

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

2010 Annual Report



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
August 2011



Table of Contents

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members	1
Background	2
Priorities of the ACJJ	3
Funding Streams & Grant Awards	4
JJDP Act Funds	4
Title II Formula Funds	4
Title V Funds	4
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Funds	4
Grant Awards	5
Compliance with JJDP Act Core Requirements	6
Virginia’s Compliance Monitoring Plan	6
Core Requirements and Compliance	7
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	7
Sight and Sound Separation	8
Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups	8
Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact	9
Special Projects of the ACJJ	10
Appendix: Grant Awards	11

Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Members

Governor's Appointees Serving During FY2010¹

Mr. Kevin Appel <i>Arlington</i>	Ms. Melissa C. Goemann <i>Richmond</i>	Mr. William B. Reichhardt <i>Centreville</i>
Officer Robert Bodenhamer <i>Chester</i>	Ms. Sarah Ann Haislip^Y <i>Henrico</i>	Mr. Antonio Sutton <i>Norfolk</i>
Judge Gayl Branum Carr <i>Fairfax</i>	Mr. Seth Levey <i>Huddleston</i>	Mr. Mark Turnbull^Y <i>Manassas</i>
Commonwealth's Attorney Warner D. "Dave" Chapman <i>Charlottesville</i>	Dr. Jay W. Malcan <i>Richmond</i>	Mrs. Ruby G. Turner <i>Richmond</i>
Mr. Mark Cranfill <i>Burke</i>	Mr. Charles S. Martin (Chair) <i>Charlottesville</i>	Mr. Adam Wong^Y <i>Virginia Beach</i>
Ms. Shaunte E. Daniel^Y <i>Ettrick</i>	Mr. Brent McKenzie <i>Virginia Beach</i>	Ms. Gina E. Wood <i>Alexandria</i>
Ms. Eileen Grey (Vice-Chair) <i>Alexandria</i>	Sheriff Charles W. Phelps <i>Isle of Wight</i>	

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
Mr. Anthony Conyers, Commissioner
(former)
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. Helivi Holland, Director
Mr. Barry Green, Director (former)
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
(Proxy: Ms. Lynette Holmes)

Mr. James W. Stewart, III, Commissioner
Dr. James S. Reinhard, Commissioner
(former)
Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and
Developmental Services (formerly the Department
of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and
Substance Abuse Services)
(Proxy: Mr. Malcolm King)

¹ 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), local government, 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 Virginia.² This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended.³ 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 in areas specific to youth such as: preventing juvenile delinquency, treatment for juveniles, and the juvenile justice system. Representatives of local law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, state and local government, judges, counsel for children, and other citizens bring expertise, as well as diverse perspectives, to the ACJJ. 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 website at www.dcjs.virginia.gov.

² 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.

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 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.

The ACJJ identified the following funding priorities in *Virginia's Three-Year Plan: 2009-2011* which guided awards made during FY2010:

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 may not be 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 \$1,357,000 for 2010, down approximately 4.1% from 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 \$84,945 for 2010 which is significantly greater than the \$33,486 awarded for 2009.

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 funds 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 \$1,051,400 in JABG funds in 2010, which was approximately 4.1% less than the 2009 award.

Grant Awards

The Criminal Justice Services Board, based on recommendations of the ACJJ, awarded over two million dollars in federal funds⁴ during FY2010 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. A list of specific grant awards made during FY2010 is included as an Appendix.⁵

⁴ Total represents all grant awards recommended by the ACJJ in FY2010, 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 (July 1-June 30).

⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.

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 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	FY2008 Inspections	FY2009 Inspections	FY2010 Inspections
Juvenile Detention Centers	24	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
Juvenile Correctional Centers	7 6 (2010)	3 (42.9%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (33.3%)
Adult Jails	77	28 (36.4%)	27 (35.1%)	25 (32.5%)
Adult Lock Ups	84 (2008) 83 (2009) 85 (2010)	32 (38.1%)	32 (38.6%)	35 (41.2%)
Approved Co-Located Facilities	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Court Holding Facilities (new requirement beginning 2007)	106 101 (2010)	37 (34.9%)	33 (31.1%)	30 (29.7%)
TOTAL	304 (2008) 303 (2009) 299 (2010)	130 (42.8%)	123 (40.6%)	122 (40.8%)

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 all 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.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.

For several years, OJJDP interpreted underage alcohol offenses as status offenses due to the narrow application of the law to adults. OJJDP revised their interpretation in 2011 and instructed state monitors to revise state compliance reports for FY2009 and FY2010, removing juveniles held on underage alcohol offenses as violations of the DSO core requirement. Amending the FY2009 report reduced the DSO violation rate from 5.13 to 3.94 (N=98 to 71.81).

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.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2010 (using the revised interpretation):

- In FY2010 there were 59 violations of the DSO core requirement.
- Virginia's DSO violation rate was 3.23 in FY2010. 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 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, 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 FY2010:

- No sight and sound separation violations were found in juvenile detention facilities, juvenile correctional centers, adult jails, or lockups in FY2010 and therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

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.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.

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.¹¹

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement for FY2010:

- In FY2010 there were 2 violations of this requirement. This is significantly lower than the 19 reported for FY2009.
- Virginia's rate of jail removal violations per 100,000 was 0.11 in FY2010. This is below the allowable federal non-compliance rate limit and therefore, Virginia is in compliance.

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

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 *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 FY2010:

- Two of the three DMC pilot sites (Petersburg and Fairfax County) began their projects. Due to procurement issues, the start for the DMC project in Norfolk was delayed, therefore, their project was granted an extension to continue year one through FY2011.
- DCJS began a statewide DMC assessment process. During the year, a request for proposals was issued to identify potential vendors for the project. Development Services Group, an organization experienced in such assessments, was selected.

Special Projects of the ACJJ

Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice

The ACJJ traditionally co-sponsors an annual conference on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention with DCJS. The conference generally includes diverse topics covering a variety of juvenile justice issues. Unfortunately, due to budget and travel constraints in state and local agencies throughout the Commonwealth, it was not feasible to hold this conference in FY2010.

Virginia Spirit of Youth Award

In January 2006, the ACJJ voted to develop the Virginia Spirit of Youth Award. Modeled after the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's award of the same name, the Spirit of Youth Award recognizes and celebrates a young adult who has made great strides following his or her involvement with the juvenile justice system, overcoming personal obstacles and is today making significant contributions to society. The fourth award was presented in FY2010.

Appendix: Grant Awards

Intervention Grant Projects		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Albemarle/Charlottesville Functional Family Therapy Program for Juvenile Offenders	\$50,000 4 th year Title II Funds	This program, managed by the Commission on Children and Families, utilizes Functional Family Therapy for 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	\$21,675 3 rd 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	\$57,150 4 th 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	\$62,363 3 rd 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.
Lee Detention Alternatives Program	\$31,355 4 th 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.
Norfolk DMC	\$100,000 2 nd 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		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Petersburg DMC	\$51,004 2 nd 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 Evening Reporting Center: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Detention Alternatives	\$63,964 3 rd 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.
Spotsylvania School-Based Probation Program	\$55,000 4 th 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 Strengthening Families	\$32,500 4 th 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 Successful Transitioning with Life Skills and Employability Skills	\$35,282 3 rd 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, 2009 thru June 30, 2010. 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, 2010 (July 1-June 30). JABG formula grants and Byrne/JAG grants are not included.

Appendix: Grant Awards

Prevention Grant Projects		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Albemarle CASASTART Truancy Prevention Program	\$65,000 3rd 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.
Chesapeake YES TV/Film Summer Camp	\$7,000 One-year funding Title V Funds	This project provides an intensive 5-week youth development program promoting life skills, anger management, job skills, team building, communication, and technology skills. Participants produce a video which provides a dramatic look into the lives of urban teenagers who face and/or overcome the challenges of substance abuse, gangs, teen pregnancy, teen violence, and broken families. Through this use of TV production and film, youth learn how to create powerful, positive media images.
Chesterfield Jump Start to Success	\$6,414 One-year funding Title V Funds	This project provides eleventh and twelfth grade students in LC Bird High School's Success program as tutors and mentors for 60 at-risk, rising ninth graders over a six week period in July and August. After the summer instructional day ends, older and younger students participate in meaningful volunteer activities to reduce their unstructured time and bolster their connection to the community.
Danville-Pittsylvania Too Good for Violence	\$6,862 One-year funding Title V Funds	This project implements the evidence-based program "Too Good for Violence" for approximately 40 identified high-risk youth participating in the Boys and Girls Club summer session. Danville-Pittsylvania Community Services will provide scholarships for identified youth who reside in high crime neighborhoods, live below poverty level and are unable to afford the summer fee.
Danville-Pittsylvania Redirection Program	\$62,941 3rd 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.
Grayson Strengthening Families	\$59,483 3rd 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.

Appendix: Grant Awards

Prevention Grant Projects		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Hanover Ashland Woods Positive Action Club	\$57,379 3rd 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.
Hanover Henry Clay/Positive Action 4-H Collaborative	\$6,903 1st year Title V Funds	This project pilots the Hanover County Positive Action 4-H Summer Collaborative, a partnership initiated by several county departments to address identified community risk factors facing youth during the summer months. The program provides the evidence-based Positive Action curriculum and related life skills activities, as well as youth leadership 4-H camp participation, for a minimum of 50 children in Ashland, VA.
Lynchburg Step Up for Success-- Summer 2010	\$7,000 1st year Title V Funds	This project provides a two week summer program for alternative school children, as well as identified traditional students, who are entering a pivotal school transition period at the start of the school year. The project is designed to improve school attendance and performance, reduce anti-social behavior and improve family relationships. The program features four social/educational family activity nights to engage participants' parents and siblings.
Roanoke City Across Ages	\$65,000 3rd 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 3rd 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.

Note: This list represents grants awarded during the period of July 1, 2009 thru June 30, 2010. 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, 2010 (July 1-June 30). JABG formula grants and Byrne/JAG grants are not included.

Appendix: Grant Awards

Systems Improvement Grant Projects		
Locality or State Agency and Project Title	Federal Funds Awarded, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Fairfax County DMC	\$65,000 2nd 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 Evaluation of GILS	\$45,000 1st 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 Restoring Youths Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial	\$202,345 3rd 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 Systems Change Coordinator	\$43,828 1 st 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 Implementation of YASI	\$45,000 1 st 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 Services 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.

Note: This list represents grants awarded during the period of July 1, 2009 thru June 30, 2010. 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, 2010 (July 1-June 30). JABG formula grants and Byrne/JAG grants are not included.



Preparation and distribution of this document was funded by grant #2010-JF-FX-0017 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

www.dcjs.virginia.gov