT PROJECTS FY2009		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year and Funding Source	Project Description
Albemarle/Charlottesville Functional Family Therapy Program for Juvenile Offenders	\$73,624 3 rd year Title II Funds	This program, managed by the Commission on Children and Families, uses Functional Family Therapy, targeting juvenile offenders between the ages of 11 and 18 identified with mental health and/or substance abuse needs by the Juvenile Court, the Family Assessment and Planning Team, and the Truancy Team.
Campbell Parent Child Nurturing Classes for CHINS Families	\$28,900 2 nd 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.
Fairfax County Evening Reporting Center	\$85,724 3 rd 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 Rappahannock Region Aftercare System	\$83,150 2 nd 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.
Hampton <i>Detention Alternative Utilization & Review</i>	\$12,376 5 th year Title II Funds	This project provides a detention expeditor within the Hampton Court Service Unit to monitor placements in the juvenile detention system for purposes of expediting early release or step down to alternative programs.
Lee Detention Alternatives Program	\$47,033 3 rd 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.
Loudoun <i>Detention Alternatives</i>	\$17,343 5 th year Title II Funds	This project, managed by the Loudoun Department of Social Services, provides a detention expeditor who facilitates community placement of appropriate youth with detainable offenses or who are already detained.
Norfolk DMC	\$100,000 1 st year 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.

Appendix: Grant Awards

INTERVENTION GRANT PROJECTS FY2009

Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year and Funding Source	Project Description
Richmond City <i>CORTIP</i>	\$24,927 5 th year Title II Funds	This project provides an adaptation of the Colorado truancy case manager model. Clients are provided services to respond to unexcused absences. The court, schools, and the Commonwealth Attorney are the primary partners in this project managed by Richmond Justice Services.
Richmond City Evening Reporting Center: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Detention Alternatives	\$63,964 (carried over from 1 st year - no additional funds awarded) 2 nd 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.
Roanoke County <i>Functional Family Therapy</i>	\$47,716 4 th year Title II Funds	This project provides Functional Family Therapy through Blue Ridge Behavioral Health Care to approximately 30-40 youth ages 11-18 in the 23rd Court Services District.
Shenandoah Truancy Reduction and Restorative Justice Program	\$25,883 4th year Title II Funds	This program, operated by the Apple Valley Mediation Network, assesses the needs of high-risk truant students age 7-17 and their families. The program also provides community services and monitors school performance and family participation.
Spotsylvania School-Based Probation Program	\$67,612 3 rd 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.
Virginia Department of Correctional Education Successful Transitioning with Life Skills and Employability Skills	\$46,823 2 nd 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.

Note: This list represents grants awarded *during* the period of July 1, 2008 thru June 30, 2009. The actual grant period may vary and be for a calendar year, a federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30), or a state fiscal year, including for the year starting July 1, 2009 (July 1-June 30). JABG formula grants and JAG/Byrne grants are not included.

Appendix: Grant Awards

PREVENTION GRANT PROJECTS FY2009		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Type and Funding Source	Project Description
Albemarle CASASTART Truancy Prevention Program	\$62,077 2nd year Title II Funds	This project implements the CASASTART Truancy Prevention Program through the Charlottesville/Albemarle Commission on Children and Families in collaboration with the Albemarle County/Charlottesville Schools. This program provides case management services to approximately 15 Albemarle County and Charlottesville City elementary and middle school students. Referred youth, between the ages of 8 and 13, are identified by the schools and Truancy Team as truants or at-risk of truancy.
Bristol Learning in Field Environments (LIFE)	\$24,375 3rd year Title V Funds	This program is a school based prevention program implemented through a collaborative community effort to reduce system involvement of truants and juveniles with negative school related behaviors. The LIFE program, operated by Bristol Public Schools, targets 20 at-risk children and young offenders age 13 and below.
Charlottesville Students Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways	\$15,220 3rd year Title V Funds	This project provides Charlottesville City school staff with skills to create a positive school culture free of the negative effects of bullying in grades K-8. The project supports two evidence based programs (Olweus Bullying Prevention Program & Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways) in two schools.
Danville-Pittsylvania CSB Redirection Program	\$62,009 2nd year Title II Funds	This project implements the Redirection program to serve 40 6th-10th grade students who are at risk of long term suspension due to disruptive behavior, alienation, or aggression and anger issues. Students participate in Aggression Replacement Training, Life Skills Training and 10 hours of community service projects managed by the Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services Board.
Fredericksburg Positive Alternatives to School Suspension	\$64,887 3rd year Title II Funds	This program aims to reduce risk levels for short-time suspended youth (3-10 days) during their suspension period. The program, operated by the Chaplin Youth Center, accepts referrals from parents and/or schools of suspended students and provides: academic monitoring, substance abuse education groups, and community service projects, incorporating the National Crime Prevention Council's Community Works Curriculum.
Grayson Strengthening Families	\$61,483 2nd year Title II Funds	This project, managed by the Twin County Prevention Coalition, provides two 14 week Strengthening Families Program (SFP) cycles to at least 20 at risk families to include the Hispanic Population. SFP is designed to reduce environmental risk factors and improve protective factors with the ultimate objective of increasing personal resilience to drug use in high risk youth.
Hanover Ashland Woods Positive Action Club	\$54,876 2nd year Title II Funds	This project implements Positive Action, a model substance abuse and violence prevention program, within Ashland Woods, a high risk apartment complex in Ashland. The program, managed by the Hanover Community Services Board, provides an after school structured, supervised life skills experience for youth ages 7-12.

Appendix: Grant Awards

PREVENTION GRANT PROJECTS FY2009		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Type and Funding Source	Project Description
Montgomery Bullying Prevention	\$64,060 3rd year Title II Funds	This project expands the Bullying Prevention Program in area schools. This program targets students in K-12 at six schools. Because this universal program targets students school-wide, close to 2,000 students benefit from this program.
Newport News Targeted Outreach	\$45,000 3rd year Title V Funds	This project expands the Boys & Girls Club Gang Prevention Program to other local youth-serving agencies through the Office on Children, Youth & Families. The model provides an additional 100 youth who are at risk of gang involvement with individualized services, support, and intensive case management services.
Norfolk Truancy Prevention	\$38,561 3rd year Title V Funds	This project promotes parental involvement and support in the reduction of truancy through the Truancy Parent Group operated by the Court Service Unit. Parents of truants are involved in sessions with a therapist to understand the impact of their supervision styles, parenting skills, and discipline techniques.
Roanoke City Across Ages	\$64,980 2nd year Title II Funds	This project implements the Across Ages Program under Youth Development Family Services of Roanoke in collaboration with various after school programs. The program serves at least 40 high risk youth who are truant or have incarcerated relatives or are at risk of dropping out of school. Across Ages is designed to reduce the number of youth using substances such as tobacco, alcohol and marijuana and to enhance school attendance and successful graduation.
Spotsylvania My Life After School	\$63,461 2nd year Title II Funds	This project implements the Social Decision Making/ Social Problem Solving for Middle School Students Curriculum through the Office on Youth. The curriculum assists students in decision making skills for school, career, individual goals, peer groups and family. The curriculum also includes Service Learning to promote pride in the community and leadership development through partnerships with community leaders and SROs. Supplemental presentations, activities, academic monitoring, and support are part of the program.
Tazewell Creating Lasting Family Connections	\$48,750 3rd year Title II Funds	This program is a comprehensive family strengthening and substance abuse and violence prevention curriculum designed to help youth and families in high-risk environments become strong, healthy, and supportive. The program is designed to work with system involved youth ages 9 to 17 and their families and is delivered by Clinch Valley Community Action.
Wise Strengthening Families	\$48,750 3rd 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.

Note: This list represents grants awarded *during* the period of July 1, 2008 thru June 30, 2009. The actual grant period may vary and be for a calendar year, a federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30), or a state fiscal year, including for the year starting July 1, 2009 (July 1-June 30). JAG/Byrne grants are not included.

Appendix: Grant Awards

SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROJECTS FY2009		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Type and Funding Source	Project Description
Fairfax County DMC	\$65,000 1st 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.
University of Virginia Restoring Youths Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial	\$286,621 2nd year JABG Funds	The University of Virginia (UVA) is conducting an 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 Department of Criminal Justice Services Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$110,000 2nd year Title II	DMC is a major problem nationwide and in Virginia. Likewise, it is also problematic in the Cities of Newport News and Norfolk. These localities have realized the need to begin addressing DMC and in 2006, through One-Time Special Fund Grants, they were able to work with the Haywood Burns Institute (BI) to assess their readiness to make changes that can positively impact DMC. Both cities have expressed an interest and a willingness to continue their work with BI on a more intensive level that will result in a reduction of DMC. This project, under a contract administered by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, allows both Newport News and Norfolk to continue this work.

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