

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



**OJJDP FY 2012 Title II Formula Grants Program
2011-2014 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice State Plan**

1. Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)

See OJP GMS attachment

The District of Columbia's allocation for OJJDP FY 2012 Title II Formula Grants Program is \$400,000 with 10% administrative costs.

Personnel (P&A)	\$ 40,000	(10% administrative cost for JJ Specialist)
SAG Allocation	\$ 30,000	

Contracts	\$109,000	(Compliance Monitor)
	\$221,000	(Sub-awards)

Total Federal Funds \$400,000.00

Match \$ 40,000.00 (in-kind or cash relevant to P&A Federal funds)

Total Project Cost \$440,000.00

2. Program Narrative (Attachment 1)

a. Project Abstract

The Office of Justice Grants Administration (JGA) is the District of Columbia's State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grant Programs (OJJDP)¹. JGA in collaboration with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), the State Advisory Group (SAG) as required by the OJJDP Act, requests \$400,000 to focus on the following Title II Formula Grants Purpose Areas in the District: (6) Compliance Monitoring; (9) Delinquency Prevention; (10) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC); (23) Planning and Administration (SAA/JGA allocation); (27) School Programs/Truancy Prevention; and (31) State Advisory Group allocation in the District i.e., Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) in DC.

The District of Columbia ("District") is considered a waiver-eligible jurisdiction in the absence of local units of governments². A portion of the program funds will be utilized to prioritize compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act by funding a Compliance Monitor position at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). Remaining funds will be used to focus on District wide services to address (9) Delinquency Prevention, and (27) School Programs/Truancy Prevention purpose areas. JGA will sub-award \$330,000 to eligible organizations District-wide, and retain \$70,000 for Planning and Administration, and SAG allocation.

In response to the FY 2012 Title II Program solicitation, JGA in partnership with stakeholders will develop and strengthen preventive services designed to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system. Funds will be used to support best practices efforts

¹ See attached Executive Order.

² See attached waiver letter.

targeted to prevent delinquency and reduce truancy. JGA will submit performance measurements as required by the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT).

b. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The District’s 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 distinct purpose with respect to public safety, rehabilitation and restitution and is primarily organized within two different clusters of the Executive Branch, with oversight provided by the Office of Deputy Mayors, and the Judicial Branch³.

MPD is responsible for juvenile arrests and maintaining public order. DCSC is responsible for charging adjudicated juveniles for violations of the criminal law consistent with the city’s juvenile code, other statutes and rules, and the Constitution of the United States. OAG prosecutes juveniles for violations of the criminal law and for status offenses. PDS and private attorneys represent juvenile respondents who are financially incapable of retaining counsel. CSS is responsible for initial juvenile intake through probation and supervision of youth. DYRS is responsible for operating pretrial detention facilities, commitment and aftercare services⁴.

The organizational chart depicts the systems-level collaboration needed to operationalize a seamless juvenile justice system process. In addition to government agencies, there are also number of community and faith based organization that exist across the District to provide community-based services for youth at risk of entering, and those diverted from, the formal

³ See attached DC’s Executive Branch organizational chart.

⁴ DYRS Annual Performance Report (March 2012) & CJCC Juvenile Justice System flow charts.

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, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group(JJAG), the SAG in the District.

c. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs.

Demographics

In December 2011, the DC Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation(CYITC) conducted a youth needs assessment with the intent to provide valuable data for planning for youth services and to deepen stakeholder's knowledge of youth related issues.⁵ A summary of selected youth indicators related to juvenile delinquency prevention is provided in the document and is consistent with the goals of the 2011-2014 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice State Plan. The total population of the District of Columbia (DC) was 601,723 (U.S. Census 2010). Majority of the population of DC is African-American (50.7%), with the remaining White (38.5%). Over 9.1% of the population identifies as having Hispanic or Latino origin and 3.5% as Asians. About 21% of the population of DC is 19 years or younger. The median age in DC is 33.8 years. About 57% of children in the city come from single-parent families and 26% live in poverty. 41% of DC children live in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment. Of the eight Wards in the District, Ward 8 has the largest percentage of children, at 30% .

According to the youth needs assessment report, the District's youth have high rates of poor health indicators such as development of asthma due to exposure to dust and second hand

⁵ DC Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation (December 2011) *Needs and Assets Assessment of Washington, DC Youth (December 2011)*

smoke; obesity; mental health problems or developmental delays; teen pregnancy; HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, and lack of access to health care. The juvenile population is highest in Wards 4, 7, and 8 (AECF Kids Count 2010)⁶. According to DC Kids Count (February 2012), DC has one of the widest racial school achievement gaps. 14.2% of the District residents over the age of 5 speak a language other than English at home (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011). The District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) reported 107 different home languages represented by youth enrollment in 2009. Blacks and Hispanic children progress unevenly in state and national test compared to their white counterparts. Economic status in the District's Wards is stratified, and therefore, youth who attend schools in Wards 7& 8 have lower test scores compared to youth who attend the remaining six Wards.

Juvenile Crime Trends

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), through its Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), researched the District's 2008-2010 juvenile justice contact points⁷. District's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is responsible for apprehending and charging adult and juvenile criminals within the District. The top 5 causes of juvenile arrests that occurred during last 5 years are tracked at the District level. According to the MPD 2010 reports, there is a slight increase in juvenile arrests made from 2008 compared to 2010 with the highest arrest in 2009. The increase in female arrest compared to male is remarkable and noted in order to make modifications to future program requirements targeted for females in the District.

www.mpd.dc.gov

⁶ Kids Count online database www.aecf.org.

⁷ See attached juvenile justice contact points analysis by CJCC.

Gender	2008	2009	2010
Male	3082	3290	3030
Female	566	676	626
Unknown	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	3648	3966	3656

Offense Description	2008	2009	2010	2012
Other Misdemeanor	1,053	1,282	1,578	10
Assault Simple in Menacing Manner	352	470	343	453
Other Felony Offense	409	386	341	13
Unknown	0	0	75	984
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	217	172	113	66

The District experienced a seven percent decline in overall crime compared to 2009. There were 131 homicides in 2010 with increase in the number of juveniles detained. The number of arrests related to non-aggressive assaults, thefts and stolen property is on the rise. The District is divided into 7 police districts and 8 police service areas (PSAs), a total of 46 PSAs.

According to the youth needs assessment report, school bullying and violence remains a problem in the District. Students who are victims of bullying or violence often experience decreased academic achievement, including lower grade point averages (GPAs), standardized test scores and school participation, and are more likely to skip or drop out of school. Students were more likely to skip school because they felt unsafe on school premises.

Education

The truancy rate for the 2010 academic year was 20% with DCPS students being truant for 15 days or more. Studies indicate that youth who have low education and skill levels are more likely to live in poverty, receive government assistance longer, and become involved in crime through the years of youth development and in to adulthood. Lack of effective prevention and intervention programs lead to long-term juvenile delinquency involvement, poor academic performance, and truancy.

State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) serves as an advisory board to Mayor Vincent Gray on funding juvenile justice priorities with OJJDP funds, and is responsible for developing the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Three-Year Plan per the OJJDP Act. From January through March 2012, JGA in partnership with the JJAG conducted a strategic planning process to identify funding priorities for the District's Title II and JABG grant programs. The JJAG reviewed juvenile crime trends, discussed needs and service gaps in the juvenile justice system with membership to include community based, governmental and youth representatives. The JJAG, during a formal meeting, invited youth members to discuss challenges for in-school and out-of-school youth. Youth specifically proposed more independent living programs to be provided for disconnected older youth. In addition, JGA also conducted a two-half day work group sessions with juvenile justice stakeholders from public/community-based and governmental entities. Stakeholders collectively highlighted the complex challenges as it relates to service gaps in the juvenile justice system. They are:

1. Shortage of anti-truancy programs,

2. Lack of alternatives to school suspension/expulsion programs,
3. Shortage of mental health screenings and preventive services for families,
4. Lack of training in mental health services for law enforcement and court personnel,
5. Shortage in resources related to pre-release and post-release for youth (reentry) especially with housing/independent living and employment services for court supervised youth, and
6. Lack of information sharing among agencies to provide a seamless case management plans for delinquent youth.

Based on availability of 2012 DC's OJJDP allocation, which is much lower for 2012 compared to previous years, the JJAG decided to impact purpose areas 9 and 27 by sub-awarding grants to address delinquency prevention and truancy under the Title II 3-year plan 2011-2014 process. The Title II focus areas are intended to supplement other consolidated funding issued through JGA such as the EUDL, Title V, Project Safe Neighborhood and Bryne Funds (JAG). Accordingly in April 2012, JGA released a consolidated Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for qualified governmental and non-governmental entities to submit applications specifically to address Title II purpose areas identified by the JJAG. JJAG will continuously be involved in monitoring activities and tracking outcomes of Title II funded programs based on OJJDP's core performance measures matrix (DCTAT). The Juvenile Justice Specialist housed at JGA will provide monthly/quarterly report on progress of service providers.

The JJAG proposed to address issues by

1. Partnering with the citywide strategic framework and collaborative efforts to address truancy in the District. The juvenile justice system needs access to a continuum of

support services that are designed to achieve system goals and behavior modification to impact early prevention efforts.

2. Developing services that incorporate best practices in the design, development and implementation of delinquency prevention programs. The overall goal is to fund programs designed to address risk/protective factors not only for the youth but also their families and communities. The types of services include responses to mental health and treatment services, academic achievement programs, behavior modification, and family involvement programs.

Current JJAG efforts are based on the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's (CJCC) Juvenile Justice Workgroup (JJW) findings on Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). In 2004, the "workgroup identified one of the precursors for juveniles entering the juvenile justice system was poor school performance.⁸" Subsequently, the Workgroup sought support from the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) on strategies and techniques that could be incorporated to break this cycle. The Presiding Judge of the Family Court (Judge Bush) also a JJAG member convened a citywide Truancy Taskforce, a multi-agency group dedicated to the prevention of truancy among elementary school population. Based on successes at the early points of academic instructions, the taskforce focused on truancy prevention efforts for middle school students. In Spring 2011, the Truancy Taskforce implemented the following four initiatives: (1) the Case Management Initiative; (2) the Byer Truancy Intervention Program; (3) a citywide truancy media campaign and (4) Safe Passage walk-throughs. A Memorandum of

⁸ 2011 Juvenile Justice Summit report on Truancy Prevention.

Agreement (MOA) has been established between human services, education and public safety agencies to allow information sharing⁹.

Over the next three years, JJAG will be well informed on availability of current resources, gaps in services, and policies required to assist the District with truancy issues. JJAG funding will support to expand the city-wide efforts as well as support community based organizations to meet the needs of in-school and out-of-school youth. Other components that will guide continuum of services are the basic principles grounded in the Positive Youth Development (PYD) framework, with emphasis on youth assets to address six core domains of work, education, relationships, community, creativity and health. The Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) program serves families of youth who are committing status offenses. Status offenses include truancy, running away, curfew violations, and extreme disobedience, among other behaviors that are illegal for young people under the age of 18. PASS works with families and service providers to reduce these challenging behaviors before child welfare and/or juvenile justice intervention is needed. The list of responses solicited as part of the Consolidated RFA 2013-01 issued by JGA in April 2012 will provide insight of how communities are planning to address truancy. JGA expects to conduct a meta-analysis evaluation of the District's successful applicants based on best practices to encourage expansion of innovative programs.

d. Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's Compliance Monitoring Plan.

The attached Compliance Monitoring Plan describes the District's methods to monitor compliance of the JJDP Act of 2002¹⁰. The requirements of the JJDP Act are implicated in any

⁹ See attached report on progress of four truancy initiatives.

¹⁰ See Attachment 1a.

situation where juveniles are securely detained or confined. The Compliance Monitor housed at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), an independent agency, is responsible for evaluating secure institutions to ensure that the core requirements of the JJDP Act are met. The District is required to have a written plan which provides for an adequate system of monitoring secure and non-secure facilities. Non-compliance with any of the four core requirements result in a reduction of the funds awarded to the state. The District is 100% compliant with all 4 core requirements per OJDDP.

1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): 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.
2. Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Separation): 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.
3. Adult Jail and Lockup Removal (Jail Removal): As a general rule, juveniles (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, and
4. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the

disproportionate number of juvenile number of minority groups who come into contact with juvenile justice system.

See Attached Compliance Monitoring Plan (Attachment 1a) with description of the monitoring activities, monitoring universe, challenges and recommendations.

e. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement : Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets – Relative Rate Index (RRI)

See attachment 2.

DMC requirement requires an examination and intervention of disproportionate minority representation in all contact points of the juvenile justice system. States must institute multipronged and comprehensive DMC reduction efforts to include prevention and system improvement efforts. OJJDP's DMC reduction is heavily focused on the RRI. JGA entered data into the Web-based DMC Data Entry System which includes recent citywide data (2010). The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), CJCC, provided an analysis of the rate of contact for juveniles with the juvenile justice system. DMC in the District is particularly a perplexing concept. In other jurisdictions, minorities may make up a smaller percentage of the total population but represent increasing percentages at points of contact in the juvenile justice system. It is easier to analyze a system with results that are clearly indicative of minorities being disproportionately arrested or detailed when compared to the Caucasian population (when majority). In reviewing juvenile crime data and calculating Relative Rate Index (RRI), it is obvious that the District's youth of color far outweigh the Caucasian population. Few white youth penetrate the District's juvenile justice system that the RRI is not established for point of contact beyond the referral to juvenile court. In the past years, 100% of the youth in secure detention in the District were

minorities. Thus the District maintains efforts to reduce detained and confined populations to benefit youth of color. There are currently two major efforts in DMC which the JJAG is principally involved in and continues to support in this three year plan. The first is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The second is the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court's Disproportionate Representation of Minorities Committee (DRM). RRI spreadsheet and DMC plans are provided in Attachment 2. As stated earlier, District has made progress in developing services such as Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) as a result of DMC inquiry to address early points of contacts in the juvenile justice system. The PASS is in its infancy stage and its impact is to be realized with future evaluations.

The DRM Collaborative has identified 2012 goals and they include:

1. Placing the collected data on to the decisions points so the District can follow youth through the system and understand what is happening by race, ethnicity and gender,
2. Convene a retreat to update and evaluate progress on cross-agency SMART goals, and
3. Evaluate the efficacy of CCC Benchcard training implementation.

g: Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs:

The District recognizes significant overlap between youth and families in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. To this end, the District's child welfare agency, Child & Family Services Agency(CFSA) is invited to the table at any and all discussions involving reforms and systems improvements to the District's juvenile justice system. CFSA also has access and is a contributor to the District's JUSTIS information sharing system amongst juvenile and criminal justice agencies. CFSA is a contributing member of the JJAG. In a new collaboration with the CFSA and DC Courts, , probation officers now receive information from any child neglect or

abuse investigation for youth newly referred for low level ‘status’ offenses (2010, DC Courts report).

h. Disaster Preparedness Plan:

The District’s Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) is responsible to provide training, resources, and support services to implement a Community Emergency Management Plan. During Winter 2011, all agencies were charged with continually reexamining overall state of emergency and disaster readiness of the District of Columbia. As a result, both the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) along with Department of Corrections (DOC) and other criminal justice agencies were required to draft Emergency Preparedness Plans, Information Technology Disaster Recovery Plan, Continuity Of Operations Plan (COOP) and participate in Tabletop Exercises to conduct public awareness and outreach programs. Workshop sessions, in partnership with the University of Maryland, are available for all government agencies to receive further guidance on strengthening already-existing Emergency Operating Procedures. According to the District of Columbia Courts 2010 State of the Judiciary report, “[T]he Courtwide Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) was updated to ensure that the D.C. Courts can function effectively in an emergency.”¹¹ As members of the CJCC, the Courts, DYRS and all District and Federal government agencies are in communication to ensure that criminal justice agencies can continue to serve the public during an emergency.

¹¹ 2010 District of Columbia Court, State of the Judiciary Report.

i. Suicide Prevention:

According to the Youth Needs Assessment report, the two main conditions that mentally affect the health of youth in DC are depression and suicide attempts. About 27% of DC's high school students were found to be depressed (CDC, 2008). However, it was not found to be statistically different from the national average. DC rate of attempted suicide rose from seven percent to 12% between 2009 and 2003 and have remained stable. Despite the high rate of attempts, the actual rate of committed suicides is low. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2007¹² (2010) analysis reported by the Office of Education listed the following statistics for DC:

- 2006- suicide was the 5th leading cause of death among 15-24 year olds.
- 1999 and 2006, suicide was the 9th leading cause of death among 10-14 year olds,
- 4th leading cause of death among 15-19 year olds,
- 3rd leading cause of death among 20-24 year olds (WISQARS, 2009);
- 4th leading cause of death among all 10-19 year old males in the District of Columbia during the 1999-2006 intervals.

The DC School Mental Health Program (SMHP) is located within the Office of Programs and Policy in the DC Department of Mental Health (DMH). Clinicians in the SMHP are responsible for screening students for depression and low mood, substance abuse and anxiety or worry. During SY 07-08, 505 students were screened for depression and other emotional problems and 143 were referred for further evaluation. Even though screening services are available, there is considerable difficulty to receive informed consent from parents. The JJAG will continue to analyze issues related to suicide risks associated with points of contact in juvenile justice system and will provide additional details following discussions with partners.

¹² http://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/YRBS_Report_Appendix_2007-FinalSubmit.pdf

j. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information:

Below is a description of the District of Columbia's current process for gathering juvenile justice information and data across state agencies. The JJAG uses the limited data sharing and information available to inform its three year planning process and recommendations. The current system for data sharing is the District of Columbia's integrated Justice Information System (JUSTIS), a data sharing cooperative comprised of all major criminal justice agencies within the District of Columbia. JUSTIS is an integrated, secured, web-based justice information system that fosters interagency participation and collaboration. JUSTIS provides some information sharing and data exchange capabilities between the federal and the law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia.

Over the past two years, the District's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) has become a key resource for criminal justice information among CJCC partners and affiliated agencies. The participating agencies include city, federal, executive and judicial entities: Superior Court of the District of Columbia ; Office of Attorney General for the District of Columbia ;Metropolitan Police Department; Pretrial Services Agency; Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; District of Columbia Department of Corrections; Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; DC Juvenile Court; Public Defender Service; United States Parole Commission; Department of Youth and Rehabilitative Services; DC Department of Motor Vehicles; Child and Family Services Agency; United States Probation Department; and United States Bureau of Prisons

Developed originally as a means to display data from multiple agencies within a single interface, it has been enhanced over time to provide additional functionalities. These include event notifications which inform users when the status of an individual has changed, various

reports which are accessible upon demand which decreases reliance on others when information is needed quickly, a handheld version which can be utilized in the field, and customizable views that users can access quickly for specific information without having to sift through volumes of data. JUSTIS has been able to deftly serve its underlying purpose- to provide agency partners access to critical public safety information (CJCC Annual Report 2011).

JUSTIS has added another key functionality to its system; the ability to receive and send information among different agencies' systems via electronic feeds. This aim has been achieved through adding a new technical infrastructure. This add-on has enabled the CJCC to actualize the Case Initiative Project (ICP). The governing body of the JUSTIS is the Information Technology Committee (ITAC) under the leadership of Chari Brook Hedge, Senior Judge for the District of Columbia Superior Court, the Interagency Workgroup (IWG). CIP for adults went into production on September 26th 2011.

The current ability of JUSTIS to run aggregate reports is relatively limited. There are barriers the District encounters with the sharing of juvenile information of at risk youth among state agencies. The District of Columbia's policy prohibits the sharing of juvenile information of at-risk youth among agencies, and law enforcement; however, there are some exceptions:

- Public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment or having custody of the child
- If supervision, treatment or custody is under order of the Division 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 for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Family Court or their families

- The Child and Family Services Agency for the purposes of carrying out its official duties
- Any law enforcement personnel when necessary for the discharge of their official duties
- Upon application of the Office of the Attorney General and notice and opportunity for respondent or his counsel to respond to the certain information contained in the case record if:
 - ✓ The respondent has escaped from detention or from the custody of the Department of Youth and Rehabilitative Services and is likely to pose a danger or threat of bodily harm to another person release of such information is necessary to protect the public safety and welfare
 - ✓ The respondent has been charged with a crime of violence
 - ✓ Any court or its probation staff, for purposes of sentencing the child

The JUSTIS network allows authorized users to access 18 sets of data from 14 major justice agencies in the District of Columbia. However, no data is collected or stored by JUSTIS. The majority of agency data is made available directly by each contributing justice agency. The query and response application provides a consolidated view of justice information present in the different law enforcement agencies' databases in a quick and efficient manner.

JUSTIS information is used to review updates on the District's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (JDAI). The data committee and report structure focused on providing a comprehensive analysis and monthly report on the use of detention and detention alternatives with support from Judge Bush. On-going efforts of the DRM committee will be the guiding force behind juvenile justice perceptions, policies, and practices, as opposed to anecdotal reports and news stories that tend to the source of data. An administrative order was issued by D.C. Superior Court permitting the sharing of juvenile data with the state of Maryland on a reciprocal basis.

The CJCC continues to work out the final details of this regional collaboration with involved partners to utilize for juvenile case management planning purposes.

In these trying economic times, a major concern for the CJCC and partner agencies is having sufficient resources to meet the ever-increasing needs of the District's criminal justice system. Agencies are forced to prioritize multiple projects competing for the same resources. This reality is also compelling agencies to be extremely mindful of resource alignment on tasks which require collaboration among multiple partners.

k. Statement of the Problem/Program Narrative: The Justice Grants Administration on behalf of the JJAG released a NOFA in April 2012 to address Title II purpose areas in the 2011-2014 Three Year Plan. The goals, objectives and performance measures are listed below.

1. Program Area Code and Title : **#6 Compliance Monitoring** – Programs, 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.

#10 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 Goals: Maintain compliance with the District's four core requirements of the OJJDP 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. The Compliance Monitor also will staff the Disproportionate Representation of Minorities (DRM) workgroup to comply with DMC requirements.

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

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 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: \$109,000 *CJCC will submit performance measures consistent with DCTAT.*

2. Program Area Code and Title : **#9 Delinquency Prevention** – Programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, on probation, in corrections, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of the program areas 12 and 32.

#27 School Programs - Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.

Program Goals: To develop and strengthen preventive services designed to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system. JGA will work closely with Truancy Taskforce partners.

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 JGA funding and have the tools and systems needed to report on their participants’ outcomes.

Output Performance Measures:

- Number of program youth served
- Additional JGA/optional measures:
- Development of a funding/capacity building collaborative with clear responsibilities and deliverables for each partner organization
- Referral process established in connection to the PINS system
- 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, and 6-12 months after.
- 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 JGA/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.

BUDGET: \$221,000

Funds will be used to focus on both program areas. JGA will also allocate matching local funds to supplement costs in both program areas. At the time of submission, the District’s Council is in session). All sub-grantees will receive technical assistance on submitting performance measures for the DCTAT.

3. Program Area Code and Title: **#23 Planning and Administration** - Activities related to state plan development, other reawarded 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.

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 Justice Grants Administration (JGA), under the Executive Office of the Mayor. JGA is tasked with hiring a Juvenile Justice Specialist and staffing the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), the SAG in DC. JGA requires planning and administration resources to carry out multiple functions related to this grant as described in the activities below.

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

Program 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: Fund the Juvenile Justice Specialist position at JGA.

- 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.

Program 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

Output 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: \$40,000 (match JGA funds \$40,000)

4. Program Area Code and Title: **#31 State Advisory Group Allocation** – Activities related to carrying out the state advisory group’s responsibilities under Section 223(a) (3) of the JJDP Act.

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.

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 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 based on by-laws.
- 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
- 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: \$30,000

- **Technical Assistance and Training Requests will be submitted to OJJDP as needed.**

During stakeholder's meeting held in March 2012, JJAG provided feedback on training efforts needed to sustain services and planning efforts. They are:

- Training for school personnel, law enforcement, child welfare, juvenile justice, human service agencies on how to encounter with youth and enhance diversion programs both in school and out of school. Planning efforts may include review of current resources and gaps in training for staff.
- Training to ensure that mental health services are accessed within the systems of care with emphasis on youth with special needs. Included are areas associated with suicide risks with youth involved in point of contacts within the juvenile justice system.
- Training on conflict resolution and behavior modification for staff entrusted to work

with youth on a daily basis.

- Best practices on Positive Youth Development (PYD) and Asset Building.
- Training on reentry efforts related to school inclusion for truant youth. Review gaps and accessibility of remediation courses for truant youth. Partner with Truancy Taskforce to provide a discussion forum for community partners.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2012	\$400,000	\$1,000,000 (est)	\$1,400,000
2013	\$400,000	\$1,000,000 (est)	\$1,400,000
2014	\$400,000	\$1,000,000 (est)	\$1,400,000

Pending budget approval, funding for truancy is expected to be approved at \$1,000,000(est.) for 2012 and beyond.

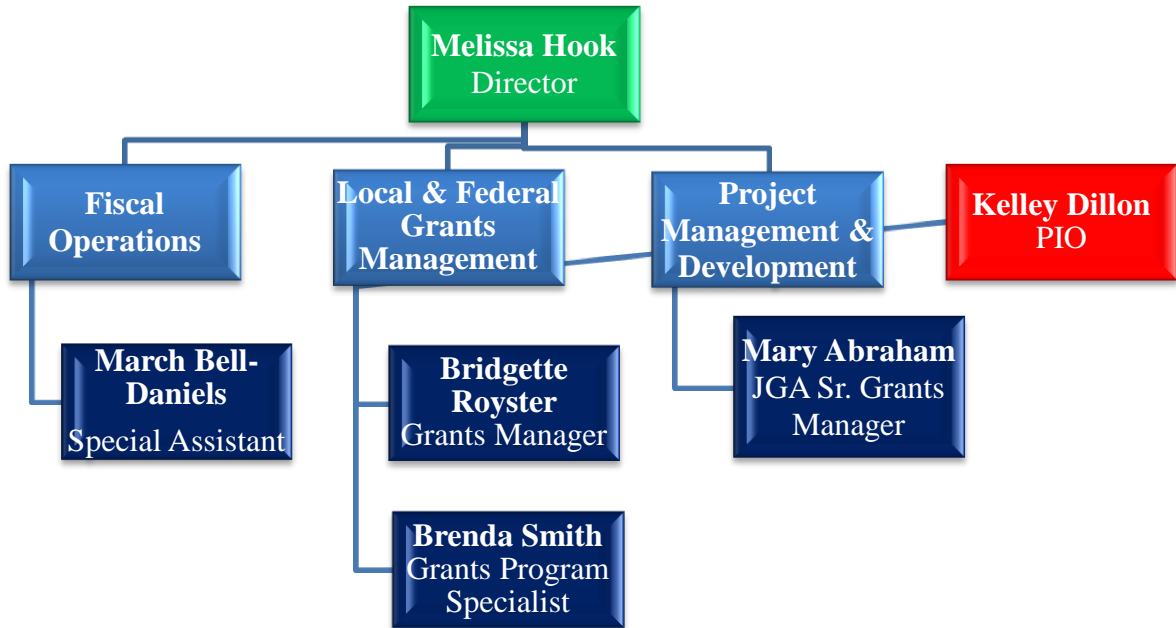
7. SMART. District’s Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography (SMART) system data is available. The SMART GIS District Maps is provided as an attachment.

8. SAG Membership:

SAG Members /Names	Title	Code
Amoretta Morris	Director of Student Attendance	G
Arnolda Beaujuin	Attorney	D
Bridgette Royster	JJAG Specialist	B
Carmen Daughtery	Deputy Director of Programs	D
Carolyn Dallas	Executive Director	F
Chelsey Rodgers	Attorney	D
Daniel Okonkwo	Executive Director	D
Dave Rosenthal	Senior Attorney General	B
Diamond Herring	Youth Representative	I
Gitana Stewart-Ponder	Legislative & Policy Analyst	C
Hilary Cairns	Program Manager	C
Ileana Benitez	Youth Representative	I
Ivan Cloyd	Outreach Director	G
James Berry	Chief of the Community Re-entry	C
James Ballard, III	Clinical Program Manager	C
Jamie Rodriquez	Special Education Attorney	B
Jennifer Greene	Commander	B
Joel Braithwaite	Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor	C
Kim Morton	School System	C
Leroy Thorpe	Social Worker	E
Lisette Burton	Law Student	F
Lori Parker	Judge	B
Mannone Butler	Director	B
Melissa Garcia	Youth Representative	I
Neil Irvin	Executive Director	D
Neil Stanley	DYRS	B
Patrice Sulton	Attorney	D
Ram Uppuluri	Attorney	D
Terri Odom	Director of Probation	C
Tonya Pickett	Office Manager	F
Willie Dandridge	Commander	B
Zoe Bush	Judge	B
Fanny Barksdale	Deputy Director Court Social Services	C

In the past 6-8 months, JJAG has increased youth participation and will continue to revisit membership list to comply with bylaws.

9. Formula Grants Program Staff



The Justice Grants Administration (JGA) is currently headed by Ms. Melissa Hook. Ms. Bridgette Royster is Juvenile Justice Specialist responsible for Title II, Title V and JABG funds. Ms. Brenda Smith is the EUDL Coordinator.

The following Office of Justice Programs are administered by JGA:

Edward Byrne – Justice Assistance Grant (JAG); Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG); Title II Formula Grant; Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL); Title V Community Prevention Grants Program; Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Grant; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT), and Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN).

10. Performance Measures Data

The Juvenile Justice Specialist is responsible for finalizing with sub-grantees the performance measures to be consistent with the DCTAT matrix. Grantees are provided technical assistance on choosing appropriate measures during the 1st quarter. Staff is also responsible for monitoring progress during on-site site visits. JGA will submit the measures in GMS as needed. Sub-grantees are required to submit program and fiscal reports on a quarterly basis, more frequent if the grant is designated “high-risk”.