

# Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

*2006-2007 Annual Report to the Governor*



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
Juvenile Services Section

October 2008

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	2
<b>Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ)</b> .....	3
<b>Background</b> .....	4
<b>Priorities of the ACJJ</b> .....	5
<b>Funding Streams &amp; Grant Awards</b>	
JJDP Act Funds .....	6
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Funds .....	6
Grant Awards .....	7
<b>Compliance with JJDP Act Core Requirements</b> .....	8
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders .....	9
Sight and Sound Separation .....	10
Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups .....	11
Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact .....	12
<b>Special Projects of the ACJJ</b>	
Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice .....	13
Virginia Spirit of Youth Award .....	13
Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia .....	13
<b>DCJS Staff</b> .....	15
<b>Appendices: Grant Awards</b>	
Appendix A: Intervention Grant Projects .....	17
Appendix B: Prevention Grant Projects .....	22
Appendix C: Systems Improvement Grant Projects .....	24

## *Executive Summary*

The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ) is responsible for reviewing the operation of the juvenile justice system in Virginia, for recommending needs and priorities for the development and improvement of the juvenile justice system, for recommending grant awards, and for advising the Governor on matters related to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This report of the ACJJ details activities undertaken during fiscal years 2006 and 2007, including funding priorities, grant activities, and Virginia's monitoring of, and compliance with, the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Highlights for the ACJJ during fiscal years 2006 and 2007 include:

### **FY2006**

- Recommending approval of 62 grants with total awards exceeding \$2.6M in federal funds.
- Co-sponsoring the annual Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice conference with the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
- Awarding the first Virginia Spirit of Youth Award.
- Participating in the development of two Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia: *Disproportionate Minority Contact with the Juvenile Justice System* and *Mental Health Issues in Jails and Detention Centers*.

### **FY2007**

- Recommending approval of 44 grants with total awards exceeding \$2.4M in federal funds.
- Co-sponsoring the annual Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice conference with the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
- Awarding the second Virginia Spirit of Youth Award.
- Participating in the development of Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia: *Virginia's Response to the JJDP Act's Sight & Sound Separation Requirement*.

# *Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice*

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<sup>1</sup> This listing includes members for both Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. Notes: N identifies new members during the period; F identifies former members who left during the period; Y identifies youth member (younger than 24 at the time of their appointment).

## *Background*

The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (ACJJ) is established in accordance with §9.1-111 of the *Code of Virginia* to advise and assist the Criminal Justice Services Board, the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), all agencies, departments, boards and institutions of the Commonwealth, and local government, on matters related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice in Virginia.<sup>2</sup> This charge includes fulfilling the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §5633, as amended.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, the ACJJ:

- Participates in the development and review of Virginia's Three-Year Plan in accordance with JJDP Act requirements;
- Establishes priorities for allocating funds available through the JJDP Act and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program;
- Makes grant award recommendations to the Criminal Justice Services Board for funds available through the JJDP Act and the JABG program;
- Monitors compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act; and
- Advises the Governor on matters related to the JJDP Act.

Members are appointed in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* and meet the requirements specified by the JJDP Act, as well as the JABG program. The ACJJ is composed of individuals knowledgeable about the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system, including representatives of local law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, state and local government, judges, counsel for children, and other citizens. Youth are an essential component of the citizen make-up.

Past reports of the ACJJ, Virginia's Three-Year Plan 2006-2008, and information about grant programs and activities of DCJS related to children are available on the agency web site at [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/).

<sup>2</sup> The Criminal Justice Services Board is the governing body of the Department of Criminal Justice Services. The ACJJ reports to and submits recommendations in an advisory capacity to the Criminal Justice Services Board.

<sup>3</sup> Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. § 5633, Sec. 223 (a) available online at <http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.org/about/jjdp2002titlev.pdf>.

## *Priorities of the ACJJ*

Each year, the ACJJ establishes priorities for allocating grant funds to eligible state and local entities involved in juvenile justice prevention and intervention services. Priorities are initially established through Virginia's Three-Year Plan development process which includes data analysis and input from constituent groups. The priorities are reviewed and updated as needed during years two and three of the plan period. The ACJJ uses the established priorities when making funding recommendations for grants to the Criminal Justice Services Board.

For Fiscal Years 2006-2008, the ACJJ identified the following funding priorities:

1. Reducing recidivism of adjudicated juveniles released from secure confinement;
2. Addressing criminalization of juveniles with mental health/substance abuse needs;
3. Disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system;
4. At-risk children and young juvenile offenders aged 13 and younger;
5. Providing alternatives to detention;
6. Reducing system involvement of truants and juveniles with other negative school-related behaviors;  
and
7. Legal representation of juveniles.

The Committee resolved to give special consideration to rural localities submitting applications for funding. Historically, most program grants have been awarded to larger localities which often have more resources, such as dedicated grant-writers, to apply for them. Recognizing that rural localities are often resource-poor, the ACJJ promoted rural locality funding.

The ACJJ also identified two priorities to monitor during the three-year period: gangs and sex offenders. Both topics have been of concern to juvenile justice professionals and policy makers in recent years and were priorities of the ACJJ in 2005.

## *Funding Streams & Grant Awards*

Using the priorities established as part of Virginia's Three-Year Plan, the ACJJ reviews grants and makes recommendations on the JJDP Act and JABG federal funding streams which are administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). One-time grants are often offered using unexpended funds from a previous year. The ACJJ's recommendations are forwarded to the Criminal Justice Services Board, which has final authority to award these grant funds.

### **JJDP Act Funds**

#### ***Title II Formula Funds***

Title II of the JJDP Act allocates funds to states by formula, based on the under age 18 youth population. To receive funds, states must be in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, 2) sight and sound separation of juveniles and adult offenders, 3) removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and 4) addressing minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Virginia's share of federal Title II funds was \$1,356,000 in 2006. In 2007, Virginia received a 5.3% increase in funds raising the award to \$1,428,000.

Since 1994, the ACJJ has restricted grant funding for any locality demonstrating an unjustifiable pattern of compliance violations of the JJDP Act's core requirements. A special compliance improvement funding category is available to these localities. To access these funds, a locality is required to establish a corrective action plan, agree to self-report all new violations, and be subject to quarterly on-site compliance monitoring inspections until it demonstrates that no violations have occurred for a full fiscal year.

#### ***Title V Funds***

Title V of the JJDP Act provides a source of funds for states to award grants to communities for delinquency prevention and early intervention programming. To receive funds, states must be in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, have an approved comprehensive delinquency prevention plan, and provide a cash or in-kind match of at least 50% of the federal dollars awarded. Virginia was awarded \$56,750 in Title V funds in 2006 and \$75,250 in 2007.

### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Funds**

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program is designed to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. This grant allows states to strengthen policies, programs, and administrative systems that foster the creation of safe communities. The underlying supposition is that young people, their families, and the juvenile justice system must be accountable for improving the quality of life in every community. Like Title II funds, JABG funds are allocated to states based on their youth population under age 18.

States receiving JABG funding must establish a planning body, generally referred to as a Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC). This role is fulfilled by the ACJJ in Virginia. Localities receiving JABG grants through the state must also establish a JCEC.

JABG funds may be awarded to local units of government or state agencies. Most funds are distributed directly to local units of government through an established formula. In Virginia, remaining funds are directed specifically to rural localities or are used for grants to state agencies. Virginia was awarded \$919,600 in JABG funds in 2006 and \$919,500 in 2007.

## **Grant Awards**

Between Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007, the Criminal Justice Services Board, based on recommendations of the ACJJ, awarded over \$5.8 million in federal funds<sup>4</sup> to state and local entities for prevention, intervention, and systems improvement projects. Prevention projects may be funded for up to 3 years and intervention projects may be funded for up to 5 years. Most systems improvement projects are one-time grants. A list of specific grant awards made during FY2006 and FY2007 is included in Appendices A, B and C.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Figure includes unused funds reverted from prior years.

<sup>5</sup> JABG formula grants are not included in the listing.



## Compliance with JJDP Act Core Requirements

To receive funding under the JJDP Act, states are required to comply with four core requirements:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders;
2. Sight and sound separation of juveniles and adult offenders;
3. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and
4. Reduction of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.

Based on the JJDP Act, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) establishes compliance standards for each of the four core requirements. If Virginia fails to demonstrate compliance, as defined by federal guidelines, the Title II allotment to the state will be reduced by 20% for each core requirement not being met and spending restrictions will be imposed on the remaining funds.

### Virginia's Compliance Monitoring Plan

Virginia has created a system of record-keeping and on-site inspection for monitoring compliance with the first three core requirements of the Act.<sup>6</sup> DCJS is responsible for assessing the Commonwealth's level of compliance with the JJDP Act and has designated a compliance monitor who is responsible for this, as well as providing technical assistance and support to localities.

Compliance monitoring activities are conducted on a year-round basis. Monitoring includes desk audits and site visits. The site visit plan includes at least one-third of Virginia's secure juvenile detention centers, juvenile correctional centers, jails and lockups.<sup>7</sup> Jurisdictions with verified compliance violations are provided individualized technical assistance and training about the proper placement of juveniles. To further enhance the understanding of compliance issues, DCJS maintains information specific to compliance monitoring on its website.

In 2007, DCJS dramatically increased the number of facilities monitored. Prior to the 2007 monitoring period, only those lockups certified by the Department of Corrections to hold juveniles for the six-hour hold were inspected. In 2007, this was changed to include all law enforcement facilities which have the *potential* to detain a juvenile securely. To accomplish this goal, a survey was sent to approximately 350 law enforcement agencies throughout Virginia to determine if their facility met the classification criteria as a secure detention lockup. Those determined to have the potential to securely hold juveniles were then added to Virginia's monitoring universe. As a result of this, the number of lockups requiring inspection increased from 9 in 2006 to 68 in 2007.

Court holding facilities and non-secure group homes were also added to the monitoring process. Nineteen court holding facilities were inspected in 2007. A survey will be conducted in the coming year to determine the actual number and location of court holding facilities to be inspected. Virginia currently inspects non-secure group homes through other state agencies and is exploring combining efforts to meet all inspection requirements.

<sup>6</sup> Compliance with the fourth core requirement, addressing disproportionate minority contact, is based on progress made towards achieving plans specified in Virginia's Three-Year Plan for this element. Intensive on-site monitoring, as associated with the first three core requirements, is not part of the monitoring process.

<sup>7</sup> OJJDP requires that each facility is inspected once every three years, or 10% of the total annually.

**On-Site Inspections:**

Facility Type	Total in Virginia	2006 Inspections	2007 Inspections
Juvenile Detention Centers	25	25 (100%)	25 (100%)
Juvenile Correctional Centers	7	7 (100%)	7 (100%)
Adult Jails	74 (2006) 77 (2007)	66 (89%)	23 (30%)
Adult Lock Ups	9 (2006)* 68 (2007)	9 (100%)	68 (100%)
Approved Co-Located Facilities	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Court Holding Facilities (new requirement beginning 2007)	TBD	0	19
TOTAL ON-SITE INSPECTIONS		113	149

\*Indicates the number included in required universe, not all in operation during the year.

Because so many new lockups were added to the compliance monitoring universe which had not previously been subjected to inspection, the Compliance Monitor met with agency representatives at each new site. During each visit, the Compliance Monitor presented information on the core requirements of the JJDP Act and provided technical assistance concerning the detention of juveniles. To assist facilities in record keeping, a sample juvenile detention log was provided and the critical importance of maintaining detailed juvenile detention information was stressed. Facilities were toured and inspected as part of the monitoring visit.

**Core Requirements & Compliance**

The state was found to be in compliance by OJJDP with all core requirements for FY2006. Reports for FY2007 have been submitted to OJJDP for their review and compliance determination.

***Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders***

Juveniles charged with, or adjudicated for, conduct that would not be criminal if committed by an adult are referred to as status offenders. Neither status offenders nor non-offenders (such as abused and neglected children) may be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.<sup>8</sup> Status offenders include, but are not limited to, truants, runaways, and minors in possession of alcohol.<sup>9</sup> Violations of the JJDP Act occur when accused status offenders are held in secure juvenile detention centers for more than 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays), when adjudicated status offenders are held for any length of time in secure detention centers, or when accused or adjudicated status offenders are held in any adult jail or municipal lockup. Under no circumstances may children be placed in secure detention facilities solely because of abuse, neglect, or alien status.

Despite prohibitions within the *Code of Virginia*, and federal regulations addressing the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders, occasional violations are recorded. The federal government allows states to have a limited rate of violations and still be found in compliance with the JJDP Act.

<sup>8</sup> Under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, status offenders who violate a court order, violate the Youth Handgun Safety Act, or have been held under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles may be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

<sup>9</sup> In Virginia, possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 is a Class 1 misdemeanor (Code of Virginia, §4.1-305). Though this offense also applies to adults aged 18-20, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention interprets possession of alcohol by a minor as a status offense.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement:

- In FY2006, there were 48 violations in Virginia of accused or adjudicated status offenders or non-offenders held in secure detention facilities for more than 24 hours.
- This number increased to 71 in FY2007.
- For Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007, Virginia's deinstitutionalization of status offenders violation rate was 2.63 and 3.89, respectively. These figures are within the allowable federal non-compliance rate.

### **Sight and Sound Separation**

Under the JJDP Act, during the temporary period that a delinquent juvenile may be held in an adult jail or lockup, no sight or sound contact is permitted between juvenile and adult inmates. This "separation" provision requires that juveniles not be housed next to adults, share space such as dining halls, recreation areas or other common spaces, with adults, or be placed in any circumstance that could expose them to contact with adult inmates.

Virginia law further prohibits the placement of a juvenile in any secure adult facility that has not been certified by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to detain juveniles. In order to be certified, sight and sound separation is required. DCJS collaborates with the DOC certification team to ensure that uniform standards of sight and sound separation are used throughout the Commonwealth. Facilities exhibiting a pattern of violations are subject to losing their certification to hold juveniles.

Since 2003, OJJDP sight and sound separation guidelines have required that juveniles convicted as adults be separated from the juvenile population within six months of reaching the age of full criminal responsibility (18 in Virginia, thus requiring separation by age 18.5). Under the OJJDP guidelines, those convicted in juvenile court may still stay with the under 18 population until their release, but those convicted in circuit court must be separated. This represents a change from the "continuous stay" language of previous guidelines and has created a significant sight and sound compliance challenge for Virginia, as convicted juveniles can be confined in a juvenile correctional facility until they reach the age of 21 regardless of whether they are convicted in juvenile or circuit court.<sup>10</sup>

Following the change in OJJDP sight and sound separation guidelines, Virginia formulated a corrective action plan for meeting the compliance requirements of the JJDP Act within juvenile correctional centers. The plan, developed by the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice and submitted to DCJS and OJJDP, was implemented on May 1, 2006. Virginia was able to significantly reduce the number of sight and sound separation violations by classifying a facility specifically to house males aged 18 to 21 and designating an area of another facility to house females over 18 who were convicted in circuit court.

An outstanding issue regarding sight and sound separation within juvenile correctional centers relates to individuals with developmental disabilities or behavioral disorders. Due to care, program, and safety needs, these individuals are housed at a special facility until release. During FY2007, DCJS requested a waiver from OJJDP, seeking an exception allowing individuals with developmental disabilities or behavioral disorders to remain at Oak Ridge Juvenile Correctional Center past age 18.5.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> In Virginia, juveniles can be held in juvenile correctional facilities until the age of 21 if they are convicted in juvenile or circuit court. Virginia allows for "blended sentencing" which gives circuit court judges authority to determine the best sentencing placement for juveniles which may be a juvenile facility, an adult facility, or an adult facility following a term in a juvenile facility.

<sup>11</sup> This issue is not unique to Virginia. In August, 2008 OJJDP reconsidered their interpretation of the JJDP Act. Under the new interpretation, the separation concern at Oak Ridge Juvenile Correctional Center is no longer an issue. This will be explained in more detail in the 2008 report.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement:

- There have been no violations regarding sight and sound separation in an adult jail or lockup since 1997.
- No sight and sound separation violations were found in juvenile detention facilities in either Fiscal Year 2006 or 2007.
- For FY2006, 30 individuals convicted in circuit court who reached the age of 18.5 were not separated from the juvenile population within juvenile correctional centers. Due to implementation of the corrective action plan, this number fell to 8 in FY2007.<sup>12</sup>
- Eight (8) of above noted individuals in FY2006, and the 8 in FY2007, were held at Oak Ridge Juvenile Correctional Center due to developmental disabilities or behavioral disorders necessitating special care.

### **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups**

Juveniles accused of committing a delinquent act may be held in temporary custody, not to exceed 6 hours, at an adult jail or lockup for purposes of identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility, court appearance or release to parents. This federal jail removal exception includes 6-hour time periods both immediately before and after a court appearance, provided that the juvenile has no sight or sound contact with incarcerated adults during this time.<sup>13</sup> This provision does not apply to juveniles who are transferred, certified or waived to circuit court. These juveniles may be held in adult facilities with adults.

The *Code of Virginia* allows judges to order juveniles at least 14 years of age to be held in a jail. The jail must be certified to hold juveniles and maintain sight and sound separation from the adult population. Currently, the placement of juveniles in adult jails or lock-ups for any reason is rare in Virginia. In exceptional circumstances, juveniles posing safety and security threats may be transferred to another facility, including an approved jail.<sup>14</sup>

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement:

- In Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007, there were 4 and 7 violations of this requirement, respectively.
- Most violations of this core requirement are allowable under Virginia's law. The *Code of Virginia* allows a judge to transfer a juvenile who is 14 years or older from a secure juvenile detention facility to an adult facility if it is determined that his or her presence is a demonstrated threat to the safety or security of other juveniles or staff of the juvenile facility.<sup>15</sup>
- Virginia's rate of jail removal violations per 100,000 was 0.22 in FY2006 and 0.38 in FY2007.

<sup>12</sup> Due to the difficulty in quantifying the actual number of sight and sound violations, Virginia reports the number of individuals who are over the age of eighteen and six months, convicted in circuit court, and housed in a juvenile correctional center during the monitoring period.

<sup>13</sup> The JJDP Act permits extension of this time for juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance in a jail or lockup that is in a rural area or where conditions of safety do not allow for reasonably safe travel (42 U.S.C §5633, sec.223(13B)). Virginia is not approved by OJJDP to use this exception, therefore it cannot be applied to violations.

<sup>14</sup> Code of Virginia, §16.1-249(E).

<sup>15</sup> Code of Virginia, §16.1-249(E).

### **Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Nationally, as well as in Virginia, minority youth have been disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system in comparison to their proportions in the general juvenile population. Under the JJDP Act, states must develop and implement plans to address disproportionate minority contact with multi-pronged intervention strategies including juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvements assuring equal treatment of all youth.

Virginia's plan for addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is included in the Three-Year Plan. Monitoring of this core requirement is done through progress reports made to OJJDP regarding the plan's implementation. During fiscal years 2006 and 2007, several grants were awarded for projects designed to further the understanding of DMC or to help reduce it.

Virginia's compliance with this core requirement:

- A two year study of the juvenile justice system was approved by the Virginia General Assembly during the 2006 Legislative Session. The Virginia State Crime Commission began their work later that year; the study continues.
- DCJS modified the model policy used by police departments throughout the state on biased-based policing.
- A Juvenile Defender Summit was held to train public defenders. Additional training and related publications were developed for public defenders.
- The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice continued progress with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, including the use of Detention Expeditors.
- One-time special grants were provided to Roanoke, Norfolk, and Newport News for data collection regarding DMC.
- DCJS contracted with the Haywood Burns Institute to work with Norfolk and Newport News to implement changes in addressing DMC within the localities.

## *Special Projects of the ACJJ*

### **Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice**

The ACJJ co-sponsors an annual conference, titled *Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice*, with DCJS. The conference includes diverse topics covering a variety of juvenile justice issues. For each of the past two years, 5 plenary sessions and 9 different workshops were presented. Approximately 250 juvenile justice professionals attended each conference. Highlight sessions from the 2006 and 2007 conferences include:

- DMC Assessment Process
- Re-entry
- Evidence Based Programming
- Diversity
- Gender Specific Programming for Girls
- Community and Faith-Based Organizations in Juvenile Justice
- Youth Court Programs
- Positive Mentoring
- Reclaiming Futures of Juvenile Justice Youth

Attendee evaluations rank the conference workshops positively, with the majority of responses falling within the top two categories (“Good” and “Very Good”).

### **Virginia Spirit of Youth Award**

In January 2006, the ACJJ voted to develop the Virginia Spirit of Youth Award. Modeled after the Coalition for Juvenile Justice’s award of the same name, the Spirit of Youth Award recognizes and celebrates a young adult who has made great strides following his or her involvement with the juvenile justice system, overcoming personal obstacles and is today making significant contributions to society.

The first award was presented in June 2006 to a young man who overcame physical disabilities, a life without a father, and involvement in gangs, weapons, and violence. Since turning his life around, the 2006 winner of the Virginia Spirit of Youth Award dedicates himself to steering youth away from gang involvement and criminal lifestyles. He has also received the national Spirit of Youth Award from the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

In 2007, the award was presented to a young man who, after losing his mother in a car accident when he was an infant, was shuffled around between an alcoholic father and 17 other homes of friends or relatives. He had a probation record and used drugs and alcohol. Counseling, treatment, and a loving foster care environment enabled this 2007 winner of the Virginia Spirit of Youth Award to turn his life around and become a working member of the community and an advisor to the Virginia Department of Social Services.

### **Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia**

DCJS serves as Virginia’s criminal justice planning agency and is responsible for administering state and federal funds dedicated to improving state and local criminal justice practices, preventing crime and delinquency, and ensuring services to crime victims. In its role as a planning agency, DCJS develops comprehensive, statewide,

## *Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice*

long-range plans for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice throughout the Commonwealth.

In 2006, DCJS convened six policy planning sessions to explore different leading edge criminal justice issues. Each session brought together a multidisciplinary group of executive-level participants selected because of their knowledge of the issue and their ability to advance the discussion of public policy related to the issue and make well-informed recommendations. These efforts resulted in the publication of six papers titled *Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia*. The success of the *Blueprints* process in 2006 led to six additional topics developed in 2007.

Members of the ACJJ were involved in policy sessions in 2006 resulting in two papers: *Disproportionate Minority Contact with the Juvenile Justice System* and *Mental Health Issues in Jails and Detention Centers*. In 2007, the ACJJ forged a new *Blueprints* topic: *Virginia's Response the JJDP Act's Sight & Sound Separation Requirement*.

Published *Blueprints for Change: Criminal Justice Policy Issues in Virginia* can be found on-line at [www.dcjs.virginia.gov](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov).

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<sup>16</sup> As of November 2007. Includes senior management (listed first) and Juvenile Services Section staff assigned to programs under the JJDP Act.



*Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice*

This document is available online at [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/publications](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/publications).

Preparation and distribution of this document was funded by grant #2005-JF-FX-0015 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

## Intervention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Albemarle/Charlottesville <b>Functional Family Therapy Program</b> Rory Carpenter 434-872-4547	\$100,000 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Program uses Functional Family Therapy, targeting juvenile offenders between the ages of 11 and 18 identified with mental health and/or substance abuse needs by the Juvenile Court, the Family Assessment and Planning Team, and the Truancy Team.
Albemarle/Charlottesville <b>Interdisciplinary Truancy Team</b> Rory Carpenter 434-872-4547	\$20,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	The Interdisciplinary Truancy Team staffs CHINs/Truancy cases. The Team engages the youth and his/her family in the development of a truancy prevention service plan focusing on regular school attendance and no further involvement in the juvenile justice system.
Albemarle/Charlottesville <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Rory Carpenter 434-872-4547	\$26,476 (FY06) \$19,857 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides multi-disciplinary screening and services for youth under age 14 at adjudication for a status offense, delinquency offense, or CHINS petition. The siblings of the young offenders are also included.
Amherst <b>Implementing Multi-Systemic Therapy</b> Dave Wriston 434-948-4831	\$37,500 (FY06) \$17,500 (FY07)  JABG Funds	Program provides Multi-Systemic Therapy, an intensive family and community-based treatment approach addressing multiple dimensions of serious antisocial behaviors in chronic and violent juvenile offenders.
Campbell <b>Anger Management Services</b> Juanita F. Irby 434-332-9573	\$6,600 (FY06)  JABG Funds	Program provides anger management training for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent.
Campbell <b>Drug Testing</b> Juanita F. Irby 434-332-9573	\$8,100 (FY06)  One-Time Grant JABG Funds	Project enhances the drug screening capacity of the local Court Service Unit, providing earlier identification of substance abuse problems and improved ability to provide timely and appropriate treatment to youth who continue to use drugs.
Carroll <b>Make a Difference – Mentor a Child</b> Amy Nichols 278-728-9823	\$4,280 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides training for mentor volunteers to significantly reduce truancy and delinquency, to substantially increase access to juvenile services in this rural county, and to provide a positive role model for the juveniles referred by the courts.
Dinwiddie <b>Community Supervision Program</b> George Lamb 804-469-4539	\$24,830 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Program serves as an alternative to secure detention. Eligible juveniles receive intensive monitoring in the community based on their level of risk/need.

## Intervention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Fairfax <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> James S. Dedes 703-246-3416	\$39,006 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Program provides comprehensive, family-based interventions for high-risk offenders under age 14.
Fairfax <b>Evening Reporting Center</b> James S. Dedes 703-246-3416	\$99,609 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project establishes an evening reporting center for youth who might otherwise be detained pending court action for violations or crimes committed while on probation. The program provides highly structured and well supervised group activities to develop skills supporting pro-social behaviors. Community service is also a component.
Fluvanna <b>Graduated Sanctions Program</b> Dr. Jacqueline A. Meyers 434-591-1910	\$33,750 (FY06)  JABG Funds	Program ensures the availability of a continuum of services for the disposition of juvenile cases.
Hampton <b>Detention Alternative Utilization &amp; Review</b> Mary L. Allen 757-825-4589	\$49,505 (FY06) \$31,759 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides a detention expeditor who monitors placements in the juvenile detention system to expedite early release or step down to alternative programs.
Isle of Wight <b>Victim/Witness Impact Program</b> Palinda Belcher 757-365-6260	\$19,831 (FY06) \$9,916 (FY07)  JABG Funds	Program provides victim and neighborhood-focused community service, victim-offender reconciliation and victim-offender groups.
James City <b>Aftercare/Re-entry</b> Janet Weaver 757-887-0225	\$24,938 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides training to detention staff designed to improve the effectiveness of interventions with juveniles, preparing them for reentry.
Lee <b>Community Service Program Expansion</b> Richard Hagy 276-466-7803	\$24,966 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project expands the Appalachian Juvenile Commission's Weekenders Community Service Program for court-ordered youth in Buchanan, Dickenson, Tazewell, Russell, Lee, Scott, Wise, Washington and Smyth Counties and the City of Norton.
Lee <b>Detention Alternatives Program</b> Richard Hagy 276-466-7803	\$62,710 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project expands the Detention Alternatives Program of the Appalachian Juvenile Commission for court-ordered youth in Lee, Scott and Wise Counties and the City of Norton. The program makes direct contact with juveniles during the week and on weekends at their homes, schools, and in the community to monitor their compliance with orders of the court.

## Intervention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Loudoun <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Robert Chirles 703-775-0353	\$74,000 (FY06) FY07 extended from FY06  Title II Funds	Program strategy includes assessment and service linkage. Functional Family Therapy and Reconnecting Youth model programs are available to eligible youth. The program serves approximately 60 youth annually.
Loudoun <b>Detention Alternatives</b> Robert Chirles 703-775-0353	\$69,371 (FY06) \$52,028 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides a detention expeditor who facilitates community placement of appropriate youth with detainable offenses or who are already detained.
Lynchburg <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Carolyn Pritchard 434-929-8224	\$66,180 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Program uses a comprehensive community assessment model to serve offenders under age 14 at the time of adjudication in Amherst, Campbell, Bedford, Appomattox and Nelson Counties and the Cities of Bedford and Lynchburg. Multi-Systemic Therapy is available for some of the youth.
Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck CSB <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Dr. J. Patrick Dorgan 804-695-1767	\$34,175 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Program provides assessment, intensive case management and mental health treatment for adjudicated juvenile offenders under age 14. A multi-disciplinary team determines a course of sanctions and develops an individualized service plan for young offenders in an effort to reduce risk factors.
Newport News <b>Detention Alternatives</b> William J. Sharkey 757-926-8891	\$45,706 (FY06) \$34,280 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides a detention expeditor to reduce the average daily population and length of stay in detention centers.
Newport News/Hampton <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Larry Robinson 757-926-3920	\$36,264 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Joint Newport News and Hampton program for juveniles under age 14 and their families to develop problem-solving skills, maintain structure and provide access to community resources.
Norfolk <b>Detention Alternatives</b> Sharon Laisure 757-664-6101	\$45,706 (FY06) \$34,280 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides a detention expeditor to identify non-secure alternatives for juveniles pending trial or disposition. The expeditor also develops a collaborate network to expedite hearings and judicial reviews.
Norton <b>Electronic Monitoring</b> Richard Hagy 276-466-7803	\$24,550 (FY06)  One-Time Grant JABG Funds	Project provides for the purchase of electronic monitoring equipment to use as an alternative sanction, thereby reducing the number of youth detained in secure detention.

## Intervention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Richmond City <b>CORTIP</b>  Doris Moseley 804-646-3902	\$99,606 (FY06) \$74,780 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides an adaptation of the Colorado truancy case manager model. Clients are provided services to respond to unexcused absences. The court, schools, and the Commonwealth Attorney are the primary partners.
Richmond City <b>YOGI Program</b>  Doris Moseley 804-646-3902	\$18,750 (FY06)  Title II Funds	The YOGI program provides intensive case management and community support for youth under the age of 14 at the time of adjudication. The program includes expanded individual treatment and group intervention, as well as a wide array of collaborative relationships with community resources, using a wrap around model to service clients.
Roanoke <b>Functional Family Therapy</b>  Gina Wilburn 540-345-9841	FY06 extended from FY05 \$143,149 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Program is designed to serve approximately 30-40 youth age 11-18 in the 23 <sup>rd</sup> Court Services District.
Spotsylvania <b>School-Based Probation</b>  Mike MacNamara 540-372-1068	\$110,000 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project provides a second probation officer in a high school in both Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties for court-ordered youth. The probation officer seeks to accomplish program goals by monitoring the youth's attendance and behavior through daily contact with school personnel.
Tidewater Group Home Commission <b>Aggression Replacement Training</b>  David Hawkins 757-488-9161	\$23,751 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Aggression Replacement Training (ART) reduces recidivism for assaults and crimes against persons by addressing risk factors related to violence.
Virginia Beach <b>Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b>  William R. Butler 757-437-6203	\$45,703 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Project expands the use of an existing Multi-Systemic Therapy Program to serve adjudicated youth under the age of 14.
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <b>Transitional Services: Independent Living Program</b>  Angela Valentine 804-225-3911	\$250,000 (FY06) \$112,500 (FY07)  JABG Funds	Program provides independent living beds as a step-down from incarceration in a juvenile correctional center or transition from a halfway house. The program promotes public safety and reduces recidivism by focusing on life and employment skills while providing supervision and structure.
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <b>Sex Offender Treatment Program</b>  Scott Reiner 804-371-0720	\$136,800 (FY06)  JABG Funds	Project provides treatment and consultation services for community-based sex offender treatment programs in five localities.

## Intervention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice <b>Alternatives to Detention: Day Reporting Centers</b> Beth Stinnett 804-786-0486	\$225,000 (FY06) \$112,500 (FY07)  JABG Funds	Program provides day reporting centers as sanctioning and dispositional alternatives for juvenile offenders who are probation/parole violators and likely to be placed in secure detention.
Virginia Department of Mental Health/Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services <b>Mental Health Needs of Juvenile Offenders</b> Janet Lung 804-371-2137	\$231,930 (FY06) \$123,431 (FY07)  JABG Funds	Project provides five collaborative pilot projects between local Community Service Boards and detention centers to provide mental health and substance abuse services to juveniles in detention and to assist juveniles during the transitional process into the community.
Warren <b>Restorative Justice Conferences</b> Edward F. Wilkins 540-459-8799	\$26,476 (FY06) \$19,857 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Program provides restorative justice and truancy conferences for children referred to court or petitioned to court for truancy.
Wise <b>Young Juvenile Offender Program</b> Paul Kuczko 276-523-5064	\$35,231 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Project serves young juvenile offenders under the age of 14 residing in Lee, Wise, and Scott Counties and the City of Norton. This program assesses repeat offenders and their siblings. It also provides incentives for transportation, flexible scheduling and in-home services.
Wise <b>Systems Improvement - Training</b> Paul Kuczko 276-523-5064	\$23,763 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	This project provides training for youth services staff and equipment to help bring services into the homes of youth involved with the juvenile justice system in the rural area.
York <b>Young Juvenile Offender Program</b> Anne Smith 757-890-3880	\$105,565 (FY06) \$52,780 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project uses the Functional Family Therapy Model Program to enhance protective factors within families of adjudicated youth under the age of 14 for York and James City Counties and the City of Williamsburg. Neighboring localities can purchase services on a case-by-case basis.

Note: JABG formula grants are not included.

Appendix B

<i>Prevention Grant Projects</i>		
<b>Locality or State Agency, Project Title &amp; Contact</b>	<b>Grant Amount, Grant Year &amp; Funding Source</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
Bristol <b>Learning in Field Environments (LIFE)</b> Dr. Douglas Arnold 276-821-5600	\$32,500 (FY07)  Title V Funds	The Learning in Field Environments (LIFE) Program is a school based prevention program implemented through a collaborative community effort to reduce system involvement of truants and juveniles with negative school related behaviors. The LIFE program targets 20 at-risk children and young offenders age 13 and below.
Charlottesville <b>Students Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways</b> L. Lee Davis 434-245-2634	\$41,500 (FY07)  Title V Funds	Project provides Charlottesville City school staff with skills to create a positive school culture free of the negative effects of bullying in grades K-8. The project supports two evidence based programs (Olweus Bullying Prevention Program & Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways) in two schools.
Fredericksburg <b>Community Works</b> Kristin Van Tine 540-371-0591	\$64,954 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Program aims to reduce risk levels for short-time suspended youth (3-10 days) during their suspension period. The program accepts referrals from parents and/or schools of suspended students and provides: academic monitoring, substance abuse education groups, and community service projects, incorporating the National Crime Prevention Council's Community Works Curriculum.
Montgomery <b>Bullying Prevention</b> Lori Walden 540-382-5777	\$64,060 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Project expands the Bullying Prevention Program in area schools. This program targets students in K-12 at six schools. Because this universal program targets students school-wide, close to 2,000 students benefit from this program.
Newport News <b>Strengthening Families Project</b> Rosanne D. Walters 757-727-2134	\$52,879 (FY06)  Title V Funds	Program provides family systems and cognitive-behavioral training to 56 families with children ages 6–12. The goal is to prevent delinquency by improving family relationships and parenting skills, while increasing social and life skills of youth.
Newport News <b>Boys &amp; Girls Club Gang Prevention/Targeted Outreach</b> Rosanne D. Walters 757-727-2134	\$60,000 (FY07)  Title V Funds	Project expands the Boys & Girls Club Gang Prevention program to other local youth-serving agencies. The model provides an additional 100 youth who are at risk of gang involvement with individualized services, support, and intensive case management services.
Norfolk <b>Truancy Parent Group</b> Sharon Laisure 757-664-6101	\$46,563 (FY07)  Title V Funds	The Truancy Parent Group promotes parental involvement and support in the reduction of truancy. Parents of truants are involved in sessions with a therapist to understand the impact of their supervision styles, parenting skills, and discipline techniques.
Richmond City <b>Strengthening Families Programs</b> Doris Moseley 804-646-3763	\$45,989 (FY06)  Title V Funds	The Strengthening Families Program is for families and youth age 6-10. Iowa State University provided replication training to ensure fidelity to its model.

## Prevention Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Russell <b>Project Towards No Drug Abuse</b> Richard Hagy 276-466-7803	\$21,714 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	The Project Towards No Drug Abuse provides model program training and supplies to 30 qualified individuals from various agencies throughout the 11 localities in Southwest Virginia.
Shenandoah <b>Truancy Reduction</b> Edward F. Wilkens 540-459-8799	\$59,161 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Program assesses the needs of high-risk truant students age 7-17 and their families. The program also provides community services and monitors school performance and family participation.
Tazewell <b>Creating Lasting Family Connections</b> Chris Thompson 276-988-5583	\$65,000 (FY07)  Title II Funds	Creating Lasting Family Connections is a comprehensive family strengthening and substance abuse and violence prevention curriculum designed to help youth and families in high-risk environments become strong, healthy, and supportive. This program is designed to work with system involved youth ages 9 to 17 and their families.
Wise <b>Strengthening Families</b> Glenda Collins 276-523-5064, ext. 15	\$65,000 (FY07)  Title II Funds	This project serves young truants who reside in Wise County and the City of Norton. This program improves parenting skills and reduces delinquent behaviors while strengthening family bonds.



Appendix C

Systems Improvement Grant Projects

Locality or State Agency, Project Title & Contact	Grant Amount, Grant Year & Funding Source	Project Description
Emporia <b>Video Conferencing</b> Nancy Roach 434-634-5400	\$13,764 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for the purchase and installation of videoconferencing systems for conducting video detention hearings.
Floyd <b>Juvenile Justice Services Evaluation</b> Mary Critzer 540-382-5781	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the current continuum of services and resources available to juveniles and families involved in the juvenile justice system to establish service needs, best practice standards, and cost effectiveness.
Henrico <b>Juvenile Justice System Evaluation</b> Kay Frye 804-501-4949	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for an evaluation of programs, services, and practices in the juvenile justice system for systems improvement in the area of DMC.
Montgomery <b>Juvenile Justice Services Evaluation</b> Mary Critzer 540-382-5781	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the current continuum of services and resources available to juveniles and families involved in the juvenile justice system to establish service needs, best practice standards, and cost effectiveness.
Newport News <b>DMC</b> Larry Robinson 757-926-3920	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for an assessment of local policies and practices contributing to DMC and the development of strategies to make systems changes.
Norfolk <b>DMC</b> Sharon Laisure 757-664-6101	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for an assessment of local policies and practices contributing to DMC and the development of strategies to make systems changes.
Roanoke City <b>DMC</b> Jane Conlin 540-853-2894	\$25,000 (FY06)  One-Time Grant Title II Funds	Project provides for an evaluation of programs, services, and practices in the juvenile justice system for systems improvement in the area of DMC.
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services <b>Evaluation of the Young Juvenile Offender Initiative</b> Laurel Marks 804-786-3462	\$45,860 (FY06)  Title II Funds	Project provides for an evaluation of the Young Juvenile Offender Initiative. Methodology includes implementation and outcome components, as well as data collection. Analysis is at both the site level and across all funded sites.



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