



**District of Columbia**  
**Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)**

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**Annual Report**  
**2007 and 2008**

## Message from the Chair

Dear Mayor Fenty, City Administrator Tangherlini, Members of the District of Columbia City Council, and fellow Washingtonians:

On behalf of the District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), and as its current Chair, I am pleased to present to you our Annual Report for Years 2007-2008. The contents of this Report were developed collaboratively by the Members of the JJAG to provide detailed information concerning the District of Columbia's recent activities, as well as improvements, within the juvenile justice system. While Family Court and Public Defender Service representatives regularly attend monthly JJAG meetings, representatives from these agencies have not been officially re-appointed as JJAG Members.

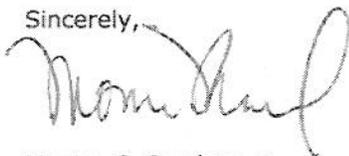
By way of background, JJAG Members represent a diverse body of stakeholders who are appointed by the Mayor because of their special interest and/or expertise in juvenile justice matters. This group acts as a citywide planning, policy, grant-making and community relations body within the area of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The JJAG provides support and, where appropriate, leadership to the District's three branches of government by assisting the District in maintaining a coordinated approach to matters concerning juvenile justice prevention and intervention. Moreover, the JJAG directs the development of the District of Columbia's three-year plan for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention which is largely aimed at meeting the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (the "Act").

Accordingly, this Annual Report will describe in detail the District's recent activities and system improvements largely as they relate to complying with the Act's four core requirements, which is also a condition to the District receiving federal formula funding. For example the District's innovative approaches underlying the design of its juvenile facilities and processing procedures continue to ensure that it complies with the Sight and Sound Separation core requirement under the Act. Similarly, the Metropolitan Police Department's best practice of not processing or holding youth at local police pickups has also contributed to the District's compliance with the Adult Jail and Lockup Removal core requirement. By virtue of its recommendation to hire a compliance monitor for the District of Columbia, the JJAG has facilitated the District's ability to capture and report this foregoing data to the federal government in order to ensure appropriate funding is allocated to our jurisdiction for ongoing juvenile justice programs.

Further, while the District remains in compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement requiring it to address the disproportionate arrest and detention of minority youth, the Superior Court Family Court continues to convene monthly meetings with system stakeholders to regularly address possible future system improvements with regard to DMC. The JJAG regularly participates in these DMC meetings as a stakeholder and to provide input on appropriate DMC programming and training objectives for the District of Columbia that are both realistic and effective in meeting the DMC requirement.

We appreciate the opportunity for continued collaboration with District of Columbia officials, youth, and members of the larger community. JJAG looks forward to developing the District of Columbia's upcoming three-year juvenile justice plan required for submission to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") in Year 2009 based upon our establishment of strategic goals, and corresponding priorities, that will address the realistic needs of our youth and their families. In addition, this document will be used as a guide for funding future OJJDP grant programs.

Sincerely,



Monica C. Parchment  
Chair, District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

**District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Members (current members)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Represents</b>	<b>Full-time Government</b>	<b>Company/Agency</b>
<b>1</b>	Monica Parchment, Chair	D	N	Fausti Law
<b>2</b>	Kia Chatmon, Co-Chair	D	N	Community
<b>3</b>	Shanel Anthony	A	Y	ANC
<b>4</b>	Rivera Barnett	I	N	youth
<b>5</b>	Edgar Cahn	D	N	UDC/Time Banks
<b>6</b>	Carmen Daugherty	D	N	Advocates for Justice and Education, Inc.
<b>7</b>	Alexis Karen Gunn	H	N	Community
<b>8</b>	Terri Odom	C	Y	CSS
<b>9</b>	Vernon Hedrick	I	N	youth
<b>10</b>	Joseph Montgomery	C	Y	Community/CSS
<b>11</b>	Cmdr. Lillian Overton	B	Y	MPD
<b>12</b>	David Rosenthal	B	Y	OAG
<b>13</b>	Vincent Schiraldi	C	Y	DYRS
<b>14</b>	Virsean Singletary	I	N	youth
<b>15</b>	Daniel Smallwood	I	N	youth

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose government
- B. Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers. While Family Court and Public Defender Service representatives regularly attend monthly JJAG meetings, representatives from these agencies have not been officially re-appointed as JJAG Members.
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services
- D. Representative of private non-profit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency preventions and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education and social services for children
- E. Volunteers who work with at-risk youth
- F. Persons involved with alternative incarceration programs, including programs providing organized recreation activities
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion
- H. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence
- I. Youth

## **Purpose of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group**

The District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) advises the Mayor, and where appropriate, other stakeholders on matters relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The JJAG also weighs in at public hearings, forums, summits and broader stakeholder gatherings specific to the maturation of children and adolescents as it relates to delinquency prevention and improvements to the juvenile justice System.

In order to receive federal formula grant funds, Title II, Part B, Section 223 (a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act) requires each state, US Territory and the District of Columbia, to establish a statewide advisory group.

Pursuant to the JJDP Act, the JJAG:

- Spearheads the development of the District's three-year statewide plan for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;
- Advises the Mayor and City Council on compliance with core requirements of the JJDP Act;
- Obtains input from youth currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;
- Reviews and comments on all grant proposals funded by federal formula grants (Title II, Title V Community Prevention Grants Program (Title V) and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG));
- Assists in monitoring all juvenile detention/correction facilities and community based programs associated with JJDP Act funds to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act.

In addition to the requirements outlined in the JJDP Act, the JJAG is responsible for:

- Identifying and analyzing special services needs of youth in DC;
- Making recommendations about corrective measures within agencies and proposing grant funded programs to address these needs;
- Establishing priorities for the district-wide implementation of the Title II, JABG and Title V grant programs;
- Advising the District on developing and maintaining a coordinated and comprehensive approach to juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention, as well as improvements to public safety.

## **Structure of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group**

The JJAG is authorized under Section 422 (2) of the D.C. Home Rule Act, as amended, 87 stat.790 L No 93-198, DC Code § 1-204.22(2) (2001.) pursuant to Mayor's Order 2000-128 to advise the Office of Justice Grants Administration on the allocation of federal funds under the JJDP Act of 1974. In accordance with the JJDP Act, the JJAG may consist of up to 15 to 33 members appointed by Mayor Adrian Fenty. The members have training, subject-experience and special knowledge concerning delinquency prevention, treatment of juveniles in the delinquency system, including behavior, health, and education needs, as well as the administration of the juvenile justice system. Membership includes appointed members representing various juvenile justice agencies, including law enforcement, probation, prosecutors, practitioner organizations, local and national community advocates, and youth. While Family Court and Public Defender Service representatives regularly attend monthly JJAG meetings, representatives from these agencies have not been officially re-appointed as JJAG Members.

## **Authorization for and duties of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group**

The JJAG believes its work must include all facets of the juvenile justice system, from prevention, intervention, improving the juvenile justice system and transition to accountability, systematic changes, victims' rights and public safety. The JJAG also recognizes that the District's primary

juvenile justice agencies, the D.C. Superior Court's Court Social Services (CSS) and the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) are two of several child and adolescent serving agencies influencing the lives of youth and families in the District. Therefore, the JJAG takes a broader public health perspective and solicits support for systems reform and accountability across a variety of District government agencies and bodies including, but not limited to: the Department of Mental Health (DMH), Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA), Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA), District of Columbia Schools (DCPS), and Department of Employment Services (DOES). The JJAG also solicits innovations and improvements in the design and delivery of services that are supportive of evidence-based and best/promising practices from various agencies and community-based providers throughout the city.

### **Overview of Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Accomplishments**

The JJAG is pleased to provide an overview of recent juvenile justice accomplishments in the District of Columbia in Years 2007-2008:

- The District of Columbia's Year 2006 compliance monitoring data shows that the District was in full compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status (DSO) core requirement without the use of the *de minimus* exception and is currently awaiting its OJJDP determination letter on this issue.
- In 2006, the D.C. Superior Court's Court Social Services (CSS) implemented the city's first-ever gender specific female adolescent pre-trial and post-disposition juvenile probation model, Leaders of Today in Solidarity (LOTS). In 2007, LOTS was recognized by the Annie E. Casey for its efforts resulting in a 74% reduction in the Family Court's use of pre-trial detention as well as a 75% reduction in the use of shelter home placements.
- The District of Columbia's innovations in the design of its juvenile facilities and processing, including requiring youth to be processed at separate facilities from adults, continue to put it in full compliance with the Sight and Sound Separation core requirement.
- The District of Columbia remains in full compliance with the Adult Jail and Lockup Removal core requirement which is largely supported by the Metropolitan Police Department's best practice of not processing or holding youth at local police lockups.
- The District of Columbia remains in compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement and continues to take innovative approaches to addressing this core requirement including implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) model to reduce reliance on inappropriately detaining juveniles in secure facilities.
- In 2007, CSS successfully transitioned to the use of 100% Global Position System (GPS) electronic monitoring units, resulting in a reduction in the use of secure detention during the pre-trial phase of adjudication.
- The District of Columbia's Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) implemented the use of a Risk Assessment Instrument to guide its structured decision-making for post-disposition committed youth.
- In 2007, the annual District of Columbia Family Court training was organized collaboratively with several key juvenile justice system stakeholders in both the delinquency and child welfare systems to address DMC of youth in the District of Columbia juvenile justice system. In 2008, the District of Columbia Superior Court Family Court continued its DMC efforts by convening key system stakeholders on an ongoing monthly basis to address DMC system improvements.

- In 2007, the D.C. Superior Court's Court Social Services (CSS) successfully developed and implemented the nation's first-ever Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center, replete with satellite probation offices, recreation, education tutoring, mentoring, nutrition and a community courtroom.
- The District of Columbia made major advancements in accelerating case processing times through its continued membership in the JDAI.
- The Council for Court Excellence commissioned by the District of Columbia Council studied the Speedy Trial Act and determined that it was effective.
- The District of Columbia funded seven juvenile delinquency prevention programs focusing on truancy and out of school suspension prevention, gender-specific programming and life skills training.
- The D.C. Superior Court's Court Social Services will be opening its second Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center located on Rhode Island Ave. The BARJ Drop-In Center will target up to sixty (60) youth residing in the Northeast Quadrant of the city on any given day. However, an average of an additional two hundred (200) post-disposition youth will be served via the satellite office that which will the BARJ Drop-In Center. The state-of-the-art facility will also house a full satellite courtroom and holding cells that will permit the D.C. Superior Court to operate its New Referrals statutory courtroom in the event the main courthouse becomes inaccessible.

### **DC Compliance with JJDP Act Core Requirements**

The JJDP Act requires each state participating in OJJDP's federal formula funding programs to demonstrate compliance with the four core requirements of the Act in order to receive funds. For FY 2006, DC was found in full compliance with all core requirements.

**Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** An accused status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if committed by an adult) or non offender (a neglected child or a juvenile with no pending charges) cannot be detained in a juvenile detention or correctional facility for longer than 24 hours, either prior to or after an initial court hearing (Excluding weekends and holidays); adjudicated status offenders may not be detained for more than 24 hours unless the valid court order process has been followed. Status offenders and non-offenders may not be within a secure area of an adult jail or lockup for any length of time.

**DC Compliance with Requirement:** To achieve compliance with this core requirement, the Family Court, Court Social Services (CSS), and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services are collaborating and sharing data with the District's compliance monitor to verify the number of youth detained at the Youth Services Center, reason(s) for detention, and compliance with the valid court order exclusion. Under the JJDP Act, detention of a youth accused or adjudicated for a status offense, with no pending delinquency charge(s) or conditions of release, is a violation of the DSO core requirement. However, detention of a youth accused of a status offense at the initial hearing is not a violation of the DSO requirement where the youth also has a pending delinquency charge, or post the initial hearing where the accused or adjudicated status offender has violated a valid court order (including conditions of release).

In 2006, 5 youth accused solely of a status offense were ordered detained at the initial hearing. During the same period, all 48 youth who were detained post initial hearing were found in violation of a valid court order (including conditions of release), and, therefore, detained post initial hearing in accordance the OJJDP valid court order exclusion.

The numbers for 2007 are 5 youth accused solely of a status offense that were ordered detained at the initial hearing and 34 youth that were detained post initial hearing were found in violation of a valid court order. Accordingly, the District is in compliance with the DSO core requirement. Monitoring of the DSO core requirement, including the number of valid court order exclusions, remains a collaborative effort between the Family Court, Court Social Services, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council by ensuring current and accurate data is maintained on the number of youth detained, the reason(s) for detention, and the youth's length of stay in detention.

**Sight and Sound Separation**—Juveniles may not be in a secure area of an institution (such as a jail, lockup, juvenile detention center or correctional facility) in which they are able to have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.

**DC Compliance with Requirement:** By legislation, juveniles are prohibited from being placed in any secure adult facility unless they are transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult. See D.C. Code § 16-2313(d) (2004). Additionally, the District does not participate in "scared straight" programs which could also violate the sight and sound separation requirement. Under the separation core requirement, because all youth are processed at the juvenile detention center, there is no possibility of interaction with adult inmates. Persons under the age of 18 prosecuted as adults are exempt from the separation requirement. Also, processing youth at the juvenile detention center removes another separation issue in that there is no co-mingling of youth and adults at the local MPD lockups. Additionally, because of the design of the DCSC Family Court, youth are again separated from adults, and the court holding facilities holds juveniles only for court appearances. These innovations in our juvenile processing systems are national best practices for the separation core requirement. This puts us in full compliance with the separation core requirement.

**Adult Jail and Lockup Removal**—An accused juvenile delinquent may not be in a secure area of an adult jail or lockup longer than six hours, while remaining separated from adult offenders (This regulation does not apply to youth under the age of 18 transferred to adult court).

**DC Compliance with Requirement:** Through a unique collaboration between the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), CSS and DYRS, the District maintains the Youth Services Center (YSC). YSC is the sole location of juvenile processing. MPD's standard operating procedures prohibit the holding, processing or placement of juveniles in cellblocks in the local police districts. Under the jail removal core requirement, MPD's policy of not processing or holding youth at local police lockups is yet another innovation that is a national best practice. As a result, no youth are held at local police lockups and are subject to mandatory removal before the expiration of six hours. Also, because the youth are processed at the juvenile detention center, there is no requirement that they be moved. By streamlining our juvenile intake process, the District has created an environment wherein full compliance with the federal law for separation and jail removal are met. DC is in full compliance with this requirement; see Title 16-2313 of the DC Code. The DC age of discretionary transfer remains older than most jurisdictions (15 years), and is rarely utilized by OAG, which the JJAG feels is appropriate.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact**—States are required to address efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles arrested, detained, or confined in secure facilities who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion of such groups in the general population.

**DC Compliance with Requirement:** DC is in compliance with this requirement which requires states to address the juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of juveniles of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The JJAG convened DMC retreats that resulted in a letter of recommendation being presented to the Mayor and City Council. The District funded seven juvenile delinquency programs focusing on truancy and out of school suspension prevention, gender-specific programming and life skills training. The District has implemented the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative model to reduce reliance on inappropriately detaining juveniles in secure facilities. The District also instituted the use of a Risk Assessment Instrument to prevent the institutionalization of juveniles accused of minor delinquent offenses. A continuum of care that includes nine levels of programming to provide a range of services in the community has been established and continues to be enhanced. The District is seeing the real benefits of these programs with a demonstrated reduction in our reliance on secure detention.

### **Spotlight on DC's Efforts on Disproportionate Contact with Minority**

It is a core requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act that states must assess and work to eliminate their juvenile justice systems' disproportionate contact with minority youth

In 2007 and 2008, District stakeholders made substantial efforts to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) of youth in our juvenile justice system.

In 2007, the annual Family Court Training, organized by Judge Zoe Bush collaboratively with system stakeholders from Court Social Services (CSS), the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and the Defense Bar focused on the issue of Disproportionate Minority Representation (DMR) in both the delinquency and child welfare systems. The keynote speaker was Rita Cameron-Wedding, Director of Women's Studies, University of California, Sacramento and the event was attended by over 100 representatives of the Court and District agencies.

Due to the seriousness of this issue and the pressing need for reforms, the Court immediately followed the full day conference with a half-day retreat attended by the Presiding Family Court Judge Anita Josey-Herring, Family Court Judge Zoe Bush, Magistrate Judge Lori E. Parker, Court Social Services Director Terri Odom, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Director Vincent Schiraldi, Child and Family Services Agency Director Sharlynn Bobo, Assistant Attorney General David Rosenthal, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Director Nancy Ware, Public Defender Avis Buchanan, Metropolitan Police Department Commander Lillian Overton and a representative of the Department of Employment Services. The retreat was sponsored by the Family Court in conjunction with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, as part of the Family Court's Model Courts goals. The retreat resulted in commitments by the Family Court and all of the respective stakeholder agencies to specifically address Disproportionate Minority Representation in their respective systems.

In 2008, the Superior Court continued its leadership in the area of DMR by convening key system stakeholders in an ongoing effort to address DMR. Every month, Judge Bush convenes representatives from CSS, DYRS, OAG, the Defense Bar and the Metropolitan Police Department to discuss methods of reducing DMC. Under the leadership of the Honorable Zoe Bush, the Family Court scheduled training for Family Court judges and court managers at the end of 2008, to include a presentation further addressing Disproportionate Representation of Minorities in Family Court. The facilitator for the training was Khattib Waheed, M.Ed., Senior Fellow, Center for the Study of Social Policy.

Also in 2008, CSS in partnership with one of its premier contract vendors coordinated two civil rights trips which featured designated historic tours in Alabama and Georgia. Participating youth toured county and local jails used to house demonstrators protesting segregation and met many adults arrested as youth more than 30 years ago during demonstrations. Following more than six months subsequent to the trips, not one participating youth has been rearrested.

In addition, the District has continued membership in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) which seeks to reduce unnecessary use of detention and specifically has a goal of reducing DMC. Through the JDAI initiative, and in other collaborative work done between the Courts, CSS, OAG, DYRS and the Defense Bar (which constitutes the membership of the JDAI executive team), the District made major advancements in accelerating case processing, including:

An agreed upon memorandum to take 13 separate steps to improve case processing including:

- The transformation of three courts which dealt with delinquency cases part time to full time delinquency courts, including the addition of Assistant Attorneys General to staff those courts.
- The addition of staff from the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration to the courthouse to assist with real-time assessments of youth to help court and other key stakeholders make more informed decisions about the substance abuse and mental health needs of youth
- According to a 2008 report by the non-profit Council for Court Excellence commissioned by the DC Council, case processing times have considerably declined since the initiation of these case processing reforms and the passage of a Speedy Trial Act, which went into effect in January 2008.
- Joint development by the Family Court and the Mayor's Services Liaison Office of a Memorandum of Understanding, and policies and procedures, to implement Juvenile Case-Expediting reform in the area of court-ordered assessments. In an effort to reduce post-adjudication waiting time for evaluations, and to avoid duplicating already existing evaluations, the Child and Family Services Agency, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration, Department of Mental Health, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, District of Columbia Public Schools and Court Social Services are collaborating with the Family Court and Mayor's Services Liaison Office to expeditiously produce all mental health evaluations, educational plans, and drug screening assessments and evaluations less than one-year old.

In addition, several agencies made independent efforts to reduce the unnecessary confinement of youth. Among those efforts are included:

- CSS launched its Family Group Conferencing (FGC) model, following comprehensive training provided by the Northwest Collaborative. As a result of CSS' training and certification in this particular internationally recognized model, pre-trial and post-disposition service and supervision plans (including probation durations) are developed all youth entering the juvenile justice through the use of the FGC. Ninety-eight percent of all youth served and supervised by CSS are youth of color and 20% of the total population constitute females.

- OAG hired a "case expeditor" to help move cases through the legal system expeditiously, eliminate unnecessary delays attributed to prosecutors, and expedite the movement of youth to less restrictive supervision levels, where appropriate. The case expeditor also evaluates detention cases for which an early disposition is appropriate, coordinating an expedited litigation schedule between the court, defense, and the government. The expeditor assists OAG in reviewing detention cases for potential step-down; this evaluation is done based on length of detention time and by evaluating newly detained youth. The case expeditor has assumed almost full responsibility for evaluating proposed probation revocations and insures that appropriate sanctions have been employed prior to seeking detention in probation revocation cases.
- DYRS initiated a Youth Family Team Meeting Process guided by a Structured Decision Making tool developed collaboratively with the Courts, OAG, and the Defense Bar and with the assistance of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The number of youth in secure confinement who have been committed to DYRS has significantly declined. One hundred percent of the youth committed to DYRS are youth of color.

Ninety-seven percent of the youth in detention in DC are African American, so generalized efforts to affect detained populations disproportionately benefit youth of color. In 2007, the average daily population of detained youth declined by 28% and the average daily population in the District's committed facility declined by 35%, both of which substantially impacted minority youth.

### JJAG Granting Priorities

The JJAG makes recommendations to city leadership on the expenditures of the following federal funds that were created through the JJDP Act (Title II and Title V) and through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (JABG).

**Title II Formula Grants** support a wide range of prevention and intervention programs targeting juvenile delinquency. The Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) offers 35 program purpose areas that jurisdictions may choose to highlight and address in their three-year plan.<sup>1</sup>

**Title V Community Prevention Grants** funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts targeted exclusively to the prevention of delinquency among at-risk youth.

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG)** is an entitlement grant program available to eligible units of government since 1998. They are administered by OJJDP to assist states, territories and the District of Columbia in developing programs to promote greater accountability in state and local juvenile justice systems. OJJDP lists 17 specific JABG priority areas from which jurisdictions may choose to improve their juvenile justice system.

#### JJAG funding priorities by fiscal year:

The following summarizes the federal awards and how the JJAG addressed the Title II, Title V, and JABG funding priorities for 2007 and 2008:

Funding priority	Title II funds	Title V funds	JABG funds
Aftercare/Re-entry	\$80,000 (2007)		
Compliance Monitoring and Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$99,278 (2007) \$80,984 (2008)		

<sup>1</sup> The State Advisory Group Allocation is one of the Title II Purpose Areas.

Serious Crime	\$45,000 (2007) \$75,000 (2008)		
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$86,000 (2008)		
Delinquency prevention	\$275,943 (2007) \$331,952 (2008)	\$90,000 (2007) \$90,000 (2008)	
Juvenile Justice Information Sharing			\$20,756 (2008)
Hiring additional prosecutors			\$130,340 (2007) \$59,000 (2008)
Risk and Needs Assessment			\$59,000 (2008)
Risk and Needs Assessment and Juvenile Courts and Probation			\$143,444 (2007) \$59,000 (2008)
Accountability-based to reduce recidivism			\$253,028 (2007) \$56,795 (2008)

### **GRANTS AWARDED FOR FY07**

<b>Funding source</b>	<b>Sub-grantee</b>	<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Funding Priority</b>	<b>Sub-grant amount</b>
JABG	DC Superior Court	Juvenile Probation Accountability Program	Risk & Needs Assessment; Juvenile Courts and Probation	\$143,444
JABG	Metropolitan Police Department	Partnership for Success	Accountability-based to reduce recidivism	\$109,584
JABG	Office of Attorney General	Juvenile Prosecution Improvement Program	Hiring additional prosecutors	\$130,340
JABG	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	DC Model Refurbishment	Accountability-based to reduce recidivism	\$143,444
Title II	CASA for Children of District Columbia	Mentoring Initiative for Dual Jacket Youth Program	Delinquency Prevention	\$95,000
Title II	Metropolitan Police Department	Operation to Prevent Auto Theft (OPAT)	Delinquency Prevention	\$82,090
Title II	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Compliance Monitor	Compliance Monitoring	\$69,278
Title II	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$30,000
Title II	Latin American Youth Center	Aftercare/Reentry program	Aftercare/reentry	\$80,000
Title II	Urban Ed., Inc	Pathways to Prosperity	Delinquency prevention	\$57,853
Title II	Mentoring ToDAY	Mentoring ToDAY	Serious Crime	\$45,000
Title II	Time Dollar Institute	Preventing Delinquency Through Enhanced LifeSkills Training	Delinquency Prevention	\$41,000
Title V	East of the River Clergy Community Partnership	In-School Suspense program	Delinquency Prevention	\$90,000

### **GRANTS AWARDED FOR FY08**

<b>Funding source</b>	<b>Sub-grantee</b>	<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Funding Priority</b>	<b>Sub-grant amount</b>
JABG	DC Superior Court	Family Court Juvenile Justice Summit	Juvenile Justice Information Sharing	\$20,756
JABG	DC Superior Court	Juvenile Probation Accountability Project	Risk & Needs Assessment; Juvenile Courts and Probation	\$59,000
JABG	Metropolitan Police Department	Partnership for Success	Accountability-based to reduce recidivism	\$56,795

JABG	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	Release Planning and Advocacy	Risk & Needs Assessment	\$59,000
JABG	Office of Attorney General	Juvenile Section Prosecution Improvement Program	Hiring additional prosecutors	\$59,000
Title II	Young Ladies of Tomorrow	Young Ladies of Tomorrow	Delinquency Prevention	\$85,910
Title II	Mentoring ToDAY	Mentoring ToDAY	Serious Crime	\$75,000
Title II	Time Dollar Institute	Time Dollar Youth Court	Delinquency Prevention	\$77,807
Title II	Metropolitan Police Department	Operation to Prevent Auto Theft (OPAT)	Delinquency Prevention	\$96,000
Title II	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Compliance Monitoring & DMC	Compliance Monitoring; DMC	\$80,984
Title II	Higher Achievement to Prevent Delinquency	Higher Achievement to Prevent Delinquency	Delinquency Prevention	\$72,235
Title II	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Juvenile GunStat	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$86,000
Title V	East of the River Clergy Community Partnership	In-School Suspense program	Delinquency Prevention	\$90,000

### **Juvenile Justice Challenges and Areas Requiring Improvement**

The JJAG and the Justice Grants Administration (JGA) are currently working together to develop the District-wide three-year plan for the juvenile justice system. In November 2008, the JJAG and JGA participated in a strategic planning meeting to discuss the development of the three-year plan. During this meeting, the below juvenile justice system challenges and areas that need improvement were identified with the goal of helping to identify priority funding areas/policy issues for JGA, the Mayor and the Council's attention.

#### **Prevention and Arrest Phase**

##### **Challenges**

- No single point of entry for status offenders and organizational accountability for prevention referrals, assessments, and service plans.
- Lack of information and data on how many youth are and could be diverted.
- Insufficient service and diversion alternatives pre-arrest and post-arrest.
- Many service referrals occur too late or are designed to address problems rather than a more pro-active and strength-based system of preventive services.
- There is a particular lack of education prevention and support services for youth at-risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system and who have special education needs.
- Parents and youth are unaware of and unconnected to resources and services in their communities.

##### **Areas for Improvement**

- Strengthen current District activities to create a single agency responsible for preventive as diversion services to families with youth demonstrating at risk behavior, status offenders and youth at-risk of becoming formally involved with the juvenile justice or child welfare systems.
- Support efforts to develop immediate, comprehensive, and voluntary services in the community for families with youth demonstrating at risk behavior, status offenders and youth at-risk of becoming formally involved with the juvenile justice or child welfare systems,
- Develop the capacity to identify, pinpoint and analyze data on current and potential diversion and prevention activities, and look at models of best practices in other locales.
- Track the recidivist rates of each pre-arrest and post-arrest diversion program.

- Build local service provider capacity around Evidence Based Practices (EBPs) and youth development best practices.
- Strengthen existing preventive services to be more family and peer based; to include community service and restorative justice activities; to include appropriate incentives and sanctions; and to have flexible operating hours.
- Create and market a District-wide resource guide for services providers, agencies, and families on preventive services, and create a structure for highlighting and rewarding effective programs.

## **Pre-Trial and Trial Phases**

### **Challenges**

- The District should replicate alternatives to detention that have proven effective, balance community safety against community release with conditions and have leveraged the confidence of the Court.
- There is a need to assess the criteria used to determine eligibility for diversion from entering the juvenile system as well as formal diversion once a youth enters the system.
- Diversion services provided by community-based providers are lacking in the areas of restorative justice, family engagement, substance abuse, and mental health needs.
- There is a need for earlier mental health and substance abuse assessments and services, in and out of detention, to meet youth's specialized needs.
- The school system is often a missing player in discussions about diversion, status offenders, and in providing useful information to the Court.

### **Areas for Improvement**

- Increase diversion activities by supporting community education programs such as officer friendly training; summer safety programs; community interactions between police/youth/families; gang prevention and intervention programs; community based diversion center for PINS and misdemeanor youth; and intensive third party monitoring.
- Identify and build upon and/or strengthen forums that encourage inter-agency collaboration, information/data sharing, and service coordination to enhance and streamline diversion efforts.
- Strengthen substance abuse and mental health services to youth who are in detention as well as youth in the community awaiting trial; partner with the Addiction Prevention Reduction Agency (APRA) agency and potentially invite them to be part of the JJAG.
- Develop structures to engage the schools in juvenile justice pre-trial reforms including attendance at truancy meetings and meetings with the Court; school system representation on the JJAG; and more judge/systems interactions directly with local schools and students.

## **Post-Adjudication Phase**

### **Challenges**

- There is a lack of strong re-entry programs for youth leaving incarceration and entering back into the community and burgeoning but limited current capacity to track the recidivism of these youth.
- Youth leaving detention or placement struggle to re-enroll into school; find appropriate educational placements; and to receive the support they need to achieve educational success.
- There are no community-based residential treatment facilities in Washington, D.C.
- Youth in the juvenile justice system are involved with many different service agencies and inter-agency coordination can be a challenge.

### **Areas for Improvement**

- The Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) will be investing in a community-based structure for providing services to youth and this reform effort should be supported.
- Enhance the capacity of city and community based agencies to track and evaluate the recidivism, education, and youth development outcomes of participants in probation and re-entry programs.
- Explore how families and caregivers can be engaged to take on a more active role in service provision and systems improvements for youth returning from detention and placement.
- Engage with the school system to explore the re-enrollment, assessment, and school placement process for youth in the juvenile justice system and support alternative education programs and strategies.
- If necessary, identify how residential treatment services in D.C can be provided locally.

## **System Level Issues**

### **Challenges**

- The District does not have a uniform or coordinated structure for collecting, analyzing and reporting/sharing aggregate juvenile justice data or for using data as a quality improvement and systems reform tool.
- From intake to discharge and commitment, there is no way to track and share across agencies and community based organizations how individual youth and families are being served and the outcomes of these services.
- Local agencies lack the capacity to evaluate themselves and collect and share data that demonstrates the efficacy of their approaches and there is also a lack of information for community based organizations on evidence-based and youth development best practices.

### **Areas for Improvement**

- Invest in developing a data infrastructure that will allow all agencies to report on a set of commonly defined aggregate data indicators, and create a system in which this data is shared in a neutral way with all stakeholders.
- Identify barriers for data tracking on individual level services and outcome and explore ways to overcome these barriers.
- Invest in a capacity building initiative to support small and large community based organizations to learn more about evidence-based practices, youth development best practices, and how to use data and evaluation tools to monitor and improve their services.
- Identify any continuing barriers to coordination between city and federal agencies and strengthen structures for collaboration.