

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
MAYOR
OFFICE OF VICTIM SERVICES AND

JUSTICE
GRANTS



OJJDP FY
2018 Title II
Formula
Grants
Program
3-Year State
Plan



3. Program Narrative

a. Statement of the problem

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the juvenile justice system.

The District of Columbia's (DC) formal juvenile justice system involves participation from core agencies such as the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), D.C. Superior Court (DCSC) with both Family Court and Social Services (CSS) Divisions, Office of Attorney General (OAG), Public Defender Service (PDS), and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). Each agency has a distinct purpose with respect to public safety, rehabilitation and restitution.

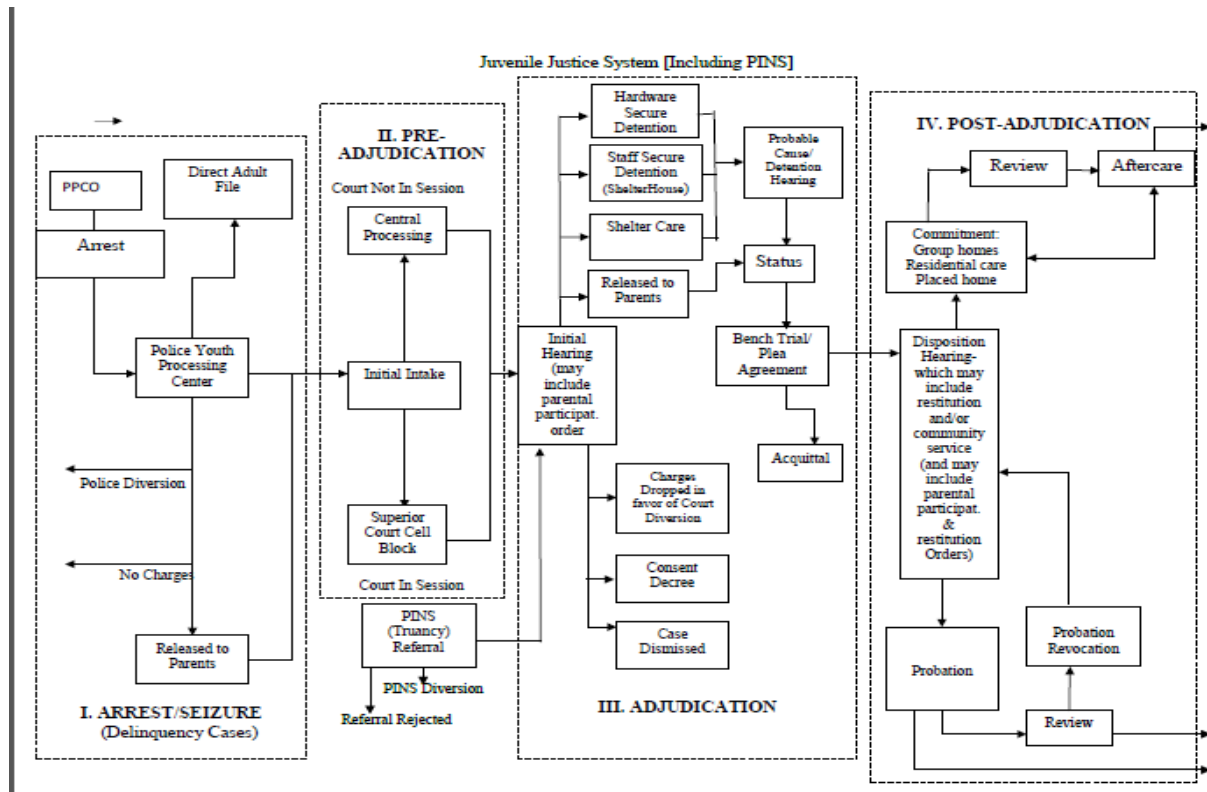
MPD's, Youth Investigations Division, Juvenile Processing Center has the responsibility of processing juveniles who are arrested in the District of Columbia. When youth arrive at the Juvenile Processing Center, MPD notifies the parents or guardians. MPD determines if the youth can be diverted prearrest to the Department of Human Service's Alternative to Court Experience (ACE) Diversion program. MPD may release the youth to his or her parent to appear in court at a future date or hold the youth and transport him or her to the DYRS Youth Service Center (YSC) to be interviewed by CSS. The CSS is the juvenile probation agency for the District of Columbia and is responsible for supervising juveniles involved in the District's juvenile justice system from the time that they are arrested through any probationary period. Similarly, the District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) is responsible for adjudicating juveniles for violations of the criminal law consistent with the city's juvenile code, other statutes, and the Constitution of the United States. If the youth is found delinquent, then the Court will determine whether the youth should be placed on probation with CSS or committed to the Department of

Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). The DYRS is the cabinet-level agency for the District's juvenile justice system. Preadjudication DYRS operates the Youth Services Center, the District's secure detention facility; shelter houses; and shelter care facilities. DYRS strives to help court-involved youth and their families achieve personal goals and milestones through the provision of a wide range of programs that emphasize individual strengths, personal accountability, public safety, skill development, family involvement and community support. Lastly, the Public Defender Services and private attorneys represent juvenile respondents who are financially unable to retain counsel. In addition to government agencies, there are also number of community and faith based organizations that exist across the District to provide community-based services for youth at-risk of entering, and those diverted from, the juvenile justice system. The cooperation and partnership among these agencies is vital and further strengthened at structured meetings conducted by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), an independent agency that is charged with facilitating collaboration among the local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District of Columbia. To that end, the CJCC convenes the District's Juvenile Justice Committee, which serves as the executive body charged with setting juvenile justice strategic priorities for the CJCC. The CJCC conducts research and analysis on various juvenile justice issues; and facilitates training and technical assistance sessions for juvenile justice professionals in the District.

There are no major state or local programs that operate outside of the formal juvenile justice system that directly affect delinquency prevention or reduction.

System Flow

The figure below provides a brief overview of how youth travel through the District of Columbia's juvenile justice system.



Source: The Office of Attorney General

2. Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs.

A critical area of focus for OVSJG and partner agencies is the identification of the requisite resources to meet the ever-increasing needs of the District's justice system including delinquent offenders, status offenders, and disproportionate minority contact.

Delinquent Offenders

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) oversees prearrest diversion efforts in the District, in conjunction with other juvenile justice stakeholders (i.e., OAG and CSS). The MPD

Juvenile Processing Center manages the initial screening intake process through which juveniles are screened and referred to the District's existing prearrest juvenile diversion program. At this time, information is pending from the stakeholders. OVSJG has conducted the following:

- Identified current Point of Contact from each juvenile justice stakeholder.
- Requested relevant and timely data.
- Improved information sharing.
- Submitted information provide to OJJDP upon receipt.

Status Offenders

Truancy referrals are made by the schools directly to CSS. CSS evaluates the referral to ensure that the youth was truant and that the school met all of its statutory obligations. CSS makes its recommendations to OAG. OAG does an independent review of the referral. Most truancy referrals are diverted to ACE. If a youth fails out of the ACE diversion program, OAG will re-review the case and may file a status offender petition in DCSC.

Referrals for runaway behavior are usually, though not exclusively, initiated by MPD. These cases may be the subject of prearrest diversion, post arrest diversion, or may be prosecuted as a status offense.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

The District is a majority minority jurisdiction, and has had difficulty using the current OJJDP Relative Rate Index (RRI) to measure DMC decision points beyond the arrest stage. Due to the presence of so few Caucasian juveniles in the juvenile justice system in the District of Columbia, it is impossible to employ statistical procedures to understand DMC using the RRI method. Data below shows the trend data for the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia

juvenile justice stakeholders recognize the substantial racial differences exist in the arrest rates of juveniles (DMC Plan).

Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to the delinquency prevention programming.

In the nation's capital, there are many social, economic, organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming. This section provides an overview for juvenile arrests, mental health, school truancy.

Juvenile Arrests

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) examined citywide juvenile arrests¹ from January 2013-October 31, 2017.

Arrest categories examined:

- Violent-related
- Homicide
- Sex Abuse
- Assault with a dangerous weapon
- Robbery

Overall, for all arrest categories, 16 year old defendants were the most frequently arrested with 16 and 17 year old defendants accounted for 50% of arrests (2,068 out of 4,160 arrests).

15, 16, and 17 year olds defendants accounts for 72% of all arrests (2,985 out of 4,160 arrests).

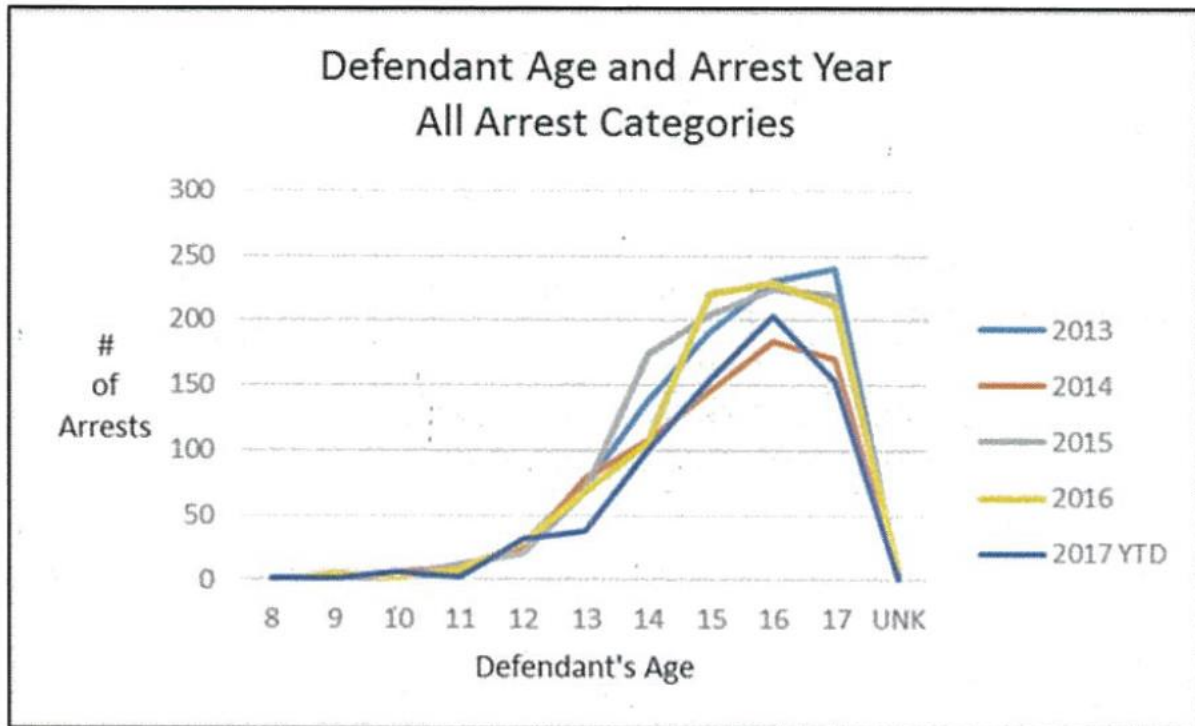
DEFENDANT AGE AND ARREST YEAR ALL ARREST CATEGORIES						
Defendant Age	Arrest Year					TOTAL
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 YTD (Jan-Oct)	
8	0	1	0	0	1	2
9	1	0	0	5	1	7
10	4	6	3	3	6	22
11	4	10	12	8	3	37
12	29	25	21	30	32	137
13	72	78	69	69	38	326
14	138	108	174	107	101	628
15	191	146	205	221	154	917
16	231	184	225	229	204	1,073
17	240	171	219	212	153	995
UNK	1	1	4	9	1	16
TOTAL	911	730	932	893	694	4,160

Note: Arrest categories include: Homicide, Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson.

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¹ MPD Juvenile Arrests, 2017

From 2013-2016, juvenile arrests decreased two percent (from 911 to 893 arrests).



Mental Health

The Department of Behavioral Health provides prevention, intervention and treatment services and supports for children, youth and adults with mental and/or substance use disorders including emergency psychiatric care and community-based outpatient and residential services. The agency's role is to develop, provide, deliver, and oversee a community-based, family-driven and youth-guided, high quality behavioral health system that is accessible to all children and youth in the District. The children's behavioral health system in the District is developing an improved public health approach to address the gaps in services for children, youth, and their families.

According to the May 2014 report, Behavioral Health for Children, Youth, and Families in the District of Columbia: A Review of Prevalence, Service Utilization, Barriers, and

² MPD Juvenile Arrests Publication, 2017

Recommendations, social determinants of health, such as socioeconomic status, educational attainment, and residence, are closely linked to behavioral health inequities. Given the complex behavioral health needs of children, youth and families, the collective effort of both the public and private sectors are needed to properly address these issues. No one agency, entity, or individual has the depth of knowledge, skills, resources, and abilities necessary to resolve all of the challenges faced by the District's young people. Activities and services to be addressed by DBH with stakeholders include partnerships and collaboration (e.g., standardizing data reporting requirements and screening and assessment tools); funding mechanisms (e.g., providing technical assistance to help Medicaid Managed Care Organizations, Medicaid Fee for Service, and Mental Health Rehabilitation Service providers); service access (e.g., incentivizing providers to participate in DC Medicaid); quality of care (e.g., employing effective Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) trainings, workshops, and technical assistance for DYRS and other agencies system-wide); service expansion (e.g., carefully expanding the menu of evidence-based practices focusing on identified needs such as the co-morbidity of mental health and substance abuse); workforce development (e.g., training professionals in all child-serving agencies to identify the early signs of behavioral health concerns and refer appropriately for care); and data sharing and reporting (e.g., promoting the use of the CAFAS by agencies other than the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services, like DC Public Schools and the Office of the State Superintendent of Education).

School Truancy

Education is one of the key elements to juvenile delinquency prevention. Students, who are engaged, attend school regularly, and graduate with a high school diploma are less likely to enter the juvenile justice system or recidivate if they do.

According to the DCPS Annual Truancy Report School Year (SY) 2016-2017, DCPS ended 2016-2017 with an 88.9 percent In-Seat Attendance (ISA) rate. This represents a 0.8 percent decrease from the 89.7 percent ISA rate for 2015-2016. The 2015-2016 ISA rate reflected a 0.2 percent increase over the previous school year (89.5 percent ISA for SY14-15). ▪ DCPS experienced an increase in its truancy rate for 2016-2017, ending the year at 25.9 percent - a five percent increase from 2015-2016 (20.9 percent). ▪ DCPS is continuing analyze the potential causes of these trends.

DCPS, DYRS and OSSE have developed a MOA and process to monitor students who are placed in residential placements. DYRS notifies DCPS of the date and location where students are placed. DCPS specialists then monitor and support academic progress of students in out of state facilities. Upon students' return to the community, they are placed in the appropriate schools by the Office of Student Placement of DC Public Schools. The Office of Student Placement also provides support to schools and students once the students enroll in a DCPS school. DCPS has partnered with Attendance Works, a national organization known for improving attendance, to help DCPS review their processes and practices to ensure best practices. DCPS will also provide enhanced individualized professional development and intervention guidance to secondary schools that have struggled with low in seat attendance rates and other attendance concerns. Further, DCPS will continue its Response to Intervention (RTI) approach to providing individualized supports for students. The district will expand the Restorative Justice cohort, and the School Climate Initiative will increase the number of participating schools. These approaches are all designed to build staff capacity to build positive relationships with students, reach more students, and increase student engagement. This, in turn, should result in fewer student discipline infractions and suspensions and increased student

attendance. DCPS continues to analyze and modify the work of Student Support Teams (SST) to ensure that they are effective in assisting students and abate known barriers to attendance. The Attendance SSTs implement a variety of strategies to eliminate or reduce the number of unexcused absences. DCPS continues general practices designed to address student truancy: providing school-based counseling; making referrals to community agencies and partners; providing attendance incentives and rewards programs; and making external referrals to Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) and Court Social Services (CSS). DCPS also provides a number of direct services and supports to help reduce unexcused absences such as clothing, transportation assistance, parenting classes, child-care assistance, vision care assistance, referrals to school-based and Department of Mental Health clinical staff and counselors, as well as other community-based organizations.

Another strategy for truancy reduction involves the work of the central Behavior and Supports and School Climate teams that work with schools to identify alternatives to suspensions. DCPS has taken a proactive approach toward increasing positive behavior supports and using alternatives to suspension to maximize students' time in the school and the classroom. This has helped to strengthen school climate, as well as increase in-seat attendance. DCPS has targeted its school climate work in our lowest- performing schools.

DCPS consults and participates with other units of local government by collaborating with the Deputy of Mayor of Education and the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, on the Truancy Taskforce. It is a multi-agency collaboration among the DCPS, DC Superior Court, DC Child and Family Services, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to provide comprehensive support to students experiencing absenteeism. DCPS also supports DYRS in the education of committed youth in residential and detention facilities. DCPS is the Local

Education Agency (LEA) who provides education on the juvenile block in the DC jail and the Youth Services Center. DCPS is also the LEA that supports and monitors the education all students placed in out of state residential facilities by DYRS.

Juvenile Justice programs funded through the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

Past funded program

Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE)

In 2014, the Department of Human Services received became a recipient of federal funding to support the Alternatives to the Court Experience Diversion Program (ACE). ACE has served as the front door for all formal diversions in the District, and works to reduce the number of Court-involved youth by linking them with clinically appropriate behavioral health services and community supports in place of prosecution. Since 2014, ACE has served over 2000 young people, but there is a growing demand to expand diversion capacity. At its core, ACE gives young people the opportunity to constructively participate in an array of individually-tailored services and supports thus changing the trajectory of their lives; by keeping them from penetrating the delinquency system and promoting positive youth development there is a direct impact on improving public safety. Pursuing this funding OVSJG opportunity, ACE is advancing a proposal to further integrate community-based supports and services in the diversion work. Specifically, ACE is seeking to expand the community service opportunities currently available to diverted youth, to develop strategic partnerships with key community stakeholders, and to expand access to low-cost community-based services and supports offered in the District. Approximately 50% of diverted youth currently participate in community-based services; while the need for community-based services and supports is greater, ACE leadership and staff is addressing the most pressing needs. Challenged to process high diversion volumes, ACE has

limited staff capacity available to identify and coordinate participation in existing affordable community-based supports and opportunities offered by other government agencies and/or local organizations in the District. In addition, ACE has an opportunity to be instrumental in youths' lives if offering carefully designing community service projects/opportunities that not only are a consequence (requirement) of their diversion, but also an opportunity to engage them with the community. Offering year-round individually tailored community service opportunities, diverted youth will have the opportunity to give back to the community and increase their sense of civic participation.

DHS advanced the Expanding Access to Community Support Systems for ACE program proposal to enhance ACE's staff capacity to identify existing low cost youth specific community-based services, forge partnerships with other government agencies and organizations offering relevant community-based services and supports to youth, and offer year-round community services opportunities for diverted youth. More than 700 diverted youth had the opportunity access a broader range of community-based services and supports. As the search continues, the program is collaborating with the Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM) to identify areas where there is a greater or unique service need. With their evaluation and analysis, the program is piloting parenting classes, a golf program, and a truancy reduction program. The goal is to ensure that there is a coordinated process to access services while in diversion and to there is proper exit planning for long term support and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. In order to accomplish these milestones, ACE is seeking funding to expand its staff capacity with one (1) staff person (Grade 12) to offer year-round community services opportunities for

diverted youth, to bolster participation in community services and supports and build new partnerships.

Current funded programs

Integrated Student Support for Students in DC Public Schools to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency

This project implements an evidence-based dropout prevention program, one of the practices identified by the National Institute of Justice as an effective strategy to prevent juvenile delinquency, in seven schools in the District of Columbia (DC). Communities In Schools of the Nation's Capital (CIS), who will implement the project, is the accredited local affiliate of the CIS network, the country's largest and most effective dropout-prevention program. To address the challenges at-risk students face comprehensively, we employ the CIS model of Integrated Student Supports (ISS). This model uses three tiers of support to provide both whole-school programming and services, and targeted supports for individual students through case-management for students who have been identified by school staff as needing more individual interventions. Last year, CIS demonstrated success through our outcomes: 85% of students in K-11 were promoted to the next grade level and, at Cardozo, 90% of eligible seniors graduated. CIS proposes to provide ISS to over 3,100 students in seven public schools in high need areas in the District in Wards 1, 6, and 8. At least 90% of these students will participate in whole school activities (Tier 1). Whole school services are provided in alignment with an annual School Support Plan, developed by the CIS site coordinator to identify and address student needs and the priorities identified by the Chancellor's goals. To reach saturation

In each school, approximately 10% - 20% of students will receive case management (Tier 2 and 3), for a total of 360 students with individualized Student Support Plans. For Tier 2 supports, the site coordinator may create or broker small-groups for students with similar challenges, for

example a small group focused on bullying prevention. Tier 3 supports are intensive, individualized supports for students with the greatest needs. Site coordinators are onsite every day, building relationships with students, so that they are able to identify the best solution for a student and make the connection that will enable a student to be successful in meeting their goals.

Multicultural Career Intern Program Delinquency Prevention Program

The Multicultural Career Intern Program (MCIP) Delinquency Prevention Program will serve 100 juveniles in the priority area of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention – 60 percent of whom are African, Hispanic, or Latino newcomer youth, and 40 percent of whom are African American, Hispanic, or Latino youth who were born in the US. All of the juveniles in the program are at-risk because they are subject to at least one of the following factors: 1) they are new to the US and vulnerable to delinquency, 2) they are living in single parent households, 3) they have been adjudicated and/or are known to be gang involved or are on the periphery of gang involvement and, 4) has a known sibling or close family member that is in a gang. All program juveniles attend school at the Columbia Heights Educational Campus (CHEC), in an area that has had the highest number of crimes in the District of Columbia in the past year, as per the DC Metropolitan Police Crime Map <http://crimemap.dc.gov>.

MCIP proposes a continuation of a successful evidenced-based Juvenile Delinquency program for at-risk youth and their families. The program will provide comprehensive evidence-based wrap-around services with engaging preventative and diversionary activities that focus on enhanced academic study, counseling services and physical activities. Activities will include career development services, academic tutoring, social counseling, enrichment activities such as

theatre, music, and dance, physical activities that include team sports (basketball, soccer, and baseball), and individual workouts. The program will also have a parental or guardian engagement component that will provide education on communicating with at-risk youth, and strategies for increasing youth engagement in school as an alternative to delinquent behavior. All of these activities are aimed at addressing the program goals and objectives.

IT Youth Empowerment Project

Urban Ed is works with 45 youth through the continued implementation of our IT Youth Empowerment project to help them evade the temptations of the streets and find positive alternatives to crime and violence through solid careers within the information technology field. Urban Ed's success with getting youth certified, getting them going to work and earning sustainable wages over the past several years has had a life-changing impact on many youth that would have otherwise continued the hustle of "the streets".

Reentry Support Project

Open City Advocates provides a holistic, long-term reentry services to young men returning from both juvenile and adult secure facilities. Open City targets DC's highest-risk youth, beginning while they are placed in DC's long-term juvenile facility and continuing throughout their return to the community. Our current clients are 92 percent Black, 8 percent Latino and range in age from 16-25; most come from DC's Wards 7 and 8, and all come from families experiencing poverty. The law student mentor-advocates support youth both during and after incarceration to ensure their successful reintegration, upholding their due process rights while addressing critical reentry needs such as education, employment, and housing.

Access Youth Truancy Prevention Program

Access Youth supports the advancement of the Truancy Intervention and Prevention Program for school year 2016-2017. The goal is to keep at-risk youth in school and out of the criminal justice system, by increasing attendance and decreasing truancy rates. The program closely aligns with the priority area of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention through truancy prevention. Access Youth serves 75+ students with attendance issues who are at risk of truancy or chronic absenteeism; 100 percent of whom reside in Wards 7 and 8 and 99 percent of whom are African-American. Developed in long-term partnership with DCPS, the program is designed to reduce truancy and curb the school-to-prison pipeline by providing ongoing support and resources to students at risk for chronic truancy, with dedicated on-site staff. We use truancy mediation conferences as the primary mode of early intervention to identify and address the barriers to attendance and root causes of behavior issues, followed by ongoing progress monitoring, support, Life Skills classes, and/or individual coaching sessions to encourage increased pro-social behaviors. Program activities include building and maintaining relationships with key stakeholders and staff within the DCPS Central Office and the individual high school, managing case referrals, completing intake, scheduling mediations, conducting mediations, providing follow-up monitoring and support to students, and evaluating and reporting outcomes to our funders and partners. The program goals are to improve attendance rates and reduce truancy, chronic absenteeism, and court referral; thereby reducing the likelihood that youth will engage in delinquent behavior and become involved with the justice system.

Lastly, the OVSJG manages efforts that aim to reduce truancy in the District's public and charter schools, and supports juvenile diversion, mentoring, and juvenile delinquency services. Through collaboration and coordinated activities by the Office of State Superintendent of Education (OSSE), Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), and District of

Columbia Public Schools (DCPS). In addition, OVSJG promotes youth development and school attendance in schools by lending its support through the Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) program. SUSO is a free program to help get children who have five or more absences attend school every day and help to solve the problem of truancy in DC schools. SUSO has partners working with over 60 elementary and middle schools in DC, and is striving to help more than 4,000 students each year. The program works with families to identify barriers to school attendance by providing support services that address the family needs to make sure their kids attend school regularly-a critical first step for a good education and success later in life. The program fits into the overall mission because OVSJG is committed to programs that assist in offering wraparound services.

OVSJG is responsible for directing and administering federal and local funding to the community in a way that facilitates improved program, policies, and coordination for the District's juvenile and criminal justice systems. The OVSJG released the RFA in April 2018 that furthers the District's public safety and justice efforts by collaborating with community-based services and District agencies to improve desired outcomes for the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems. The OVSJG receives feedback from non-justice agencies and other stakeholders throughout the year through various mechanisms e.g. trainings, conferences, surveys, webinars, and social media. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the OVSJG tracks information to support the quality of services and highlights metrics made to support the goals and objectives. The Key Performance Indicators and Strategic Initiatives reports also inform OVSJG on whether or not the agency meets its specific targets. The one of the largest challenges that faces the OVSJG is funding. OVSJG receives hundreds of applications each year for funding. Unfortunately, with a limited budget, OVSJG is not able to award all potential

applicants. Each year, members of the community and non-profit agencies testify before city council to increase the local budget so effective providers can continue to increase capacity and make significant changes.

The OVSJG acknowledges research and evaluation projects. However, at this time, no decisions have been made regarding funding any research or evaluation projects. In the future, OVSJG agrees to inform OJJDP if such a project is proposed for funding.

b. Goals and Objectives

The District of Columbia on behalf of the JJAG will continue to focus delinquency prevention, compliance monitoring, and disproportionate minority contact, in the 3-Year Plan. The District of Columbia's goals include:

1. To develop and strengthen preventive services designed to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system.
2. To improve the juvenile justice system through coordination, strategic resource allocation, technical assistance, and collaborative planning.
3. Maintain compliance with the District's four core requirements of the OJJDP Act.

c. Implementation (activities and services)

1. Delinquency Prevention: Strategies must include services for youth prior to entering the juvenile justice system. Applicants must be able to respond efficiently to reflect a youth-centered, research informed approach. Treatment of trauma, mental health, and substance abuse should be integrated into interventions and response programs as needed to further address risk and protective factors among youth and their families. Program components must include case management to encourage positive-socialization and skills development process for the youth,

along with evidence of family support and/or adult involvement. Grantees are required to sign award assurances that will protect the rights of the recipients.

Program Area: #6: Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.

Program Objectives: To support with funding, capacity building, best practice research, training and technical assistance, organizations that can fill service gaps in the District's current spectrum of services for youth at-risk of becoming involved with juvenile justice systems.

Activities: Sub-award to community based organizations.

- Partner with organizations and potentially other District and federal agencies to create a funding/capacity building collaborative.
- Identify existing gaps in preventive services for at-risk youth--such as mental health services, substance abuse services, mentoring, and restorative justice programs, and identify specific service focus areas for the collaborative efforts.
- Create summer youth programs to increase availability of services to address risk/protective factors and resiliency.
- Incorporate sustainability planning/implementation as well as data capacity development into the initiative so that organizations that "graduate" from the initiative are no longer reliant on OVSJG funding and have the tools and systems needed to report on their participants' outcomes.

Output Performance Measures:

- Number of program youth served
- Development of a funding/capacity building collaborative with clear responsibilities and deliverables for each partner organization
- Number of funding proposals received

Outcome Performance Measures

- Substance use: The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in substance use during the reporting period, and 6-12 months after.
- School attendance: The number of program youth who have exhibited an increase in

school attendance during the reporting period, and 6-12 months after.

- Anti-social behavior: The number and percent of youth who have exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior during the reporting period, and 6-12 months after.
- Family relationships: Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in family relationships during the reporting period.
- Pregnancies: The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited no pregnancies during the reporting period, and 6-12 months after.
- Number and percentage of youth completing program requirements
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures
- Number and percentage of organizations that participate in the funding/capacity building collaborate that successfully “graduate”
- Number and percentage of organizations that obtain sustainable funding and are able to report on their program outcomes after “graduation”
- Number and percentage of youth that do not become involved with the juvenile justice systems during the reporting period and 6-12 months after.

2. State Advisory Group: The State Advisory Group (Juvenile Justice Advisory Group) must have financial and administrative support in order to carry out its duties and responsibilities, as specified by the Mayor and the JJDP Act. These duties include providing advice to the Mayor, the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants and other policymakers regarding challenges and needed improvements to the juvenile justice system and service provision for at-risk youth.

Program Area #32: Activities related to carrying out the state advisory group’s responsibilities under Section 223(a) (3) of the JJDP Act.

Program Goals: To support the operations of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) around developing and implementing a strategic plan for improving the District’s juvenile justice system.

Program Objective: To use the resources allotted to the JJAG to further the District’s juvenile justice reform goals through strategic planning and reporting; peer learning opportunities; training and community forums; advocacy; conferences and serving as a forum for community and government collaboration.

Activities:

- Hold regularly scheduled meetings of the JJAG and its associated committees for

- planning, education, advocacy, coordinating, and funding purposes based on by-laws.
- Support travel and training costs of members to attend meetings, conferences, and support peer learning opportunities.
- Support technical assistance opportunities around the District’s compliance monitoring, and other special initiatives.
- Submit annual recommendations to the Mayor regarding state compliance.
- Participate in the quarterly meetings to discuss the development and review of the state’s juvenile justice plan prior to submission.
- Serve as peer reviews in the OVSJG Request for Applications (RFA) process.
- Hold youth meetings every other month. Food and stipends are provided.
- Seek regular input through surveys, webinars, and trainings from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Output Performance Measures:

- Number of JJAG committee meetings held
- Number of JJAG subcommittee meetings held
- Annual Report submitted to the Mayor
- Number of grants funded with formula funds
- Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures:
- Three-year plan and annual updated submitted
- Percent of JJAG allocation used
- Attendance at JJAG committee and subcommittee meetings

Outcome Performance Measures:

- Number and percentage of three-year plan problem statements and program activities implemented (through funding and other support initiatives)
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures
- Number of community forums, trainings, and peer learning opportunities facilitated
- Increased communication and coordination amongst JJAG membership agencies and amongst juvenile justice stakeholders in general.

3. Compliance Monitoring: Programs area: research, staff support, or other activities primarily to enhance or maintain a state’s ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the OJJDP Act.

Program Area #19/21: Compliance Monitoring/ Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) – Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of

juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a) (22) of the JJDP Act.

Program Objectives: Develop and implement a monitoring plan that includes all facilities within the District that detain juveniles; ensure that all of these facilities are in compliance; and provide training, technical assistance, and accountability measures as needed to address outstanding issues and concerns.

Activities: Fund one staff position at CJCC.

- Continue to identify and classify all facilities within the monitoring universe that may hold juveniles pursuant to public authority.
- Develop a list for inspection of facilities that are securely and non-securely holding juveniles.
- Conduct on-site inspections of facilities and collect/verify data on juveniles held securely throughout the year.
- Prepare and submit the OJJDP Compliance Monitoring report documenting the number and type of compliance violations.
- Conduct workshops, host forums, and provide education and technical assistance as needed for agencies involved in monitoring or implementation of the JJDP Act.
- Assist in the identification and development of data collection protocols for the District agencies to support their ability to demonstrate and report on their compliance
- Ensure that the youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability.
- Ensure no violating of a valid court order
- Ensure court files are available
- Ensure compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
- Monitor policies and systems for child protective services records

Output Performance Measures:

- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Number of hours of program staff training provided
- Amount of funds allocated to adhere to Section 223(A)(14) of the JJDP Act of 2002
- Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223(A)(14) of the JJDP Act of 2002
- Number of facilities receiving technical assistance

Outcome Performance Measures:

- Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP and the Relative Rate Index (RRI)
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures
- Number and percentage of program staff with increased knowledge of and that implement best practices around the core compliance program area.

4. Planning and Administration: The Planning and Administration (P&A) of the Formula Grant Program of Title II of the OJJDP Act in the District of Columbia is accomplished by the District's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG), under the Executive Office of the Mayor. OVSJG is tasked with hiring a Juvenile Justice Specialist and staffing the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), the SAG in DC. OVSJG requires planning and administration resources to carry out multiple functions related to this grant as described in the activities below.

Program Area #28: Activities related to state plan development, other rewarded activities, and administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation, monitoring, and one full-time staff position pursuant to Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.

Program Objective: Sustain and provide leadership for a state advisory group (Juvenile Justice Advisory Group) that represents all stakeholder groups in the District's juvenile justice system and for delinquency prevention efforts.

Program Area #28: Provide administrative and programmatic leadership for using the formula grant funds to impact key challenges facing the District's juvenile justice system.

Activities: Support the Juvenile Justice Specialist's position at OVSJG.

- Distribute formula grant funds to support juvenile justice capacity building, system reforms, and service programming in the District.
- Serve as a responsible administrative fiduciary for Title II funding.
- Monitor the programmatic and financial activity of local sub-grant recipients to ensure fidelity to federal requirements and that funds are being used in the most effective way possible to achieve performance outcomes.
- Provide feedback, technical assistance, and support to grantees to ensure they are meeting their goals and performance measures, and report on these measures to OJJDP and local stakeholders.
- Research and identify evidence-based and other best practices to better inform local solicitations and juvenile justice improvements.
- Monitor progress of four core requirements of the OJJDP Act and provide recommendations to the SAG.
- Request technical assistance from OJJDP by submitting training requests on behalf of grantees and increasing accessibility to subject matter experts.

Activities:

- OVSJG staff will work closely with the JJAG to ensure that the JJAG is a strong, active voice for juvenile justice issues, coordination, funding, and to highlight challenges and recommendations for reform.

Output Performance Measures:

- Amount of formula grant funds awarded for planning and administration
- Number of FTEs funded with formula grant dollars
- Number of sub-grants awarded
- Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures:
- Number of RFAs developed that support programming identified in the three year plan, and number of proposals received
- Number and percentage of grants that receive desk and site visit monitoring

Output Performance Measures:

- Average time from receipt of sub-grant application to date of award
- Additional OVSJG/optional measures:
- Number and percentage of programs funded that support the output and outcome measures identified in the three-year plan
- Number and percentage of funded programs with concrete, measurable goals identified, and that meet these goals, as assessed through OVSJG program monitoring and external evaluations.
- Percentage of grantee request for funds audited and processed within 15 days.

Population-specific plans**Gender-Specific Services**

The District of Columbia realizes the importance of providing gender specific services to the girls that are fashioned to their needs. As part of its legislatively mandated analysis of the root causes of youth involvement in the juvenile justice system, the District of Columbia will be able to identify what factors, including any adverse childhood experiences, increase the likelihood that girls become involved in the juvenile justice system. The SAG did not identify gender-specific services as a priority but efforts are ongoing throughout the local units of government. Once the relevant factors are identified, juvenile justice stakeholders can begin to develop appropriate supports and interventions.

MPD, CSS, DYRS, and DHS, provide gender-specific services within current program components. Strategies include discussions on creating healthy attitudes, behaviors, and lifestyles. Since 2017, Department of Human Services, Youth Services Division programs that ACE youth participate in has launched "I Am King" for boys and "Flower Girls" for girls to provide dedicated space to host discussions. In addition to government agencies, community based organizations offer valuable input into planning for youth services as they see an increase in referrals. In 2016, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Service (DYRS) opened a gender-responsive 10-bed unit, "Journey" at New Beginnings Youth Development Center (NBYDC) that will meet the treatment needs of girls committed to the agency. Historically, the District of Columbia disproportionately sent girls to out-of-state residential facilities due to a lack of local placements.

Services in Rural Areas

The nation's capitol, Washington, DC is not identified as a rural area. Therefore, no youth are services are provided in this area. Services are targeted to youth district-wide.

Mental Health in Juvenile Justice

The District of Columbia will provide support to juvenile justice and behavior health partners, as requested, to help ensure youth in the juvenile justice system have access to needed mental health services. The SAG did not identify mental health as a priority but efforts are ongoing throughout the local units of government, for example, the CJCC convened a training session on "Mental Health and the Current State of Care for Youth in the District of Columbia" in November 2017. And in FY 17, the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) was awarded a grant by the OVSJG to development of the Juvenile Adjudicatory Competency Program (JACP),

a juvenile attainment program for a minimum of 50 juveniles (aged 21 and under) found incompetent to stand trial in juvenile court in the District of Columbia across all eight Wards. A juvenile's understanding of their charges and ability to assist their attorney with their defense are questionable, a competency evaluation may be ordered. If the juvenile is found incompetent to stand trial they may be ordered to participate in remediation to restore their ability to stand trial.

Since the released of , *Behavioral Health for Children, Youth, and Families in the District of Columbia: A Review of Prevalence, Service Utilization, Barriers, and Recommendations*, in May 2014, efforts have been made towards a more comprehensive behavioral health infrastructure. Progress has made; the various child-serving agencies begun coordinating their systems in a more uniform fashion as they have worked through their respective consent decrees and court orders directing improvement. Also, yearly Consumer Service Reviews (CSRs), which assess compliance with the settlements and measure performance and outcomes of the child behavioral system are an effective way to measure the system and improve the quality of service delivery. Leadership across the various children's systems has implemented numerous systemic changes including: (1) developing more robust community-based services; (2) adopting evidence-based practices within their disciplines; (3) accepting a data-driven decision-making methodology that shares information across systems; and (4) reducing duplication and extra cost. DBH, along with DYRS and other system collaborators, is building a coordinated approach to service delivery that focuses on implementing best practices and evidence-based practices at all levels of service delivery, creating accountability for those involved. DBH also offers High-Fidelity Wraparound services as a community-based, family-driven, team-based process for planning and implementing

services and supports for youth at risk for or returning from psychiatric residential treatment or non-public school placements in partnership with the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). Also, DBH is advocating for the analysis and synthesis of individualized, client-level data.

Consultation and participation of units of local government

Members of the District of Columbia's SAG, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), are to serve as a forum to support the collaboration of the District of Columbia's unique blend of local and federal justice governmental actors as well as to coordinate justice system-wide strategies to address emerging and longstanding issues. The SAG has incorporated the needs and requests into the three-year plan. There are a number of multi-agency committee groups throughout the District, including the CJCC's Juvenile Justice Committee and Restorative Justice Committee, and the Every Day Counts! Taskforce (EDC). EDC is a city-wide initiative to establish and implement a strategic framework to improve student attendance, make tangible the nexus between student attendance and student achievement, and promote District investments to help students and families overcome obstacles to attendance. The CJCC facilitates the EDC led by the Deputy Mayor of Education and the Deputy Mayor of Health and Human Services, which all discuss issues and identify solutions to enhance the District's juvenile justice system.

Other committees include:

JDAI

The District of Columbia Juvenile Justice stakeholders support the nationwide initiative, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). JDAI reduces detention for youth. The data-driven initiative helps to improve a multi-agency collaboration.

Truancy Taskforce

The Deputy of Mayor of Education and the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, Truancy Taskforce is a multi-agency collaboration among the District of Columbia Public Schools, DC Superior Court, District of Columbia Child and Family Services, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to provide comprehensive supports to students experiencing absenteeism.

The Truancy Taskforce is charged with developing and implementing initiatives to reduce truancy and promote school attendance in the District. The Taskforce is comprised of education, human services, and public safety stakeholders. The Taskforce passed amending legislation for the Attendance Accountability Act (AAA) that provides schools the choice to use full day absences for the purpose of calculating truancy.

Juvenile Reentry

The Juvenile Reentry Workgroup was established to examine and address the considerable and unique educational, reunification, and employment challenges juveniles face as they return to the community from out-of-home placement.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

The JJAG uses the data sharing and information available to drive its three-year planning process and recommendations. The current data system is the Justice Information System (JUSTIS), developed and managed by CJCC, an electronic system through which 32 local and federal criminal and juvenile justice agencies in the District voluntary share information with one another. CJCC, along with the Metropolitan Police Department, the Office of the Attorney General, and the DC Superior Court are currently engaged in the Juvenile Papering Project. This initiative will automate the juvenile papering process by facilitating the transmission of juvenile

arrest and criminal case file data and documents electronically through JUSTIS, minimizing the dependency upon the manual delivery of hard copy documents. The project is expected to be completed during fiscal year 2018. In addition to the JUSTIS, Every Day Counts! Data Committee meets and obtains and analyzes aggregate data from the Office of the State Superintendent for Education, DC Public Schools, and the Public Charter School Board on in-seat attendance and truancy for each public school. CJCC also analyzes data from Child and Family Services Agency, Court Social Services Division, and the Office of the Attorney General with respect to truancy referrals. The EDC! Data Committee is in the process of identifying ways to expand its data collection to better position the District to identify and address factors that contribute to chronic absenteeism and truancy. Though they are great systems in place there are some barriers. Barriers to sharing juvenile justice data – Administrative Order 02-30 authorizes CJCC to access data on youth currently or previously in the juvenile justice system from other criminal justice agencies. However, in order to more comprehensively identify youth who are at-risk, it is important to obtain individual-level information regarding youth from public health and education agencies. This information is central to the previously referenced CJCC root cause analysis of youth involvement in the juvenile justice system. CJCC will engage in data sharing agreements with the education and public health agencies to access this information. CJCC, in partnership with education and health and human services partners, are engaging in dialogue to establish a means to more effective and efficient cross-system information sharing.

d. Formula Grants Program Staff

The Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) mission is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety; enhance the administration of justice, and create systems of care for crime victims, youth and their families in the District of Columbia. The

agency is led by Director Michelle M. Garcia. Serving as the Juvenile Justice Specialist for the District of Columbia is Bridgette Royster. Her primary responsibility is managing federal grants including the Title II Formula Grant, and the Prison Rape Elimination Act. In addition, she is charged with providing oversight of the compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, monitoring grant activities to ensure funds are used appropriately, facilitates the Group (SAG) management, works with the Compliance/DMC Coordinator, ensure compliance with reporting, writing grant applications, and monitoring grant activities. Other members of the OVSJG staff who support Title II efforts include, Michelle M. Garcia, Director, Traci Lewis, Administrative Officer, and Mary Abraham, Grants Management Specialist. The following Office of Justice Programs grants are administered by OVSJG: Crime Victim Assistance Grant (VOCA); Grants to Encourage Arrest and Prosecution (GTEAP); Edward Byrne – Justice Assistance Grant (JAG); Title II Formula Grant; Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Grant; Second Chance Act (SCA); Services Training Officers and Prosecution (STOP); Violence Against Women Formula Grant (VAWA); Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees; Vision 21 Innovation Grants: Enhancing and Transforming Services for Victims of Crime Strategic Planning; Vision 21: Victim Legal Assistance Network Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT). Funding will not cause the displacement of any currently employed employee, or impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, nor be inconsistent with the terms of the collective bargaining agreement. Grant managers will ensure that funds are used to supplement and increase (not supplant) services. Funds are not intended to replace nonfederal funds.

Staffing Plan

Director —Michelle Garcia

Funding: \$0 from Title II Formula (10% time)

- Director Garcia provides leadership and coordination of District funded programs that serve crime victims, prevent crime, and improves the administration of justice for victims and offenders; and
- Supervises Juvenile Justice Specialist.

Juvenile Justice Specialist —Bridgette Royster

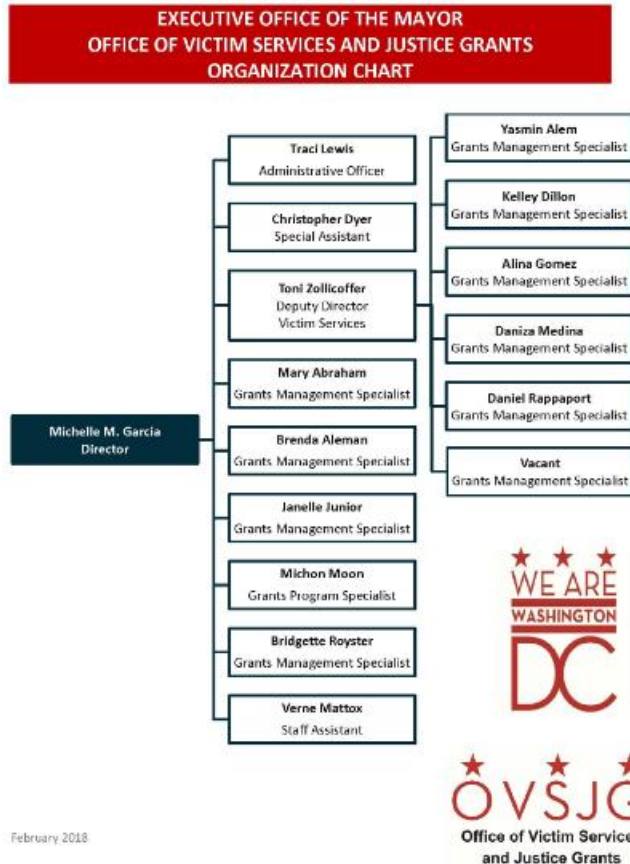
Funding: 70% (local funding), 30% Federal (Title II Formula grant) (100% time) (Match \$35,122)

- Responsible for submitting the 3-Year application;
- Monitors the programmatic and financial responsibilities of the grant;
- Works with the DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor, and ensures compliance of federal funding;
- Serves as a liaison for the State Advisory Group;
- Completes required DOJ reports.
- Manages Paul Coverdell Forensic Science and Prison Rape Elimination Act grants.

DMC and Compliance Monitor— TBA (position became vacant April 2018), Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

Funding: 13% (local funding), 87% Federal (Title II grant) (90% time). OVSJG sub awarded CJCC Title II funding. A portion of the award is used for his/her (position will be filled by June 2018) salary.

- Providing support to data collection, manuals, and reports.
- Implement the monitoring plan that includes all facilities within the District that detain juveniles; ensure that all of these facilities are in compliance; and provide training, technical assistance, and accountability measures as needed to address outstanding issues and concerns.



4. Plans for Compliance

Plan submitted on April 2, 2018

5. Additional Requirements

Refer to “Appendix I-District of Columbia” in the attached document.

1. Intergovernmental Review
2. Disclosure of Pending Application
3. Waiver Requirement for Pass-Through

4. Lobbying Activities
5. Disclosure of High Risk
6. SAG Mayor Order
7. Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants Mayor Order
8. Waiver Letter
9. Contact Information for States and Territories
10. Needs Analysis
11. RRI Data
10. State Plan Requirements
11. Budget
12. Abstract
13. Financial Management and System of Internal Control Questionnaire
14. Narrative

6. Performance Measures

Successful sub-recipients are required to collect and report on data for mandatory performance measures on a quarterly basis. Data collected is submitted through Zoomgrants. Zoomgrants serves as OVSJG's online grants management system. Data is used to report in the Data Reporting Tool (DCTAT) on an annual basis. In addition, OVSJG collects information on performance measures related to the District's program-specific areas and relays it to the DC Council for programmatic and financial hearings. Sub-recipients are provided several technical assistance sessions on throughout the year. The Juvenile Justice Specialist, Bridgette Royster will

coordinate with each sub-recipient to ensure timely submission of data. OVSJG staff is also responsible for monitoring performance measures during annual site visits.