

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
JUSTICE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION**



Title II Formula Grant Program  
Application number: 2011-50620-DC-JF

**PROGRAM NARRATIVE**

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**1. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

No change.

**2. ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS**

**A. Analysis of Juvenile Crimes**

See Attachment A– Juvenile Crimes Data 2008-2009.

**B. State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements**

No updates.

**3. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST THREE CORE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JJDP ACT AND THE STATE'S COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN**

**A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO).**

For the fourth straight year, the District has achieved full compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The credit for this success is attributed to the District's juvenile justice stakeholders including the Family Court, Office of the Attorney General, Court Social Services, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, United States Marshall Service, Department of Corrections, and the Metropolitan Police Department.

In 2008, the District stakeholders worked closely with the DC Compliance Monitor to implement OJJDP's 2008 audit recommendations. To assist agencies in achieving compliance, the Compliance Monitor created an updated Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual including revised forms for facility inspections. New facilities that recently came online that hold juveniles pursuant to public authority were identified and incorporated into the monitoring universe. An annual classification certification form for the various types of facilities in the compliance monitoring universe was implemented and introduced to the facilities. The Compliance Monitor paid particular attention to eliminating the use of prohibited locking mechanisms in non-secure facilities, specifically padlocks on rooms big enough to detain children or staff against their will.

The District has experienced tremendous success in complying with the DSO core requirement. This can be seen by reference to our past rates of detention. Understanding that even with best practices in place, there are certain exceptional circumstances which may require securely holding a status offender, the federal law allows up to six youth to be detained in any year in order for the jurisdiction to still be in full compliance. The JJDP Act aims primarily to protect status offenders from the dangerous influences of incarceration with juvenile delinquents and adult prisoners. A status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if an adult committed it) or non-offender (such as a dependent or neglected child) cannot be held, with statutory exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities; nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time. The two primary status offender charges in the District are habitual truancy and habitual runaway. This population is very vulnerable and often the charges are symptoms of larger familial or socio-economic issues.

In 2006, there were 5 youth detained. In 2007, there were 5 youth. In 2008, there were 5 youth. In 2009, 6 youth were detained. Our five consecutive years of full compliance is a testament to the collaboration of juvenile justice stakeholders: the Family Court, OAG, CSS, DYRS, and MPD.

C Year	Youth Detained	Level of Compliance
2006	5	Full Compliance
2007	5	Full Compliance
2008	5	Full Compliance
2009	6	Full Compliance

Over 6.2 youth detained makes the District non-compliant but eligible for a finding of compliance if certain criteria are approved by OJJDP.

The JJDP Act provides that status offenders and non-offenders shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Violations for valid court orders are the exception to the rule. The District of Columbia realizes that secure detention is not the permanent solution for housing status offenders based on DC Code 16-2320(d). The purpose of this established law is to reduce the District's rate of institutionalization of status offenders.

Beginning in 2008, the District began planning programs to deal with status offenders. Then, the Compliance Monitor, in conjunction with the pertinent stakeholders, began examining exemplary model status offender programs and intends to implement them into the juvenile justice system. The first iteration of the initiative by the District's executive branch agencies involve stakeholders including: Justice Grants Administration, Child and Family Services Agency, Office of the City Administrator, Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Other agencies that came onboard shortly thereafter included the Department of Human Services and the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court and Court Social Services. The goal of the workgroup was to design a continuum of services with multiple points of entry that supports families and youth who are at risk of becoming truant, curfew violators, runaway or incorrigible by diverting them from the juvenile justice system. The vision was to shift status offenders from the juvenile justice system to the Department of Human Services to receive services. The attempt was to, at a minimum, eliminate the current use of secure detention in status offender cases, as status offender would neither appear before judges nor be in a position to violate court orders on status offender cases. The substantive evidence of the progress would result in the increase in functioning families, the decrease in the subsequent referrals to the juvenile justice system, the decrease in our runaway population and an increase in school attendance rates. The initiative employed a continuum of care which employs evidence-based and promising model to lead to this positive change. This came to fruition in 2010.

In 2010, the District of Columbia Department of Human Services was awarded a grant by JGA to support the continued implementation of the Parent & Adolescent Support Services (PASS) program. PASS opened its doors in October of 2010 to help youth and their families reduce the challenging behaviors referred to as "status offenses," which include truancy, curfew violations, running away, and disobedience. PASS engages families, community partners, and government agencies to cooperatively promote positive behaviors among participating youth and to prevent court-processing and detention of these youth by connecting the youth and their families to effective support services.

The long-term vision is that PASS will serve as a single point of entry where anyone—parents, caregivers, District agencies, and other community entities—can refer youth who are committing status offenses for intervention before they become involved in either the child welfare or juvenile justice systems. In the short-term, PASS has undertaken a pilot project in FY11 targeting a subset of District families whose youth are truant, violating curfew, running away, and/or disobeying their parents. Participating families may not have open child welfare or juvenile justice cases.

PASS developed the pilot project in cooperation with District agencies and community organizations, and receives referrals from the Child and Family Services Agency, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Office of the Attorney General/Court Social Services, DC Public Schools, and other sources (agencies, community organizations, and individuals) on a case-by-case basis. PASS has cooperative relationships with service-providing agencies and organizations such as the Department of Mental Health, the Addiction and Prevention Recovery Administration, Boys & Girls Town, Sasha Bruce, Catholic Charities, Family Ties, Mentors, Inc., and many others, to ensure that participating families receive the services they need. PASS also has access to JGA-funded programs targeting the same population of youth.

PASS staff, which includes a program manager, a licensed clinical social worker, a graduate level social worker, three case managers, and a staff assistant, provides intensive case management services to participating families. PASS completes a detailed initial assessment of the youth and family in order to determine service needs. Families voluntarily participate in the program and commit to engaging in the case-planning process, recommended services, monitoring and evaluation.

PASS recognizes that many of the youth's behaviors stem from family issues and thus targets the interventions to address the whole family. In particular, PASS utilizes intensive in-home services such as functional family therapy (FFT), multi-systemic therapy (MST), and Boystown's parenting program to give the family tools to improve internal functioning. PASS also utilizes mentoring services, parenting classes, educational advocacy, drug/alcohol treatment, after-school programming, and other approaches to alleviate the problematic behaviors.

PASS maintains cases for 3-6 months depending on the youth's and family's level of need, and the effectiveness of the services. Staff closely monitors the cases through regular face-to-face meetings with the families, close supervision of service implementation, and coordination of team meetings involving the family, providers, teachers, and others assisting with the family.

In order to launch the program in October 2010, PASS staff spent June-September creating the service model, coordinating with city agencies to finalize the referral processes, developing relationships with service providers, and creating program materials (everything from assessment tools to brochures to PASS policies and procedures to internal and external presentations). In addition, staff underwent an intensive 4-day training program called "Advancing Youth Development" through the Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation. PASS also oversaw completion of the Vera Institute of Justice's contract related to best practices research, data collection, and community resources.

PASS officially opened its doors for referrals on October 4, 2010. In the first three weeks of operation alone, PASS received more than 30 referrals. As of December 31, 2010, PASS has received 187 referrals for youth alleged to be exhibiting status offender behaviors (truancy, curfew violations, running away and disobedience).

## **B. PLAN FOR SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT OFFENDERS**

Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act provides that juveniles alleged to be, or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and/or non offenders shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime, or are awaiting trial on criminal charges, or with the part-time or full-time security staff (including management), or direct care staff of a jail or lockup of adults.

The District of Columbia Code § 16-2313(d) states “. . .no child under eighteen years of age may be detained in a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, unless transferred as provided in §16-2307. The appropriate official of a jail or other facility for the detention of adults shall inform the Superior Court immediately when a child under the age of eighteen years is received there (other than by transfer) and shall (1) deliver him to the Director of Social Services upon request, or (2) transfer him to a detention facility described in subsection (b)(3).” D.C. Code § 16-2307, transfer for criminal prosecution, provides the legal authority to transfer juveniles to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Superior Court, Criminal Division for prosecution as an adult. D.C. Code § 16-2313(e) provides that “A child sixteen years of age or older who is alleged to be delinquent and who is in detention, whose conduct constitutes a menace to other children, and who cannot be controlled, may on order of the Division be transferred to a place of detention for adults, *but shall be kept separate from adults*” (emphasis added).

Alleged and adjudicated delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup, or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders. There were no violations of sight and sound separation in 2009.

Under the separation core requirement, because all youth are processed at the juvenile detention center, there is no possibility of interaction with adult inmates. Processing youth at the juvenile detention center also eliminates co-mingling of youth and adults at local MPD lockups. Although there is no sight and sound separation requirement in an adult jail where youth charged as adults are held, the DC Department of Corrections has proactively implemented sight and sound separation for youth charged as adults. As a result, youth are placed in their own self-contained cell-block eliminating most contact with the general population.

## **C. PLAN FOR REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS**

Section 223(a)(13), provides that no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockups for adults. As previously discussed, D.C. Code § 2313 prohibits the detention of any child in an adult jail or facility where adults are detained, unless the juvenile is transferred for prosecution under § 16-2307. While the JJDP Act provides for a 6-hour removal exception, the District does not use this exception since the Metropolitan Police Department process arrested juveniles solely at the Youth Processing Center. The Metropolitan Police Department Juvenile Processing Unit is the exclusive site to process arrested juveniles in the District and all police departments transport youth to the Youth Services Center for processing.

As a general rule, juveniles (individuals who may be subject to the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court based on age and offense limitations established by state law) cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails and lockups. DC was not in violation of this requirement in 2009.

While the JJDP Act provides for a 6-hour removal exception, the District does not use this exception since the MPD only processes arrested juveniles at the Youth Processing Center which is located at the juvenile detention facility. MPD's Juvenile Processing Unit is the sole place to process arrested juveniles in the District and all police departments (federal and local) transport youth to the Youth Services Center for processing. Because the juveniles are processed at the juvenile detention facility, the District does not have any jail removal violations. This is another example of a best practice employed in the District to eliminate potential violations of the jail removal core requirement.

#### **D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements for the JJDP Act**

##### **(1) Policy and Procedures**

See Attachment B - Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures.

##### **(2) Monitoring Authority**

The District of Columbia Mayor's Office, has designated the Justice Grants Administration (JGA) as the sole authority for implementing the provisions of the JJDP Act. Mayor's Order 2010-43, dated March 8, 2010. JGA is also the state administrative agency for Formula Grants funds. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was awarded a grant to fund a juvenile justice compliance monitor who works collaboratively with JGA's Juvenile Justice Specialist, to assess the District's level of compliance with the JJDP Act by collecting and data and providing on-site technical assistance and support for youth facilities.

See Attachment C – Mayor's Order 2010-43.

##### **(3) Monitoring Timeline**

The Monitoring Timeline is in the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual from pages 3 to 21.

##### **(4) Violation Procedures**

###### **A. Violations**

To participate in the JJDP Act and receive Formula Grants, the District is required to meet specific mandates outlined/detained in the JJDP Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: Juvenile status offenders are not to be placed in a secure detention facility, except in instances where the juvenile violates a valid court order.
- Sight and Sound Separation: If juveniles are held in a facility also used for the confinement of adults, there must be total sight and sound separation between the juveniles and adults held in the facility.
- Jail Removal: No juvenile is to be detained or confined in a jail or lock up for adults, unless transferred to adult court for the commission of a felony.
- Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact: The issue of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system must be thoroughly analyzed and strategies must be

developed to reduce the overrepresentation to ensure that all juveniles are being treated equally and fairly under the law.

## **B. Inspection, Investigating and Reporting Compliance Violations**

The Compliance Monitor receives annual admissions reports for the juvenile correctional and detention facilities. Every detained juvenile charged with a status offense, or where there is insufficient information to determine the youth's charge, is noted as a presumptive violation of the JJDP Act. The compliance monitor then launches an investigation into each youth noted as a presumptive violation. This investigation entails the use of data from the Metropolitan Police Department, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, and the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, Family Court. Results of the investigation are maintained in a database which tracks the name, age, date of birth, sex, race, instant offense, time and date of admission into secure detention, the social file number, the date of the initial hearing, the date a valid court order was issued, the pending Persons in Need of Supervision, Delinquent, Inter-State Compact, or Abuse and Neglect jackets case number (if applicable), the date of admission and release to Youth Services Center, and the length of stay in secure detention.

The Compliance Monitor collects the necessary information from the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court as the most precise and accurate data about the reasons for detention. A print out of the juvenile's relevant case information is filed and documented to substantiate the results of the investigation. From the Family Court juvenile records, the Compliance Monitor creates Valid Court Order Checklists for each status offender. The valid court order checklist determines if the presumptive violation was in fact a violation or an exception to the deinstitutionalization core requirement as a juvenile detained for violation of a valid court order. The additional review of court data to cross reference the information reported by the Metropolitan Police Department Juvenile Processing Unit at the Youth Services Center and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services ensures that only true violations are recorded. The District's current method of investigation employs no sampling techniques but requires 100% verification of valid court order exceptions.

The compliance monitor maintains a high level of surveillance and depending on the type of violation, provides technical assistance to prevent further violations. The compliance monitor develops recommendations for further action as necessary. The compliance monitor, through our SAG, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, has access to representatives from the juvenile justice stakeholders in that forum such as the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Court Social Services, and the Metropolitan Police Department. These stakeholders create policy and can implement and enforce plans relevant to violations of the JJDP Act.

### **(5) Barriers and Strategies**

There are no actual barriers to maintaining the District's monitoring system. The real barrier has not been our system of monitoring for compliance, but rather, in prior years, an ability to focus resources aimed at dealing with our status offender population. The Parent & Adolescent Support Services pilot program was introduced in an effort to address this issue.

It should be recognized that secure detention is the most drastic response for status offenders. Through the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, the District has made tremendous strides implementing a multi-agency collaborative continuum of care for delinquent youth. Alternatives to secure detention are

necessary, as well as specialized programming specifically for status offenders. Full implementation of a continuum of care for status offenders furthers the goals of the JJDP Act and is consistent with full compliance with DSO.

#### **(6) Definition of Terms**

The District of Columbia has adopted federal definitions of key compliance monitoring terms under the JJDP Act and regulations. See Pages 21 through 23 of the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual.

#### **(7) Identification of the Monitoring Universe**

Identification of the monitoring universe is discussed in the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual at Pages 4-5.

#### **(8) Classification of Monitoring Universe**

Classification of the monitoring universe is discussed in the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual at Pages 5-12.

#### **(9) Inspection of Facilities**

Inspection of facilities in the monitoring universe is discussed in the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual at Pages 13-18.

#### **(10) Data Collection and Verification**

Compliance Monitoring data collection and verification is discussed in the Compliance Monitoring Policies & Procedures Manual at Pages 18-21.

### **4. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)**

#### **A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets**

See Attachment #2 – Statewide Relative Rate.

#### **B. DMC Data Discussion**

The DMC Plan is attached and discusses the history of the two-prong approach to DMC reduction in the District, namely, JDAI and the DC Model Court's DMR Collaborative effort assisted by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

See Attachment D – 2010 DMC Compliance Plan.

### **5. COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS**

No updates.



## **6. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN**

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services are currently working on an emergency plan specific to sheltering in place and relocating juveniles to an alternate location. The plan is in draft form. In the meantime, you can access the District Response Plan at the following link:

<http://www.hsema.dc.gov/dcema/cwp/view,a,1226,Q,609430,dcemaNav,%7C31810%7C.asp>.

## **7. COLLECTING AND SHARING JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION**

The Expanding Access to Juvenile Records Amendment Act of 2010 was passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor and became law on March 11, 2010. Among other changes to the District's juvenile confidentiality provisions the new law made the following changes (and retained previous Code provisions) which will aid the flow of information between government and private agencies:

- Amend D.C. Code § 2-1515.06 to authorize the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to obtain records pertaining to youth in the custody of DYRS, other than juvenile case records and juvenile social records for the purpose of investigating a crime allegedly involving a youth in DYRS' custody. (The information remains confidential in MPD's hands pursuant to § 16-2333 - the law enforcement records confidentiality provision);
- Continues to allow public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment or having custody of the child, if supervision, treatment, or custody is under order to view relevant juvenile court records;
- Continues to allow authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools access to juvenile court, social, and law enforcement records for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Family Court, or their families;
- Amends D.C. Code §§ 16-2331 and 16-2333 to permit a newly created Juvenile Ascendance Review committee access to juvenile court and law enforcement records to examine circumstances and events surrounding any homicide, assault with intent to kill, and assault with a deadly weapon committed in the District by or to a juvenile who is in abscondance;
- Amends D.C. Code § 16-2332 to permit health and human services information contained within juvenile social records to be divulged, for among other things, to establish a youth's eligibility for treatment, services, benefits, support, and assistance and to coordinate those services.
- Establishes D.C. Code § 16-2333.01 which permits disclosures of limited types of confidential juvenile information by an official of the Family Court, DYRS, and MPD of otherwise confidential juvenile information if:
  - (1) In the professional judgment of the official, disclosing the information will assist in the protection, welfare, treatment, or rehabilitation of the juvenile;
  - (2) A professional relationship exists between the official and the juvenile; and
  - (3) The general nature of the disclosure, and rationale for making the disclosure, is approved by the official's supervisor or agency director; and
  - (4) This information is disclosed only to a principal, teacher, or counselor at a school that the juvenile attends or has attended or a mental health professional. Such disclosed information remains confidential.

## **8. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM/PROGRAM NARRATIVE**

### ***PROGRAM AREA #19—JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS***

**PROBLEM STATEMENT:** The District of Columbia, despite its small size, has a complex juvenile justice system with multiple local and federal agency partners. This complexity as well as the pressure for most agencies to focus on building their own data collection and reporting capacity has left the District without a shared way to report and share aggregate and individual level data as well as a common framework for evaluating the effectiveness of programmatic efforts and reform initiatives.

**GOAL:** Improve the capacity of the District’s juvenile justice system to collect, analyze, and share data that will help all stakeholders to understand and report on system level trends and the outcomes of agency-specific and system-wide service programs and reform initiatives.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To develop a shared, transparent system for all stakeholders to obtain a real-time, comprehensive data-picture of the juvenile justice system from arrest through disposition; evaluate trends on a monthly and yearly basis; and to use this data to assess and measure the impact of reform initiatives

#### **ACTIVITIES:**

- Engage in a collaborative process to identify and define a set of aggregate juvenile justice system and program outcome data indicators that would be useful for all stakeholders to capture and share.
- Assess the capacity of the appropriate agencies to accurately collect and report this data to a central entity on a regular basis, and support these agencies to build their data capacity if necessary.
- Develop an information sharing process for all agencies to report data to a central entity on a regular basis, and provide all stakeholders with a clear sense of who the data will be shared with and how it will be used
- Determine who would be responsible for the data reporting, both centrally and for each reporting agency, and identify a structure for the data reporting, compilation and sharing.
- Produce monthly juvenile justice data indicators and share with all stakeholders.
- Consider producing a juvenile justice annual report for the District or a similar reporting structure for sharing program outcome level data across agencies and stakeholders.

#### **OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES:**

- FG funds awarded (for JJ system improvement)
- Additional JGA/optional measures:
  - Number of meetings held
  - Number of stakeholders participating in the development and implementation process

#### **OUTCOME PERFORMANCE MEASURES:**

- Average length of time between initial court appearance and disposition
- Additional JGA/optional measures:
  - Plan and process identified and codified for aggregate systems level and/or program outcome level data collection, reporting, and sharing
  - Aggregate data and/or program outcome data collected, analyzed, and shared across all juvenile justice stakeholders on a consistent basis

**BUDGET:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds</b>	<b>State/Local Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	\$410,000	0	\$410,000

**PROGRAM AREA #6: COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

**PROBLEM STATEMENT** The District Of Columbia is committed to ensuring that it is in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and requires resources to support the development and implementation of a year-round monitoring of all facilities in the District that detain juveniles to ensure this compliance.

**GOAL:** Maintain compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates, the Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups, and the reduction of Disproportionate Minority Confinement.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To 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:**

- 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

**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
- Additional JGA/optional measures

- Number and percentage of program staff with increased knowledge of and that implement best practices around the core compliance program area.

**BUDGET:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds</b>	<b>State/Local Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
2009	\$90,000	0	\$90,000
2010	\$90,000	0	\$90,000
2011	\$110,000	0	\$110,000

***PROGRAM AREA # 23: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION***

**PROBLEM STATEMENT:** The planning and administration of the Formula Grant Program of Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in the District of Columbia is accomplished by the District’s Justice Grants Administration (JGA), under the Executive Office of the Mayor. JGA requires planning and administration resources to carry out multiple functions related to this grant as described in the activities below.

**GOAL:** To improve the juvenile justice system through coordination, strategic resource allocation, technical assistance, and collaborative planning.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Provide administrative and programmatic leadership for using the formula grant funds to impact key challenges facing the District’s juvenile justice system.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- 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.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** 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.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- JGA 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 JGA/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

**OUTCOME PERFORMANCE MEASURES:**

- Average time from receipt of sub-grant application to date of award
- Additional JGA/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 JGA program monitoring and external evaluations.
- Percentage of grantee request for funds audited and processed within 15 days.

**BUDGET:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds</b>	<b>State/Local Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
2009	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$120,000
2010	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$120,000
2011	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$120,000

***PROGRAM AREA #31- STATE ADVISORY GROUP ALLOCATION***

**PROBLEM STATEMENT:** 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 Justice Grants Administration and other policymakers regarding challenges and needed improvements to the juvenile justice system and service provision for at-risk youth.

**GOAL:** 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.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** 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; 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
- Support travel and training costs of members to attend meetings, conferences, and support peer learning opportunities.
- Support technical assistance around the District’s three year plan, annual report, compliance monitoring, and other special initiatives.

**OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES:**

- Number of JJAG committee meetings held

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- 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 JGA/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 JGA/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

**BUDGET:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds</b>	<b>State/Local Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
2009	\$30,000	0	\$30,000
2010	\$30,000	0	\$30,000
2011	\$20,000	0	\$20,000

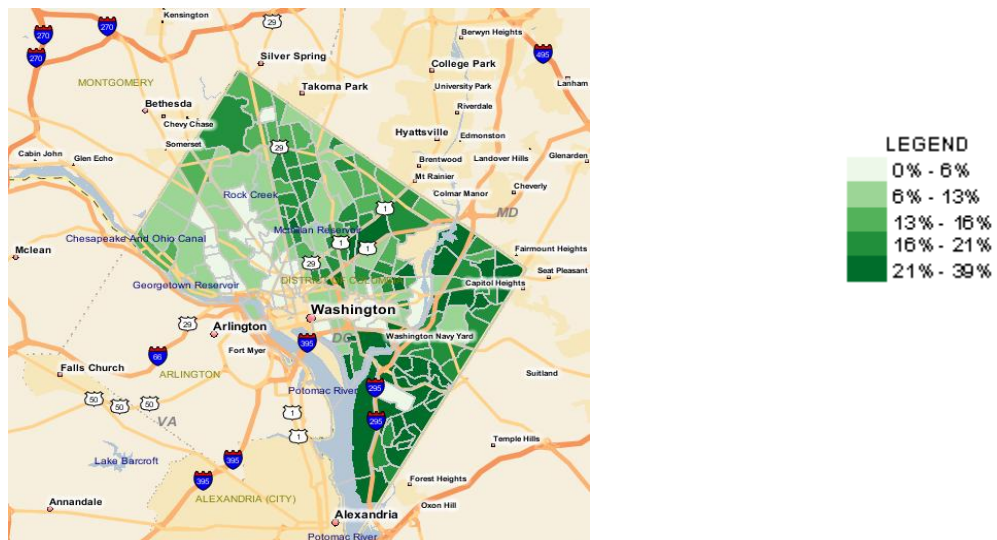
## 9. SMART

See Attachment E - SMART Report – DC All Indicators.

The below information is data collected from OJJDP's Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography (SMART) system. This SMART system does not provide the most recent data or information to validate the problem.

### **% of Population 5 to 17 Years, 2000**

This map shows the percentage of population, ages 5 – 17, based on the 2000 Census data.



### County Community Disadvantage Index

Communities can be described using a variety of indicators. One index known as "community disadvantage" is commonly used by social scientists to summarize the general socio-economic conditions of an area. This index has been shown in prior research to be a key correlate of the risk for violence. Because it is a combination of several measures gathered from the decennial census, it is generally considered to be a more reliable indication of disadvantage than any single indicator used by itself. The CDI combines three census tract measures that were weighted on the basis of the factor analysis: the percent of persons living below the federally defined poverty line, the percent of persons receiving public assistance, and the percent of families with minor children that are female-headed. This map shows census tracts and the CDI.





### Community Disadvantage Index, OJJDP Grants

This map depicts the relationship between census tracts, the CDI, and OJJDP grants.



### OJJDP Grants

This map provides a visual reference of where OJJDP Grants are located within your state. The OJJDP Grants within the SMART system allow users to identify current funding by geographic location.



**10. SAG MEMBERSHIP**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Represents</b>	<b>Date of Appointment</b>	<b>Full-time Gov't</b>	<b>Company/Agency</b>
<b>1</b>	Chelsey Rodgers, Chair	D	March 2010	Y*	Community
<b>2</b>	Commander Jennifer Greene	B	January 2011	Y	Metropolitan Police Department
<b>3</b>	David Rosenthal	B	September 2001	Y	Office of the Attorney General
<b>4</b>	Terri Odom	C	October 2007	Y	Court Social Services
<b>5</b>	Michael Smith	D	August 2010	N	Community
<b>6</b>	Shanel Anthony	A	September 2008	Y	ANC
<b>7</b>	James Berry	B	April 2009	N	Public Defender's Service
<b>8</b>	Lauren Goodman	D	October 2009	N	Bingham McCutchen
<b>9</b>	Kim Morton	D	September 2009	Y	US Department of Education Office of Communications and Outreach
<b>10</b>	Lashelle Franklin	D	May 2009	N	Lotus Institute of Law/PMCS

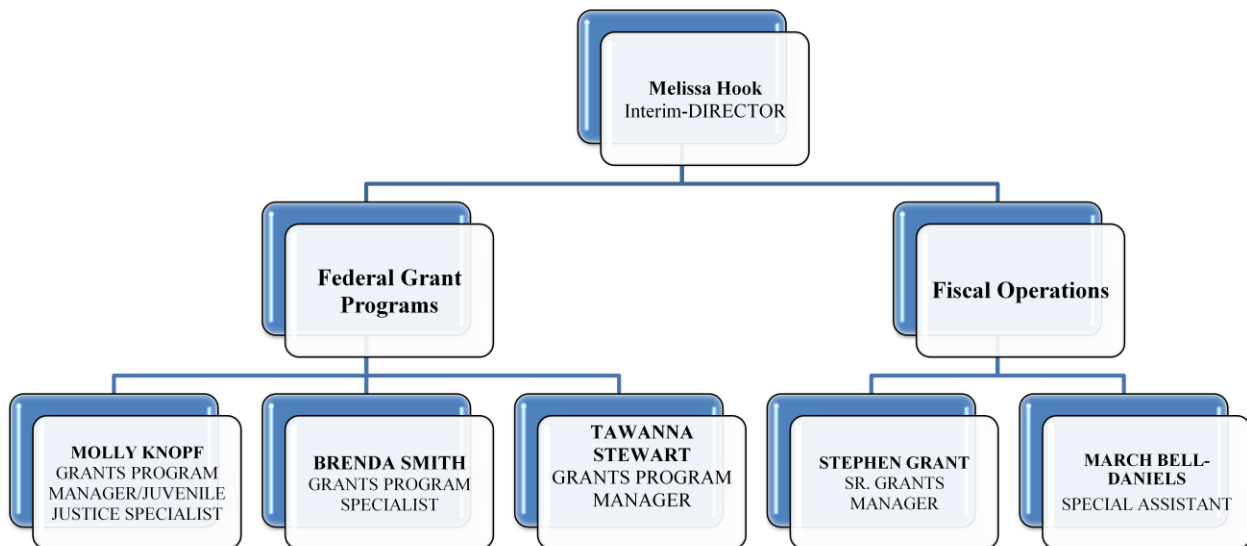
- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose government
- B. Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned 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

\*Chelsey Rodgers recently acquired a job with the Federal Government and is submitting her resignation as Chair.

The District of Columbia has recently elected a new mayor and subsequently, the JJAG is undergoing the nomination and approval process for new members. This roster will be updated as the nominations go forward. There are several participants who are awaiting the confirmation/swearing in process as members.

**11. FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM STAFF**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
JUSTICE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION  
ORGANIZATION CHART  
Effective 3/15/11



*Formula Grants Program Staff*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>State Match</b>	<b>% of Time Devoted</b>
Molly Knopf	Program Manager	JRL	0%	11%
		JABG	10%	15%
		Byrne/JAG	0%	11%
		Title II	10%	59%
		Title V	50%	4%
Brenda Smith	Program Manager	Coverdell	10%	24%
		EUDL	0%	13%
Tawana Stewart	Program Manager	Byrne/JAG	0%	35%
		Recovery Act - JAG	0%	58%
Melissa Hook	Director	Overlay		
Stephen Grant	Grants Management Specialist	Overlay		
March Bell-Daniels	Sr. Budget Analyst	Overlay		

**12. BUDGET AND BUDGET NARRATIVE**

See Attachment #3.