

**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:**

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total
2009	\$90,000	0	\$90,000
2010	\$90,000	0	\$90,000
2011	\$110,000	0	\$110,00

**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:**

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total
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

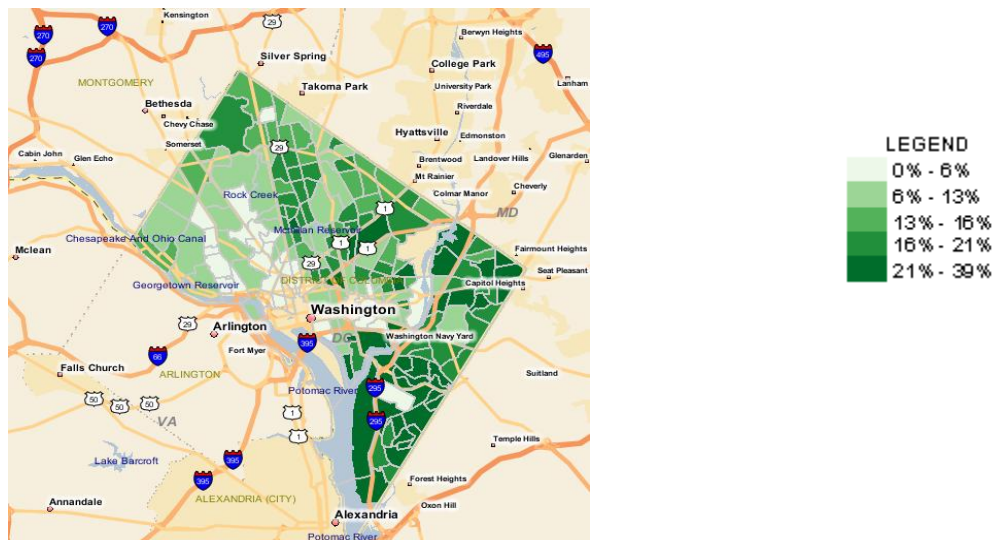
## 9. SMART

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.





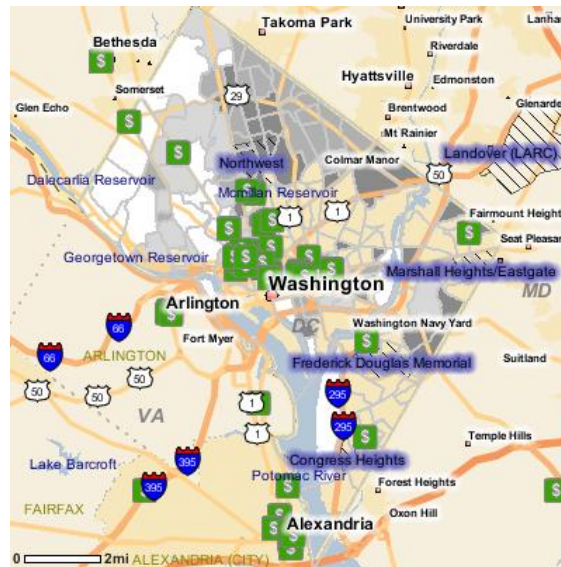
### County Community Disadvantage Index

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

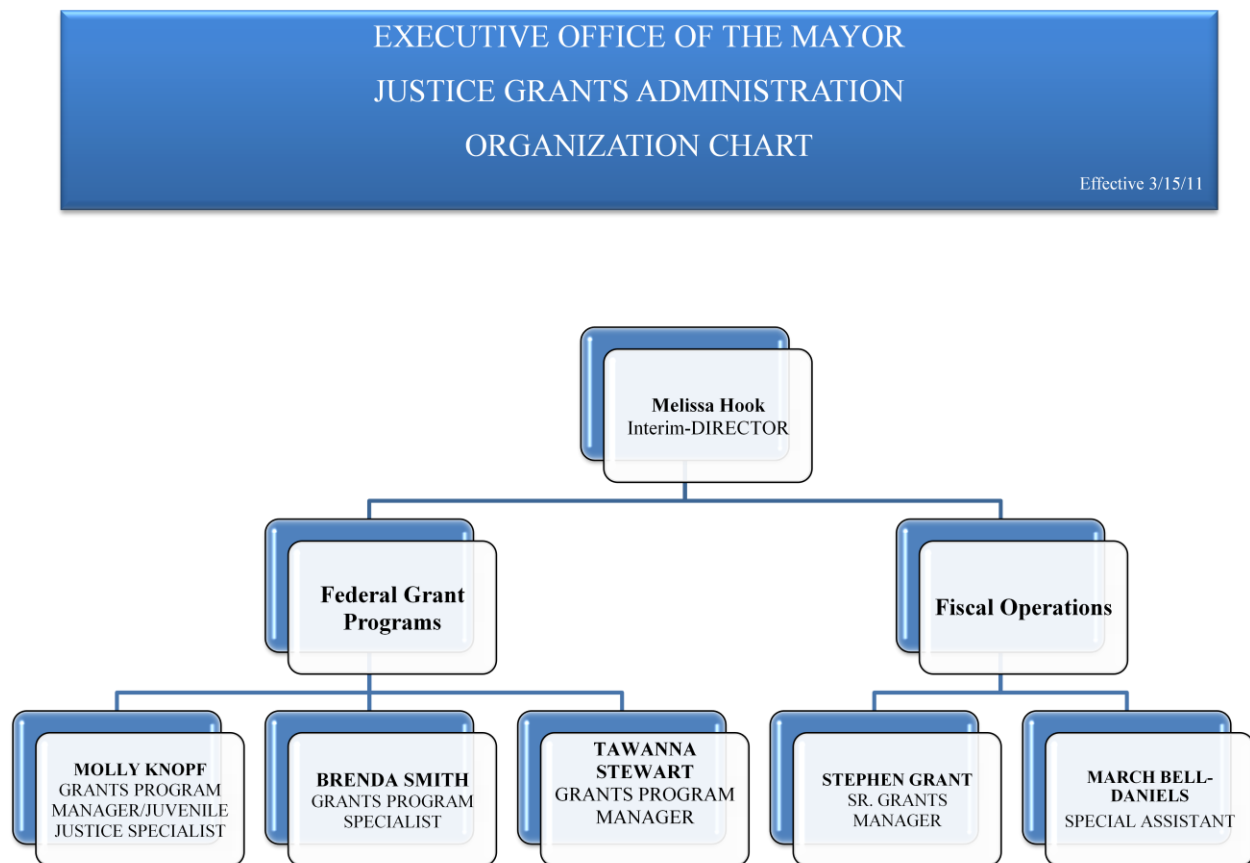
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Represents</b>	<b>Date of Appointment</b>	<b>Full-time Gov't</b>	<b>Company/Agency</b>
<b>1</b>	Chelsey Rodgers, Chair	D	March 2010	Y*	Community
<b>2</b>	Commander Jennifer Greene	B	January 2011	Y	Metropolitan Police Department
<b>3</b>	David Rosenthal	B	September 2001	Y	Office of the 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



*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.

**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)

<b>Total Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$400,000.00</b>
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Match	\$ 40,000.00	(in-kind or cash relevant to P&A Federal funds)
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<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$440,000.00</b>
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## **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)<sup>1</sup>. 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 governments<sup>2</sup>. 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

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<sup>1</sup> See attached Executive Order.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Branch<sup>3</sup>.

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 services<sup>4</sup>.

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

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<sup>3</sup> See attached DC's Executive Branch organizational chart.

<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

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<sup>5</sup> 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)<sup>6</sup>. 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 points<sup>7</sup>. 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](http://www.mpd.dc.gov)

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<sup>6</sup> Kids Count online database [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

<sup>7</sup> See attached juvenile justice contact points analysis by CJCC.

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

<b>Offense Description</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>
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 Byrne 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."<sup>8</sup> 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

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<sup>8</sup> 2011 Juvenile Justice Summit report on Truancy Prevention.



Agreement (MOA) has been established between human services, education and public safety agencies to allow information sharing<sup>9</sup>.

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 2002<sup>10</sup>. The requirements of the JJDP Act are implicated in any

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<sup>9</sup> See attached report on progress of four truancy initiatives.

<sup>10</sup> 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.”<sup>11</sup> 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.

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<sup>11</sup> 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 2007<sup>12</sup> (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.

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<sup>12</sup> [http://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/YRBS\\_Report\\_Appendix\\_2007-FinalSubmit.pdf](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.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds (\$)</b>	<b>State/Local Funds (\$)</b>	<b>Total (\$)</b>
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.

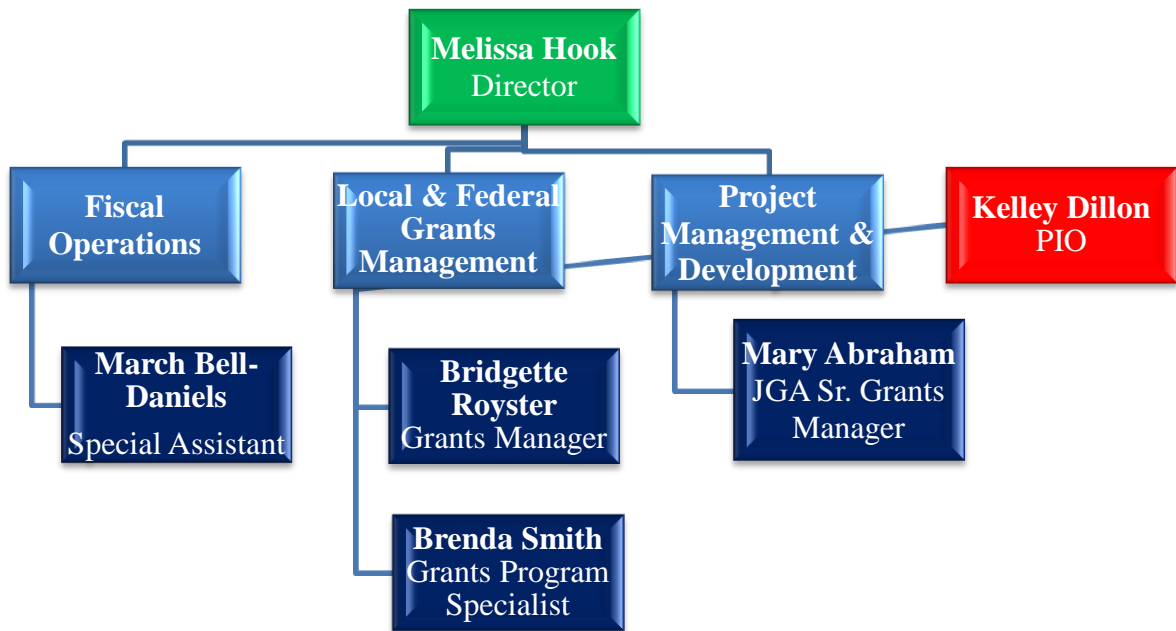


## 8. SAG Membership:

<b>SAG Members /Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Code</b>
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 Rodriguez	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 1<sup>st</sup> 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”.

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



**OJJDP FY 2013 Title II Formula Grants Program  
2012-2014 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice State Plan (UPDATES)**

**1. Application for Federal Assistance ( SF-424)**

See OJP GMS attachment

The District of Columbia's allocation for OJJDP FY 2013 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	\$ 10,000	
Evaluation	\$ 20,000	

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)
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**Total Project Cost      \$440,000.00**

**a. 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 Branch<sup>1</sup>.

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 services<sup>2</sup>.

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 juvenile justice system. The cooperation and partnership among these agencies is vital and further strengthened at structured meetings conducted by the Criminal Justice Coordinating

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<sup>1</sup> See attached DC's Executive Branch organizational chart.

<sup>2</sup> DYRS Annual Performance Report (March 2012) & CJCC Juvenile Justice System flow charts.

Council (CJCC), an independent agency, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group(JJAG), the SAG in the District.

**b. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs.**

**(1) Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems** 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.<sup>3</sup> 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 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

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<sup>3</sup> DC Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation (December 2011) *Needs and Assets Assessment of Washington, DC Youth (December 2011)*

4, 7, and 8 (AECF Kids Count 2010)<sup>4</sup>. 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.

### **Gender Specific Services**

Although the District has seen an increase in female referrals in programs, for the past three years female juvenile arrest has remained stable at a rate of 17% compared to their male counterparts at 83%. Current JGA grantees and providers are encouraged to review trends in gender-specific services. The District's core agencies such as the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Court and Social Services (CSS) Divisions, Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Service (DYRS) provide gender-specific services within current program components. Strategies include discussions on creating healthy attitudes, behaviors, and lifestyles. In addition to government agencies, community based organizations offer valuable input into planning for youth services as they see an increase in referrals. Examples of programs developed in the District include:

### **Girls Time Out Program**

In an effort to address the criminal and delinquency behavior of females, the Girls Time Out Mentoring Program was designed to provide restorative justice and intense mentoring to female

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<sup>4</sup> Kids Count online database [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

juveniles from the age of 9 to 18 years. The Girls Time Out Mentoring Program is a two part program consisting of restorative justice through the Early Intervention and Juvenile Mediation Program. It is designed to address the root causes of the girl's negative behavior; and provide positive family intervention and involvement. Outreach Officers meet with the group bi-weekly to discuss, health care issues, education, child care, employment, and provide mentoring services. This program is designed to improve self-esteem, address grooming and personal needs of the participants. The program also works in partnership with ACCESS DC which provides community mentoring for juveniles.

### **The Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS)**

PASS seeks to prevent juvenile delinquency as well as involvement with the child welfare system. PASS engages the services of a few providers who utilize gender-specific tactics to approach juvenile delinquency prevention in females. For example, several PASS females participate in Young Ladies of Tomorrow (TLOT), a program that provides mentoring and after-school programming to young women; in addition, several PASS males are mentored through the Alliance of Concerned Men. In addition, PASS introduces all the youth to topics often seen as gender-specific such as sex trafficking, contraception, and certain occupational opportunities, through guest speakers at the PASS youth groups from organizations such as Fair Girls, Courtney's House and Wings Over Washington. PASS is targeted to status offenders including truancy. The SAG along with JGA and the Truancy Task Force partners will continue to provide workshops and seminars on this topic in the future as providers are identified through the grant review process. It is expected that community-based resources that address human trafficking, victimization, and trauma will be approached to discuss gaps for gender specific services on an annual basis.



Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) and Court Social Services (CSS) Programs:

DYRS offers a range of gender specific services spanning from the least restrictive environment to those in need of the most restrictive psychiatric services as it relates to the high risk female population. DYRS's menu of services include community based mental health care, life skills programming, school preparation, and job training, with the overarching mission to assist high risk females with the support they need to be successful in the community. DYRS is collaborating with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to co-locate a DMH employee to increase the number of evidenced-bases enrollments in the community and therefore address issues relevant to female health. One such issue is the area of trauma. Many females penetrate the juvenile system with complex histories of sexual abuse, emotional and physical abuse. DYRS utilizes Community Connections, a Core Service Agency to offer trauma-informed care called "Trauma Recovery Empowerment Model". DC YouthLink also provides counseling services for youth to include a focus on parenting, healthcare and social skills training specific to females. Providers are Fair Girls, The Polaris Project and Restoration Ministries. Resources are utilized for referrals through the Court Social Services as well as to benefit participants in the Youth Court of the District of Columbia-YCDC (diversion program). Youth Court had already formed the Youth Court Girls, which is a group that grew out of a spin off from a Life Skills Program in 2008 when girls wanted to continue to meet and discuss issues pertaining to them. *Dare to Be A Queen* curriculum used in the YCDCC is currently funded through the District's Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN). In the past three years, Youth Court has enrolled 166 girls some of whom have also participated in the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group to represent youth slot membership as required by OJJDP.

## **Mental Health Services**

Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) links youth/families to address the mental health issues many PASS clients face. Linkages include individual therapy, family therapy, medication management and community-based support services. PASS has relationships with the Department of Mental Health(DMH) to easily access services for youth/families who receive Medicaid benefits. For those youth/families with private health insurance, PASS has provider lists and contact information on-hand to expedite access to these providers. Most significantly, PASS was recently approved to become a new Functional Family Therapy (FFT) provider, and PASS will have 7 half-time FFT therapists ready to work with PASS clients by mid-September. FFT is an evidence-based therapy shown to reduce status offender behaviors and juvenile delinquency.

DYRS offers a range of gender specific services spanning from the least restrictive environment to those in need of the most restrictive psychiatric services as it relates to the high risk female population. DYRS's menu of services include community based mental health care, life skills programming, school preparation, and job training, with the overarching mission to assist high risk females with the support they need to be successful the in the community.

## **Community Mental Health Services**

The community based mental health services in the District encompass MHRS (Mental Health Rehabilitation Services) which are Medicaid reimbursable mental health services through the District of Columbia's Department of Mental Health. All DYRS youths are per se eligible for DC Medicaid and those females that present with symptoms consistent with a mental health disorder are able to be served through a "Core Service Agency". DYRS case managers connect these youths to Core Service Agencies (community-based clinics monitored by the Department of Mental Health) and are able to receive medication management, case management, individual

counseling, community support, as well as other evidenced based community mental health initiatives. DYRS is currently collaborating with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to collocate a DMH employee to increase the number of evidenced-based enrollments in the community. To this end, we are striving to build upon youth and family strengths by enrolling more females in evidenced-based programming that can address issues relevant to female health.

One such issue is the area of trauma. Many females penetrate the juvenile system with complex histories of sexual abuse, emotional and physical abuse. If not directed to treatment early, these unaddressed areas of concern lead to an increase in delinquency, poor decision-making, teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. For this reason, DYRS utilizes community based mental health clinics that have proven outcomes for working with trauma survivors. One such Core Service Agency is Community Connections. Community Connections offers trauma-informed care called “Trauma Recovery Empowerment Model”. This is just one example of the programming that has been a staple for the female population.

DC YouthLink also provides counseling services for youth to include a focus on parenting, healthcare and social skills training specific to females. DYRS females are also connected to community-based resources that address human trafficking, victimization, and trauma through three providers that visit youth at our pre adjudication detention center. These providers are “Fair Girls,” “The Polaris Project“, and “Restoration Ministries”. These non-governmental agencies deliver individual counseling and group support to females who have been solicited into prostitution and forced into sex slavery through corrosion and manipulation.

## **Group Homes**

For young women who are in need of out of home placement, DYRS offers group homes in the community and a short distance away from the community. These group homes provide a wide range of therapy, as well as group counseling which address topics specific to young women. They address health topics, pregnancy prevention, female health, parenting skills for teen mothers, time management, trauma and job readiness. DYRS hopes to include a more robust array of group homes for pregnant teens and for females who are mothers. At present, there are two group homes which are able to provide programming for females who are pregnant or have children. The group homes are St. Ann's and Youth for Tomorrow's "Mommy and Me" program.

## **Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTF)**

Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities are the highest form of psychiatric care outside of inpatient hospitalization. DYRS currently works with several providers that offer programming specific to females. A select few PRTFs provide treatment for victims of human trafficking to include trauma-informed care, and interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral therapies, such as "Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT)" proven to be effective with victims of sexual or emotional abuse. The majority of PRTFs or RTCs offer programming specific to the needs of females to include healthy relationships, overall health and female wellness and as well pregnancy prevention.

## **Non Mental Health Community Programs**

DC Youth Link partners with grass roots providers in the District to supply females programming which supports their ability to be healthy and successful young women in the

community. One such program is the LOTs program (Youth Ladies of Tomorrow) which offers the following menu of services

- GED preparation
- Alternative Day Suspension Program
- Afterschool Tutoring
- Life Skills
- Mentoring
- Group Mentoring
- Job Training/Job Readiness
- Etiquette workshops
- Summer Retreat Programs
- Personal hygiene
- Community Service

Amala Lives is also a program through the DC Youth Link where the focus is empowering girls through mentoring and the creative arts.

### **Juvenile Crime Trends**

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), through its Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), researched the District's 2008-2010 juvenile justice contact points<sup>5</sup>. 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

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<sup>5</sup> See attached juvenile justice contact points analysis by CJCC.

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.

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

<b>Offense Description</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
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. In addition to the middle/high school truancy programs, JGA in fiscal year 2013 piloted an elementary project to target grades K-3 in Ward 1, 5, 6, 7.

## **(2) 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 Byrne 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 continue to address issues in 2014

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. 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

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

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.

**c. 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 2002<sup>6</sup>. The requirements of the JJDP Act are implicated in any

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

**d. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement:**

**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.
4. Based on the DMC quarterly report submitted on March 1, 2013, the DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor position housed at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council(CJCC) is currently in transition. CJCC will hire new staff by April 2013 and the RRI will be updated.

**f: 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 Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) was previously submitted in August 2012. 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."<sup>7</sup> As members of the CJCC, the Courts,

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<sup>7</sup> 2010 District of Columbia Court, State of the Judiciary Report.

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.

#### **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 2007<sup>8</sup> (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

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<sup>8</sup> [http://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/YRBS\\_Report\\_Appendix\\_2007-FinalSubmit.pdf](http://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/YRBS_Report_Appendix_2007-FinalSubmit.pdf)

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.

**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 will release a NOFA in April 2013 to address Title II purpose areas in the 2012-2014 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: \$10,000**

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

During stakeholder's meeting held in January 2013, 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.

l. Budget

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Formula Grant Funds (\$)</b>	<b>State/Local Funds (\$)</b>	<b>Total (\$)</b>
2013	\$400,000	\$1,000,000 (actual)	\$1,400,000
2014	\$400,000	\$1,000,000 (est)	\$1,400,000
2015	\$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.*

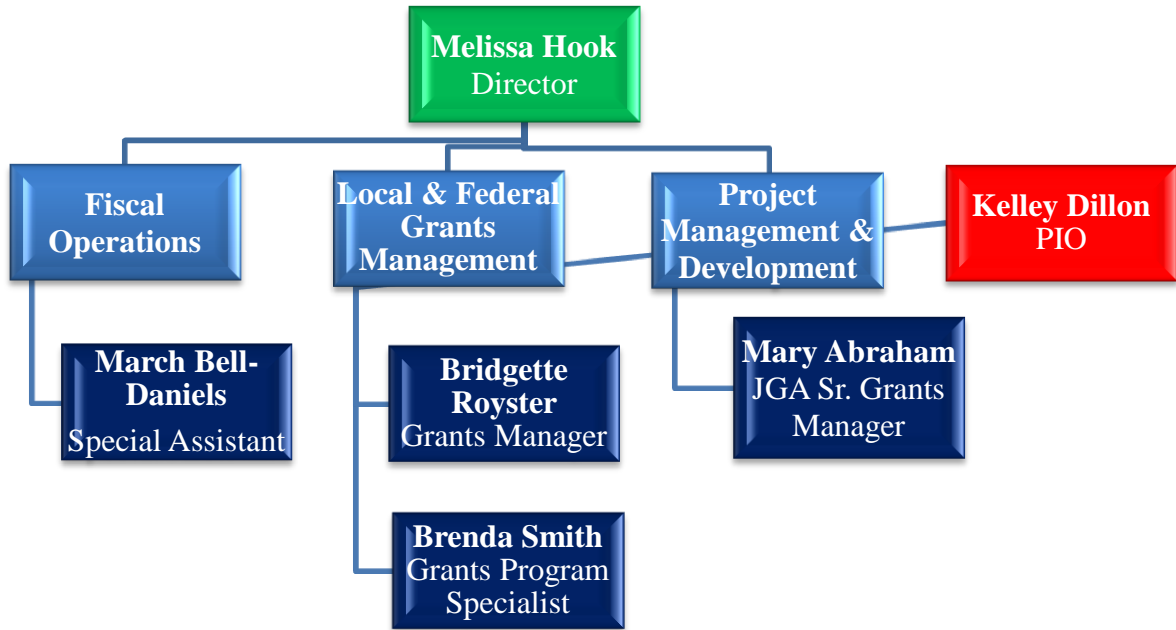
m. SMART. District's Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography (SMART) system data is available. The SMART GIS District Maps is provided as an attachment.

## n. SAG Membership:

Name	Represents	Date of Appointment	Full-Time Gov't	Residence	Company/Agency
Zoe Bush	B	September 13, 2011	Y	Y	DC Superior Court
Carmen Daugherty-Chair	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Advocates for Justice and Education, Inc.
Lisette Burton	F	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Community Member
Neil Irvin	D		N	Y	Men Can Stop Rape
R.Daniel Okonkwo	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	DC Lawyers for Youth
Patrice Sulton	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Community Member
Arnolda Beaujuin	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Community Member
Leroy Thorpe	E	September 13, 2011	Y	Y	Community Member
Tonya Pickett	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Time Dollar Youth Court
Ivan Cloyd	D	September 12, 2011	N	Y	Alliance of Concerned Men

Ilena Benitez	I	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Youth
Diamond Herring	I	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Youth
Unique Williams	I	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Youth
Melissa Garcia	I	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Youth
Ram Uppuluri	D	September 13, 2011	N	Y	Attorney
Gitanta Stewart-Ponder	C	September 13, 2011	Y	Y	Deputy Mayor's Office
Hilary Cairns	C	September 13, 2011	Y	Y	Department of Human Services
James Ballard	C	September 13, 2011	Y	Y	Department of Mental Health
David Rosenthal	C	September 2001	Y	Y	Office of Attorney General
Terri Odom	C	October 2007	Y	Y	Court Social Services
James Berry	C	April 2009	Y	Y	Public Defender

## o. 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).

p.. 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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”. JGA will identify an evaluator to assess local programs effectiveness and create a benchmark on performance data consistent with best practices.