

## Program Narrative

### *System Description and Formula Grant Program*

During the June 2017 Three Year Plan Development Retreat, discussion took place as program area funding for Fiscal Year 2018. With the release of the FY 2018 Formula Grant application kit, the SAG learned West Virginia was eligible to receive \$400,000; however, a penalty will be applied for PREA. Currently, eighteen Title II projects are funded. With Fiscal Year 2017 Formula Grant funds, the State Advisory Group has chosen ten Grant Program areas to concentrate funding. These ten are:

1. *Delinquency Prevention* – Problem: Many youth in WV are at-risk for becoming delinquent for a variety of reasons including: the lack of appropriate role models, the rise in family violence, the increase in child physical and sexual abuse and neglect cases, the high number of school dropouts and the increase in school violence. In confronting the problems faced by this at-risk population, it is apparent that specific types of programs are needed to decrease delinquent behavior.
2. *School Programs* – Problem: Truancy and incidents of school shootings such as those that occurred in Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Colorado have focused local, state, and national attention on school violence. These tragic events have received massive amounts of national media attention and raised a number of questions about the safety of students and faculty in the public school system. Trends demonstrated through West Virginia students' own reporting of their experiences and perceptions demonstrate the need for programs that foster an environment conducive to learning through prevention, mentoring, and safety. The Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) program is one of these programs.
3. *Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)* – Problem: Despite West Virginia having a small minority youth population, overrepresentation has been identified at several points of contact. State-wide relative rate indexes indicate that the volume of activity for African American youth at the arrest stage was almost two and a half times greater when compared to the activity rate for white youth. In addition, African American youth have more than twice the amount of activity at the secure detention point and more than three times the volume of activity for confinement to a secure juvenile facility.

This finding is problematic given that research conducted by various youth advocacy groups, has firmly established the detrimental effects on youth who have repeated contact with the juvenile justice system.

4. *Gender Specific Services* – Problem: The WV racial disparity research shows that females are sentenced more leniently than males and indicated that females are significantly less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Juvenile Services' custody, be adjudicated delinquent, be detained prior to adjudication, and are more likely to receive informal probation supervision. West Virginia will seek to provide funding to develop and implement programs which focus on gender-specific services.

5. Protecting Juvenile Rights – Problem: A juvenile has the right to be effectively represented by counsel at all stages of juvenile proceedings. There is room for improvement in West Virginia’s juvenile indigent defense system. According to the National Juvenile Defender Center, many of West Virginia’s overwhelmed juvenile defenders are unable to fulfill their responsibilities to clients due to inadequate resources, training, and experience. West Virginia will focus efforts on assisting juveniles and attorneys representing juveniles, and on reducing the number of juveniles held in detention.
6. Mentoring, Counseling, and Training – Problem: Some youth lack healthy parental guidance and monitoring that make social and academic success difficult. Improving education and youth employment opportunities, enhancing social skills, and providing youth with mentors and adult role models are essential components of delinquency prevention. Mentoring relationships can have a positive impact on a youth's attitude toward school, conflicts with parents or peers, and drug use. West Virginia will seek to support programs that provide opportunities for youth education, mentoring, and training to reduce risk factors and increase positive behaviors.
7. Mental Health – Problem: West Virginia has experienced growing numbers of adjudicated delinquents who show signs of mental health problems. Many of these youth are released back into society without the opportunity to receive services such as: assessments, treatment plans, and/or counseling. West Virginia will seek to provide funding for programs that will address this area of concern.
8. Substance and Alcohol Abuse – Problem: Alcohol is the substance abused most frequently by adolescents, followed by marijuana and tobacco. On average students in West Virginia grades 9 through 12 reported a higher rate of binge drinking than the national average rate of drinking. West Virginia’s growing substance abuse issue is further exacerbated by a lack of locally available treatment services. West Virginia has a need for appropriate, cost-effective intervention services. West Virginia will focus efforts on funding programs that educate, prevent, treat, and reduce alcohol and substance abuse.
9. Diversion – Problem: West Virginia struggles to provide juveniles with alternative dispositions and sentences that result in rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. Diversion permits flexibility in selecting the most suitable disposition for misdemeanants and first-time offenders. Selecting a community-based service alternative in place of formal adjudications bypasses the often-stigmatizing labeling process, allows the juvenile to become involved in programs without obtaining an official court record, and offers juveniles an opportunity to rehabilitate. West Virginia seeks to provide resources for diversion programs that will enable the court to combat crime more effectively by providing a wider variety of sentencing alternatives. Diversion programs will also enable more communities to begin research and/or other initiatives designed to decrease delinquent behavior.
10. Juvenile Justice System Improvement – Problem: West Virginia saw a 94% increase in juvenile commitment during a 15-year period, ranking the state worst in the country during those years. West Virginia is also one of the most mountainous and remote states in the nation not to mention one of the poorest which places yet

another hurdle between at-risk youths and the vital programs designed to help them. West Virginia seeks to have infrastructures in place to support system improvement efforts and multi-system collaboration that will position the state to enhance outcomes for youth, families, staff, and communities.

All sub grants are awarded by the Governor through the same process the Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS) utilizes to award its other program funds. The award cycle is the state fiscal year (July 1 –June 30).

Request for proposals are sent out annually to all eligible applicants and a grant writing workshop is conducted to assist prospective grantees with the formal application.

The applications are reviewed by DJCS staff for completeness and then by the SAG for merit. The SAG makes award recommendations to the Governor who makes the final award decisions.

This year the SAG will be involved in addressing OJJDP priority areas of delinquency prevention, school programs, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), gender-specific services, protecting juvenile rights, mentoring, counseling and training, mental health, substance and alcohol abuse, and diversion for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. In addition, the SAG continues to work on compliance issues and system improvements that will reduce DMC.

For a complete description of the juvenile justice system in West Virginia please see the attachments titled "Juvenile Justice System" and "Juvenile Procedure Rules".

### ***Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs***

(Source: West Virginia Juvenile Justice Database and Juvenile Detention Database and WV IBR data, WV Kids Count Data and U.S Census Bureau)

### **Problem Statement**

West Virginia (WV) juveniles face many challenges including a tradition of poverty and geographic and cultural isolation from community resources. The State is endeavoring to solve these and many other problems by making education and economic development top priorities.

### **West Virginia Demographics** *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)*

West Virginia (WV) is in the middle of the Appalachian Mountain chain in the Eastern U.S. It is the only state that falls completely within the Appalachian region. West Virginia is the 10th smallest by area and is ranked 38th in population, with approximately 1.8 million residents. West Virginia is primarily a rural state with 46% of its residents living in rural areas and 55% living in urban areas. Juveniles comprise approximately 20% of the State's population of 1.8 million.

The state gender distribution is 51.4% female and 48.6% male. The racial composition is: 93.6% White; 3.6% African-American; 1.5% Hispanic and 1.7% Other. Overall, the white child population remains steady, while the minority child population continues to increase.

Counties that have the most minority children in residence include: Berkeley, Cabell, Kanawha, Monongalia, and Raleigh Counties.

**Poverty** (Source: *WV Kids Count Data Book, U.S Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey,*)

Twenty-four percent of all of WV youth live below the poverty level compared to the national rate of 21%. This means that almost 1 in 4 children are classified as poor in WV. Thirteen percent (13%) of these youths live in extreme poverty (income below 50% of national poverty level) compared to only 10% nationally and more than one-fourth (29%) of WV children under the age of five live below the poverty rate. More specifically, 32% of West Virginia's youth under the age of 6 live in poverty, according to the West Virginia Healthy Kids and Families Coalition (2013). Within the state, forty-five of West Virginia's fifty-five counties have more than 20% of their youth that live in poverty. Children of color in West Virginia are disproportionately impacted by child poverty. For example, African American children make up just three percent of all children in the state yet comprise six percent of children living in poverty. Similar to the United States, the highest rate of child poverty in West Virginia is among African Americans. WV has the seventh highest child poverty rate in the country. WV's average poverty rate is 17.9% compared to the national average of 14.3%.

The effects of child poverty permeate many of the issues that West Virginia residents and policymakers have been grappling with in recent years. While not a direct cause, child poverty has contributed to a wide range of concerns:

- Severe overcrowding of the state's prisons and rise in state expenditures on corrections.
- The state's substance abuse epidemic, which is currently being addressed by the Governor's Advisory Council on Substance Abuse and six regional task forces.
- The state's high obesity rate and its related health problems, including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular problems, and bone and joint problems.
- The high teen birth rate and the health, economic and educational challenges it creates for teen mothers and their babies.
- Concerns about students dropping out of high school and the consequences that has on future opportunities, earnings and quality of life.

There are often many individual and economic causes behind poverty. For West Virginia purposes we want to pay particular attention to are Education and Employment.

**Education** (Source: *National Center for Children in Poverty, West Virginia Education Association, and Kids Count Data 2017*)

The majority of 68% WV children that live in poor families often have parents that do not have a high school degree and another 34% have a high school degree, but no college education. Only 15% of children whose parents have some college or more live in poor families.

In West Virginia, only 44% of high school graduates age 18-24 are enrolled or have obtained a college degree in 2014, compared to the US average of 48%. Truancy continues to be a serious problem within the West Virginia school system. Absenteeism is proven to be the highest predictor of school failure and is a risk factor for juvenile delinquency and later adult crime. Truancy issues in WV have been identified by the WV Supreme Court of Appeals as an area of need that the court is working towards improving along with the WV Department of Health and Human Resources and other community agencies. In 2013, 1 in 3 West Virginia youths were considered truant, missing more than five unexcused days of school, according to the state Department of Education.

Over the past 10 years, there has been a 124 percent increase in the number of truants referred to the state's court system at exorbitant cost to state taxpayers. Currently, West Virginia is experiencing a crisis in the number of children referred to juvenile court as a result of missing school. Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin signed House Bill 2550 in 2015, increasing the number of days students are allowed to miss without an excuse from five days to 10. County attendance officers are required to meet with families of truant students in an attempt to curb truancy before the children are referred to court. Sending kids to court for truancy hurts their chances of finishing school and becoming productive adults. This legislation provides much-needed time for parents and school administrators to intervene and develop workable solutions. The Truancy Diversion Initiative is part of Governor Tomblin's Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force compiled in the summer of 2014.

Truancy isn't a problem unique to West Virginia. Nationwide, states have been dealing with the issue for a number of years.

**Employment** (Source: *Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and National Center for Children in Poverty,*)

As of September 2017, the unemployment rate in West Virginia is 4.5 percent, its lowest level in a decade. West Virginia's median household income for 2017 was \$43,385 but still has the second lowest household median income in the nation. Compared to the median US household income, West Virginia median household income is \$13,756 lower. In fact, median earnings for full-time females in WV, are far lower than men, and are actually one of the lowest in the nation.

The percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment was 37 percent in West Virginia, compared to the national average of 29 percent. West Virginia has a slightly higher than average percentage of children living in single-parent families. West Virginia's rate is 38 percent. That's compared to the national average of 35 percent.

West Virginia is an economically disadvantaged state, with one of the lowest median household incomes in the United States. West Virginia has traditionally relied on its mining industry for jobs and growth. Mining jobs have become increasingly scarce and many West

Virginians, whom never obtained a college degree are migrating to other states. Many of West Virginia's families are struggling to make ends meet and are considered income poor.

West Virginia ranks 43rd in the country for child well-being. Children need certain resources to survive, grow, and develop normally. Regardless of where the issue stems, it seems to be a continuous cycle that is passed to the next generation. Basically, because of the poverty that the poor are already experiencing, they and their children are not able to break out. Results of poverty often leave the youth in West Virginia vulnerable to many unfortunate circumstances. These circumstances can range from child abuse, to teen pregnancy and school dropouts, or ultimately becoming part of the juvenile justice system.

### **Juvenile Crime Problems**

West Virginia as a state does not fully participate in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, and therefore no single agency collects all juvenile arrest data statewide. The state does however compile juvenile arrest data, detention data, corrections data, and probation data in a number of individually contained information collection systems. The West Virginia Incident Based Reporting System (WVIBRS) provides detailed information on incidents and arrests involving juvenile perpetrators and victims. The Juvenile Detention Database incorporates Facility Review Panel versus Cole state standards monitoring information, detention intake needs assessment and detention release needs assessment for each juvenile that is detained prior to case disposition. The detention database also provides information about the juveniles admitted to the state's five juvenile detention facilities on a monthly basis. The Juvenile Corrections Database houses information about juveniles committed to, transferred from, and released from the state's two juvenile corrections facilities on a monthly basis. The Juvenile Justice Database (JJDB) is the juvenile probation database wherein information about juvenile offenders whose cases are referred to probation is entered and stored. These data collection tools are not all inclusive and do not fully interact with each other. Currently data transfer between systems is conducted on a case by case basis only.

In 2017, 5,686 juvenile offenders entered the Juvenile justice system. Of those 59% were male, 41% female. Offenders were: 89% White, 6.1% Black, 4% Multi-Racial, Hispanic or Other. The average age of juvenile offenders in 2017 was 15.56-16 years old. The primary offense types committed in West Virginia are assault and battery with 490 occurrences, 300 crimes related to controlled substances, and property crimes with 339 occurrences. Status Offenses in West Virginia totaled 27 occurrences.

Of the total number of juvenile offenders entered into the West Virginia juvenile justice system, 4,236 were handled through an informal disposition. These dispositions include but are not limited to the complaint resolved and/or the juvenile counseled, referral to DHHR/Diversion, informal supervision by probation, case close or complaint withdrawn, case held open without further action or referred to community agency/non-custodial counseling, truancy diversion, and referral to Youth Reporting center.

Of the total number of juvenile offenders entered into the West Virginia juvenile justice system, the following were handled through a formal disposition. Nine hundred and seventy-seven juveniles were given an improvement period, 616 were given probation/non-custodial, 251 DHHR custody and probation, 94 DHHR custody only, 140 DJS custody, 18 were transferred to adult court, and 169 juvenile offenders were referred to DHHR. In addition to the above dispositions, 323 were given other dispositions to include: Fine/restitution, monitor compliance, custodial improvement period, community service and mental health processing. Eight hundred and thirty cases were dismissed.

West Virginia recent Juvenile Justice reform efforts are projected to decrease the state's juvenile justice out-of-home population by 16%, achieving over \$20 million in avoided costs over the next five years.

### ***Coordination of State Efforts***

*Source: (PEW Charitable Trusts, W.V. Intergovernmental Juvenile Justice Task Force report and recommendations (Dec. 1, 2014), WV Division of Juvenile Services 2017 Annual report, WV SB 393 and West Virginia Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee Annual Report)*

In the state of West Virginia, child abuse and neglect and juvenile proceedings take place in the Circuit Court. West Virginia's fifty-five counties are divided into thirty-one circuits with seventy circuit court judges. The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals (WVSCA), Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Probation Services, provides oversight to Juvenile Probation and nineteen Juvenile Drug Courts. The WVSCA also houses the Juvenile Justice Commission.

The West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) is a state agency that operates under the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety. DJS operates ten detention facilities. In addition, DJS Community Based Services operates thirteen Youth Reporting Centers to provide positive alternatives to detention. Currently participants must be deemed "delinquent" by a court and ordered to a Youth Reporting Center by a judge. Education services through the local Board of Education are available in seven of the twelve Centers.

On April 2, 2015, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin signed Senate Bill 393, launching comprehensive juvenile justice reform in West Virginia. The law stipulates that a portion of savings be reinvested in evidence-based community programs that reduce recidivism and improve other outcomes for youth and their families. The Bill encompasses the recommendations of the Task Force through:

- Creation of truancy diversion specialist for informal resolution and early intervention services to those children who need them most;
- Introduction of a two-step diversion process that expands community-based alternatives prior to the filing of a juvenile petition for a status offense or a misdemeanor;

- Expansion of Youth Reporting Centers across the state to provide community-based programs to youth as an alternative to detention or out-of-home placements;
- Introduction of evidence-based services and pilot programs to support restorative justice programs, substance abuse recovery services, mental health programs and family therapies;
- Reduction of incidents of Disproportionate Minority Contact with the state's Juvenile Justice System.

The law is projected to reduce the number of youth in residential placement within DHHR and committed to DJS custody by at least 16 percent by 2020, avoiding \$20.1 million in expected costs. The legislature appropriated \$4.5 million in the 2015 state budget to fund truancy diversion programs, additional youth reporting centers, evidence-based pilot programs, and improved data collection and training. The law establishes a bipartisan, interbranch oversight committee to monitor the progress of the reforms, explore additional areas for improvement, review performance measurement data, and assess opportunities for investing cost savings

The Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee ("JJROC") was established to oversee implementation of Senate Bill 393 reforms relating to juvenile justice. The West Virginia Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee (JJROC) receives quarterly updates from Division of Juvenile Services, the Court's Division of Probation, the Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Children and Families, and the Department of Education regarding implementation efforts like the Truancy Diversion Initiative, Family Functional Therapy and other community services, the Evidence-based Practice Checklist Evaluation of Youth Reporting Center facilities, and joint efforts between agencies.

During Calendar year 2015, West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals (WVSC) adopted the YLS/CMI for Risk and Needs Assessment. The purpose of the YLS/CMI is to identify risks and needs to provide a case plan for possible intervention opportunities from the adult criminal justice system. The division continues to train newly employed probation officers in the administration of the assessment and provides refresher training for all juvenile officers. The YLS/CMI is embedded within the West Virginia Offender Case Management System (WVOCMS) maintained by the Court. The division has also ensured that all data elements required by Senate Bill 393, as they relate to probation, are collected by the WVOCMS. The Court has also educated probation officers about the pre-petition diversion process as provided by Senate Bill 393 as a means to reduce the number of youth who may otherwise be referred by petition directly to circuit court. The pre-petition diversion process, which includes developing diversion agreements with the juvenile and his or her parents, is particularly relevant to the court's current sixteen School Based Probation Officers who serve in fifteen counties.

The West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) has seen a recidivism decrease over the past 12 months. Sixty percent of juveniles did not return to DJC custody once released. Many youths are now being referred to Youth Reporting centers.



The Division of Juvenile Services Youth Reporting Centers (YRC) are established to provide positive alternatives to detention, make available a wide variety of skill based mental, physical, and social instruction, provide effective case management, expose at risk youth to instruction and reinforcement for proactive, acceptable social behaviors and protection of the community and the youth. YRCs also promote quality aftercare supervision and reintegration plans for those juveniles reentering the community facility. DJS has partnered with the Supreme Court to offer services to the Youth Drug Court Programs. This program targets youthful offenders with substance abuse related issues.

The expansion of Youth Reporting Centers ("YRC") is one of the most vital reforms for the success of juvenile justice. Currently, DJS is operating seventeen full YRC programs throughout West Virginia. Effective January 1, 2016, DJS no longer houses status offenders in its staff secured facilities. Those facilities have since become hardware secure and one was repurposed, in part, as a diagnostic center.

Currently, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources has the lowest number of out-of-state cases in years. DHHR is utilizing the Functional Family Therapy program as a juvenile diversion alternative to out of home placement. Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an evidenced-base program with recidivism reduction capabilities above 60 percent. FFT is a short-term, high quality intervention requiring, on average, 12-14 sessions in less than six months. Therapy services in FFT are mobile can be provided in-home, in a clinical setting, or in a school. Functional Family Therapy helps juveniles and families take a strengths-based approach to solving the problems that led to involvement with the juvenile system.

Community-based programs are cost-effective solutions for a large number of delinquent youth. These alternatives to secure detention/placement are intended to: reduce crowding, cut the costs of operating juvenile detention centers, shield offenders from the stigma of institutionalization, help offenders avoid associating with youth who have more serious delinquent histories, and maintain positive ties between the juvenile and his or her family and community.

The Bureau for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Resources has funded two new evidence-based community services to enhance options for youth: Functional Family Therapy ("FFT") and Victim-Offender Mediation ("VOM"). There are currently eight FFT teams throughout the state. FFT is a well-established, evidence-based intervention model that has shown to reduce recidivism as much as fifty percent. VOM is a restorative justice model designed to provide an alternative disposition for youth who commit offenses. In this program, the youth offender interacts with the victim through a trained mediator, and the parties attempt to agree on a method for the offender to repair the harm suffered by the victim.

Although both community services have achieved positive outcomes for youth and families preliminarily, further analysis is necessary to evaluate data over a longer period of time. Both services have great potential to effectively serve WV youth and families in the least restrictive setting. Both services will also require continued funding to sustain the programs' viability.

With initiatives like FFT and our recently launched Safe at Home project, we are working to not only keep West Virginia's children in their home environments, but to improve their overall well-being and quality of life by providing the support they need to overcome challenges.

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction seeks to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and to improve the juvenile justice system in West Virginia through allocation of funds (sub-grants) through various private/nonprofit organizations, schools, state agencies, and local units of government. In order to align the Subcommittee's efforts, members will actively participate on the Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee created by Senate Bill 393 (W. Va. Code § 49-2-913).

Additionally, the Subcommittee will seek sub-grantees who will utilize evidence-based programs, who understand the need for reducing the disproportionate minority contact of youth in West Virginia with the juvenile justice system, and who promote community-based diversion and delinquency prevention efforts that address the needs of the targeted at-risk youth population. Members seek opportunities to learn from other jurisdictions at the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Annual Conference, Models for Change Symposium, and the Southern Region Conference and National Symposium on Juvenile Services. Through these events, members can bring back to the Subcommittee best practices and the proven strategies that West Virginia can leverage to positively impact the juvenile justice system.

### *Goals and Objectives*

## **Planning and Administration**

### **Formula Grant Program Area**

28 – Planning and Administration. Activities related to state plan development, other pre-award 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.

### **Problem Statement**

As stated above, Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act allows for States to utilize Formula Grant funds for activities related to state plan development, other pre-award activities, and administration of the Formula Grants Program, including evaluation, monitoring, and one-full-time staff position. West Virginia will utilize Formula Grant funds for this purpose because sufficient local funds are not available to accomplish all necessary tasks.

### **Program Goal**

Grant Program and State Matching funds will be utilized to assist with the planning and administration of the Formula Grant Program.

**Objectives**

1. Employ one full-time staff position dedicated to planning and administration of the Formula Grant program.
2. Staff at a minimum 4 SAG committee and subcommittee meetings per year.
3. Conduct on-site monitoring visits to all programs funded with Formula Grant funds on a yearly basis beginning July 1.
4. Conduct at a minimum 2 technical assistance trainings.
5. Annually update the three-year comprehensive plan.

**Activities and Services Planned**

- Employ one part-time staff position dedicated to planning and administration of the Formula Grant Program.
- Plan for 4 quarterly full-SAG meetings.
- Beginning July 1, develop an on-site monitoring visit schedule for all programs funded by the Formula Grant program.
- Conduct technical assistance training at the beginning or each calendar year for all those interested in applying for Formula Grant funds.
- Once subgrants are awarded, conduct technical assistance training to those awardees.
- Other program requirements.

**JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:**

- Formula Grant Funds Awarded for Planning and Administration
- Number of Full-Time Equivalents funded with Formula Grant funds
- Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed
- Number of planning activities conducted
- Number of subgrants awarded
- Number of subgrant technical assistance events
- Number of RFPs developed that support programming identified in the Plan
- Number and percent of program monitored
- Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year plan
- Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award
- Number of Formula Grant funded program sustained after 3 years

**Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds**

The information listed below outlines how much FY 2018 funds will be used during the appropriated State Fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$39,366	\$39,366	\$78,732

# Delinquency Prevention

## Formula Grant Program Area

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

## Problem Statement

Many youths in WV are at-risk for becoming delinquent for a variety of reasons including: the lack of appropriate role models, the rise in family violence, the increase in child physical and sexual abuse and neglect cases, the high number of school dropouts and the increase in school violence. In confronting the problems faced by this at-risk population, it is apparent that specific types of programs are needed to decrease delinquent behavior.

## Program Goals

To establish community-based programs that:

- Enhance interagency coordination and collaboration to meet the needs of youth.
- Assist youth and their families in developing an environment that supports positive behaviors and discourages negative behaviors.

## Objective 1

To reduce the number of status offenders and delinquent youth entering the juvenile justice system.

## Performance Indicators

- Number of status offenders and delinquent offenders entering the juvenile justice system.
- Number of status offense and delinquency cases processed through the juvenile justice system.

## Objective 2

To develop local partnerships to plan and implement programs to reduce risk factors and strengthen resiliency.

## Performance Indicators

- Number of identifiable interagency groups in place at the local or regional level.

## Objective 3

To expand community-based programs and resources that reduces risk factors and strengthens resiliency and leadership skills for at-risk youth.

## **Performance Indicators**

- Number of programs designed and implemented.
- Number of youth and families served.

## **Summary of Activities and Services**

Sub grant funds to various private/nonprofit organizations, schools, state agencies, and local units of government for delinquency prevention efforts that address the needs of the targeted at risk youth population. Funding consideration will be given to projects that address these priorities

- Interagency coordination of services for meeting the needs of targeted at-risk population.
- Alternative to school settings for youth who exhibit behavior problems to prevent those youth from dropping out of school.
- Opportunities for children and youth to build their self-esteem.
- Activities that reduce peer pressure.
- Projects that encourage parent involvement by establishing a parental component as a part of the programming efforts.
- Crisis intervention services for youth who are exposed to domestic violence.
- Youth advocacy services or court-appointed advocates for youth involved in the court system.
- Direct services to victims of child sexual and physical abuse and neglect, and activities for prevention/awareness of child abuse.
- School safety programs, such as conflict resolution, peer mediation and gun/weapon control, which will decrease the incidence of school violence.
- Assessment of interagency cooperation and responsiveness of state services to this youth population.
- Assessment of the individual progress of the youth participating in the program through pretests and post tests.
- Written assessment by youth and parents regarding program satisfaction or weaknesses.
- Documented support of the program from state agencies, probation officers, circuit judges, law enforcement and school personnel.

A final report summarizing all activities, achievements and problems.

## **JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:**

- Number and Percent of Program Youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors:
  - Substance use
  - School attendance
  - Antisocial behavior
  - Family relationships
  - Pregnancies
- Number and percent of youth completing program requirements
- Number and percent of program families satisfied with program
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program
- Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area
- Formula Grant funds awarded for services

- Number of program slots available
- Use of best practice model (Y/N)
- Number of program youth served
- Average length of stay in program

**Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds**

The information listed below outlines how much FY 2018 funds will be used during the appropriate State Fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$34,000	\$0	\$34,000

**Prevention Resource Officer (School Programs)**

**Formula Grant Program Area**

17 – School Programs. Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and in detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school or alternative learning programs and to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law related education.

**Problem Statement**

Incidents of school shootings such as those that occurred in Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Arkansas, Connecticut, Virginia, and Colorado have focused local, state, and national attention on school violence. These tragic events have received massive amounts of national media attention and raised a number of questions about the safety of students and faculty in the public school system.

According to the West Virginia Youth Risk Behavior Survey administered by the Department of Education Office of Healthy Schools in 2013, students reporting they have been involved in a physical altercation on school property appear to have decreased however; the number of students reporting they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property has risen. Student perception of their personal safety at school is perhaps the most defining indicator of a school safety problem. Trends demonstrated through West Virginia students’ own reporting of their experiences and perceptions demonstrate the need for programs that foster an environment conducive to learning through prevention, mentoring, and safety. The Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) program is one of these programs.

**Program Description**

The PRO Program is a cooperative effort between schools and law enforcement to: Improve student’s attitudes and knowledge of criminal justice and law enforcement; to prevent kids from committing crimes; to mentor youth with law enforcement officers; to provide a safer school environment and; to combine safety and child advocacy assuring a better school experience for all WV youth.

It has three main components: prevention, mentoring, and safety.

- Prevention: The officers facilitate classes on non-traditional educational topics;
- Mentoring: Officers are trained on how to be a positive mentor to students they interact with daily; and
- Safety: Officers are trained to recognize potential danger, prevent violence, and to respond to a dangerous school situation.

The PRO program places certified WV Police Officers who are also certified Prevention Resource Officers in local middle and high schools. The officers maintain an office in the school, are in that one school 35-40 hours per week, attend extra curricular activities, facilitate classes on non-traditional educational topics; such as juvenile law, domestic violence, underage drinking, drug and alcohol prevention, and child abuse and neglect. They work on safety issues, prevention, and learning more about youth and interaction with them.

### **Program Goal**

- To provide funding localities to implement the PRO (Prevention Resource Officer) program. These officers will adhere to community policing principles, provide education to all areas of juvenile law, act as a deterrent to crime and be a positive role model and mentor for the youth in that community and school.

### **Objectives**

- To educate students on juvenile crime and juvenile issues by providing instruction on nontraditional educational topics.
- To provide advice to students who are at risk of becoming involved in juvenile crime.
- To inform students of problems which lead to truancy, poor grades, drug abuse and crime.
- To increase awareness of the problems and consequences involved in high-risk behavior.
- To act as a deterrent to juvenile crime in the school and in the community.
- To act as a positive role model and mentor in the school and in the community minimizing negative stereotypes by allowing the officer to be known as an individual, rather than by their role.
- Increase awareness of the dangers of underage drinking through the Fatal Vision Program.

### **Performance Indicators**

- Reduction of incidences of criminal and status offenses by students on school property.
- Increase of students' knowledge of the consequences of their choices through non-traditional educational topics.
- Improvement of student and faculty perceptions of school safety.
- Improvements of student perceptions that police officers are positive role models.
- Increase in school attendance.
- Increase in student acceptance and value of the program (determined by student surveys).
- Decrease DUI arrest of juveniles in the community.

## Summary of Activities & Services

To maintain the existing PRO officer programs and fund additional new Prevention Resource Officers throughout the state as funds become available. These programs will be required to follow the following established PRO Guidelines:

### Program Guidelines

- PRO must adhere to all established PRO guidelines.
- PRO must be a current, state certified police officer with at least one year of experience and employed by a law enforcement agency, the county or the city.
- PRO must be a child advocate, must enjoy working with youth and be willing to do so.
- PRO must complete required DJCS training and be certified as a PRO before entering the school. This training is provided on an annual basis.
- PRO must complete or have completed required Conflict Resolution training within 12 months of PRO certification.
- DJCS requires grantee to assign one, full-time PRO officer per school. PRO must maintain an office in the assigned school and be present in that school at least 35 hours per week.
- PRO will be stationed in a middle or high school. The program is not designed to meet the needs of elementary age students. However, it is encouraged, but not required, for the officer to occasionally visit the elementary school and establish communication with the teachers, administrators and students. These visits are in addition to the required 35 hours.
- PRO must be available to facilitate at least one non-traditional educational class per week. PRO must submit classroom topics to the county school board, and/or school principal for approval.
- PRO must maintain facilitation resources, materials, lesson plans, and attendance for all classes facilitated.
- Prior to the officer entering the school, grantee must submit to DJCS an Agreement between Law Enforcement and the County Board of Education.
- PRO must be aware of and adhere to all school policies and school laws. PRO must follow the Law Enforcement Code of Conduct as well as the Teacher's Code of Conduct at all times.
- PRO function is not disciplinary. PRO is assigned to the school to provide prevention, mentoring, and safety. However, PRO should be involved in any incidents requiring legal action.
- PRO must maintain a resource list containing the names and numbers of services available to youth, the school, and community.



- During school hours, PRO will directly report to the principal of the school the PRO is stationed in as well as their law enforcement supervisor.
- PRO will be assigned to a Regional Liaison Officer. PRO must be in contact with Liaison monthly.
- PRO must attend and present the PRO program at the first Faculty/Senate Meeting prior to the first day of school and must attend Faculty/Senate Meetings on a regular basis.
- PRO must be familiar with and adhere to confidentiality requirements.
- PRO must maintain and update annually a copy of the blueprints to the school they are stationed in. These current blueprints must be in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employs the PRO.
- PRO must have a copy, be familiar with, and participate in the execution of the school crisis plan. This plan must be updated annually and kept in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employees the PRO.
- PRO must maintain a written evacuation plan. This plan must be updated annually and kept in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employs the PRO.
- PRO must maintain individual and group files representing every student reported on the monthly demographic report. These files must be kept in a locked and secure manner in order to protect the confidentiality of all juveniles involved in this program.
- PRO must maintain annually required baseline data which will be submitted to DJCS.
- PRO must develop a Planning and Evaluation Team with key community members for the purpose of resource sharing and networking. The P&E team must meet at least every other month. Minutes from the meetings are to be submitted to DJCS.

**JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:**

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of program youth suspended from school
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors
  - Substance use
  - School attendance
  - GPA
  - Social competencies
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements
- Percent in change in school-related discipline incidents

- Formula Grant funds awarded for services
- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Number of hours of program staff training provided
- Number of program youth served

**Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds**

The information listed below outlines how much FY 2018 funds will be used during the appropriate State Fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$55,968	\$0	\$55,968

**Gender-Specific Services**

Formula Grant Program Area

23 – Gender-Specific Services. Services designed to address needs unique to the gender of the individual to whom such services are provided.

Problem Statement

In West Virginia, 40% of all juvenile arrests involved female offenders in 2014. Overall, compared to male offender, females were more likely to be referred to the juvenile court for a person offense or a property offense. Female youths were nearly twice as likely as male youth to be charged with a truancy offense.

The WV racial disparity research shows that females are sentenced more leniently than males and indicated that females are significantly less likely to receive a sentence to the Division of Juvenile Services’ custody, be adjudicated delinquent, be detained prior to adjudication, and are more likely to receive informal probation supervision.

Program Goal

- Promote and enhance some preventive effort dealing with gender-specific services.

Objective 1

- Increase best practice approaches to identify gender-specific issues.
- Reduction with girl’s involvement in delinquency and violence.
- Asses Life Skills difference in relation to gender and stage of development.
- Teach and educate gender-specific life skills.

Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to programs that are structured to recognize gender-specific differences during developmental stages and the need for appropriate interventions which address these differences. In addition, consideration will also be given to those programs using a data-driven approach to target female offenders.

JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services.
- Number of MOU’s developed.

- Number of hours or program staff training provided.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program youth served.
- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.
- Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in the following targeted behaviors:
  - Substance abuse
  - Self esteem
  - Body image
  - Family relationships
  - Perception of social support
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.
- Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of the program area.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$20,000	\$0.00	\$20,000

## Disproportionate Minority Contact

### Formula Grant Program Area

21 – Disproportionate Minority Contact. Programs, research and/or other initiatives addressing the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act).

### Problem Statement

DMC exists when the volume of activity for minority youth at points of contact in the juvenile justice system exceeds the volume of activity for the white youth population. Points of contact refer to decision points in the juvenile justice system. In West Virginia, there are nine (9) points of contact, including arrest; referral to juvenile court; diversion; secure detention prior to adjudication; issuance of a petition or charge(s) filed; adjudicated delinquent; placement on probation; cases resulting in commitment to a secure juvenile facility; and cases transferred to adult court.

Despite West Virginia having a small minority youth population, overrepresentation has been identified at several points of contact. State-wide relative rate indexes indicate that the volume of activity for Black or African American youth at the arrest stage was close to two and a half times greater when compared to the activity rate for white youth. In addition, Black or African American youth have more than twice the amount of activity at the secure detention point and more than three times the volume of activity for confinement to a secure juvenile facility.

This finding is problematic given that research conducted by various youth advocacy groups, has firmly established the detrimental effects on youth who have repeated contact with the juvenile system.

### Program Goal

- To implement the DMC Reduction Model, which is designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate numbers of juvenile members of minority groups who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

### Objectives

- Identify where minority overrepresentation exists in the juvenile justice system as indicated by relative rate indexes (RRI's).
- Develop and implement intervention strategies for reducing minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system based on the identification of mechanisms contributing to DMC.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the various interventions.
- Reassess minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system by identifying trends and adjusting interventions.
- Improve data collection and analysis
- Increase public awareness of DMC through trainings, presentations, and other resources to encourage community participation and greater understanding of DMC issues.

### Performance Indicators

- Number of minority arrest.
- Number of minorities in detention.
- Number of minorities on probation.
- Review assimilated data to identify patterns of disparity.
- Identify or create resources and referral plans for at risk minority youth.
- Completed report of statistical data based on a analyzed juvenile delinquency activities and results from intervention programs.
- Number of contact points reporting disproportional reduction at the state level.

### Summary of Activities & Services

In July 2014, a grant was awarded to support the position of a new DMC Coordinator serving the state. The DMC State Coordinator is responsible for the implementation of the DMC Reduction Model in West Virginia and is working toward the same utilizing the objectives set forth above. The DMC statewide assessment was completed in 2013. The new DMC Coordinator utilized this assessment along with relevant training and experience to make progress towards addressing the issue of DMC in WV.

During the State Advisory Group meeting in January 2016 the committee decided to utilize funding to support requesting proposals that seek to further the statewide DMC efforts through developing a Pilot Program(s) in Berkeley, Kanawha, Cabell, Raleigh, and Monongalia Counties. This initiative is anticipated to be an ongoing effort but is contingent on the annual receipt of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Title II grant funds. The program goal is to implement the DMC Reduction Cycle, which is designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate numbers of juvenile members of minority groups who come in contact with the juvenile justice system throughout the state.

Currently, State Advisory Group is allocating funding to three DMC projects in two of the targeted counties. West Virginia is continuing to work to increase the availability of programming at all stages of the juvenile justice system, with attention to programming at early ages. The state as identified the root causes of DMC and perceived barriers to reducing it. Data sharing is crucial, and it has increased the success of DMC awareness and helped with reduction efforts. After the completion of the RRIs the state will utilize this data to assess the possible explanations and factors that contribute to the issue, to help implement more programs in affected counties, and initiate policy and system change.

**The full plan update was submitted in March 2018 per the guidance provided by OJJDP.**

Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$66,000	\$0	\$66,000

**State Advisory Group/Use of SAG Allocation**

**Formula Grant Program Area**

32 – State Advisory Group Allocation. Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group’s responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act.

**Problem Statement**

The State Advisory Group (SAG) continues to recognize the need to educate juvenile justice professionals, legislators and the general public.

As in the past, the SAG is taking a proactive leadership role in WV by being an active participant in the planning of juvenile justice training and reform efforts. Child and victim advocates, education professionals and students, attorneys, judges, juvenile detention and correctional staff, law enforcement officers, probation officers, social workers and state and local policymakers serve as the committee.

**Program Goal**

To utilize a combination of SAG funds and program funds to provide the SAG with the necessary funding to research, develop and implement activities, materials, programs and policies which will benefit youth and all those involved in the juvenile justice process in WV.

**Objective 1**

To become more involved in the promulgation and dissemination of information involving juvenile justice issues by review existing and proposed state law, case law and governmental policy to assess their impact on the juvenile justice system.

**Performance Indicators**

- Appointment of committee to review current and proposed policies.
- Dissemination of information.

**Objective 2**

To receive training, which will assist the group in directing its energies to meet the intent of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

**Performance Indicators**

- Number of SAG members attending training.
- Summaries of training

**Summary of Activities & Services**

- A) Meetings and training sessions will be scheduled to provide opportunities for SAG members to review, study and discuss issues related to juvenile justice in WV.
- B) Guest trainers and speakers involved in juvenile justice-related issues will be invited to participate in SAG sessions.
- C) Annual retreats that will allow members to intensively examine issues confronting juvenile justice in the State and to make plans to address these issues.
- D) Individuals and groups will subcontract with the SAG to collect data on requested topics and to develop training protocol and materials which will be used to provide information and training to specific target populations (i.e. magistrates, judges, defense attorneys, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, law enforcement officers, school personnel, regional multi-jurisdictional agencies, etc.)
- E) Informational papers may include, but are not limited to: juveniles placed out-of-state, mental health needs of children in juvenile justice system, minority overrepresentation, gangs, status offenders, sexual offenders, alcohol and substance abuse issues and delinquency prevention.
- F) Training materials will become part of a comprehensive training program for those involved in the juvenile justice system concerning legal requirements and expectations, youth issues, research findings and strategies related to juvenile justice trends, problems, options for prevention, intervention, restitution diversion and advocacy.

**Required Formula Grant Performance Measures**

1. Number of grants funded with Formula Grant Funds.
2. Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on.
3. Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.

**Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds**

The information listed below outlines how much FY 2018 funds will be used during the appropriate State Fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

# Protecting Juvenile Rights

## Formula Grant Program Area

16 – Projects to develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, including hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.

## Problem Statement

A juvenile has the right to be effectively represented by counsel at all stages of juvenile proceedings. There is room for improvement in West Virginia’s juvenile indigent defense system. Deprived of adequate resources, training, and experience, many of West Virginia’s overwhelmed juvenile defenders are unable to fulfill their responsibilities to clients

## Program Goal

To utilize program funds to increase available resources to support the delinquency court process including specific trainings on juvenile justice related issues.

## Objective 1

Protect the due process rights of juveniles facing delinquency proceedings and develop alternatives to formal processing.

## Performance Indicators

- Maximize available resources to meet the needs of clients
- Access strengths and weaknesses’ in the system.
- Case Outcomes
- Client satisfaction

## Summary of Activities & Services

- A) Represent youth at post-dispositional meetings and hearings such as case review meetings, proceedings to review or modify court orders, and probation or parole revocation hearings.
- B) Trainings opportunities and technical support at the local, and levels for juvenile indigent defense counsel.
- C) Publications and resources will be created to improve the quality of juvenile indigent defense representation.
- D) Ensure early appointment of counsel to allow clients understand their rights, negotiate charging alternatives with the prosecutor, and advocate for diversion.
- E) Ensure youth are provided services as ordered and needed, which can include educational, medical, and psychological services.

## Formula Grant Performance Measures

1. Number of cases resolved in a timeframe least harmful to the client.
2. Percentage of youth who receive alternatives to out of home placements.
3. Number of planning or training events held.

## Budget Information for utilization of FY 2018 Formula Grant Funds

The information listed below outlines how much FY 2018 funds will be used during the appropriate State Fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$28,000	\$0	\$28,000

## Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs

### Formula Grant Program Area

13 – Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs. Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling.

### Problem Statement

Some youth lack healthy parental guidance and monitoring that make social and academic success difficult. Improving education and youth employment opportunities, enhancing social skills, and providing youth with mentors and adult role models are essential components of delinquency prevention. Mentoring relationships can have a positive impact on a youth's attitude toward school, conflicts with parents or peers, and drug use.

In WV youth who had mentors, particularly those at-risk, are more likely to report engaging in productive and beneficial activities than youth without a mentor. These activities translate into the higher self-esteem and self-confidence that are necessary traits for youth to engage in teamwork and community work, and to be successful in life.

### Program Goal

Provide opportunities for youth education, mentoring, and training to reduce risk factors and increase positive behaviors.

### Objective 1

- Implement and increase programs with best practice approaches and early intervention services to reduce delinquent behavior.

### Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to programs that are structured to help youth overcome hardships and avoid involvement in the criminal justice system. In addition, consideration will also be given to those programs using a data-driven approach to at risk youth.

### JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services.
- Number of hours of mentor training provided



- Number of hours or program staff training provided.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program youth served.
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded.
- Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in the following targeted behaviors:
  - Substance abuse
  - Self esteem
  - Body image
  - Family relationships
  - School attendance
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.
- Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of the program area.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$20,000	\$0.00	\$20,000

## Mental Health

### Formula Grant Program Area

12 – Mental Health. Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

### Problem Statement

West Virginia has experienced growing numbers of adjudicated delinquents who show signs of mental health problems. Many of these youths are released back into society without the opportunity to receive services such as: assessments, treatment plans, and/or counseling.

Screening and assessment is the key to addressing mental health treatment needs of youths in the juvenile justice system. According to the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, youths who immediately receive a mental health screening are more likely to have their problems identified and treated. Access to mental health services upon release is an important part of a comprehensive approach to addressing mental health needs of juvenile offenders. West Virginia law also encourages collaboration, allowing the Division of Juvenile Services to convene multidisciplinary treatment teams for juveniles in their custody.

### Program Goal

Provide mental health services for youth in custody including, effective assessment, individualized treatment plans and discharge plans.

Objective 1

- Collaborate with juvenile justice system and mental health agencies to provide appropriate and effective services and treatment to juveniles.

Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to programs that utilize best practice screening process, identifies court-involved youth who have mental health issues, delivers mental health treatment & holds youth accountable for treatment through collaboration between juvenile court and mental health providers.

JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services.
- The number of MOUs or interagency agreements developed.
- Number of hours or program staff training provided.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program youth served.
- Number of program youth referred.
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded.
- Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in the following targeted behaviors:
  - Substance abuse
  - Antisocial behavior
  - Family relationships
- Social competencies
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.
- Number and percent of program youth complying with aftercare plan.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$28,000	\$0.00	\$28,000

**Substance and Alcohol Abuse**

Formula Grant Program Area

18 – Substance and Alcohol Abuse. Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.

Problem Statement

Alcohol is the substance abused most frequently by adolescents, followed by marijuana and tobacco. According to the West Virginia Behavioral Health Epidemiological Profile 2011, on average students in West Virginia grades 9 through 12 reported a higher rate of binge drinking than the national average rate of drinking.

West Virginia has a growing substance abuse issue among youth with a lack of treatment services. Opiates are the number one cause of death associated with drug overdoses in the state. West Virginia has a need for appropriate, cost-effective intervention services.

Compounding the problem for West Virginia is the lack of adequate in-state intervention and treatment alternatives, which has led, in part, to a significant number of out-of-home placements.

Program Goal

Provide mental health services for youth in custody including, effective assessment, individualized treatment plans and discharge plans.

Objective 1

- To improve the health and well-being of youth, families, and communities through the prevention and intervention of early onset of alcohol and substance abuse.
- Provide education and increase awareness about the effects of substance abuse.

Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to cost-effective programs that utilize best practices to increase the knowledge and awareness among youth and parents about the effects of substance abuse. These programs will provide services for youth whose substance abuse problems do not warrant measures such as out-of-home placement or residential treatments.

JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services.
- The number of MOUs or interagency agreements developed.
- Number of program materials developed.
- Number of hours or program staff training provided.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program youth served.
- Number and percent of youth referred.
- Number and percent of youth screened.
- Average length of stay in program.
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded.
- Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in the following behaviors:
  - Substance abuse
  - Targeted behaviors
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program families satisfied with program.
- Number and percent of program youth complying with aftercare plan.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$28,000	\$0.00	\$28,000

## **Diversion**

### Formula Grant Program Area

22 – Diversion. Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles.

### Problem Statement

West Virginia struggles to provide juveniles with alternative dispositions and sentences that result in rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. Structured diversion of juvenile offenders is an exercise of discretionary authority to substitute an informal disposition prior to a formal hearing on an alleged violation.

Diversion permits flexibility in selecting the most suitable disposition for misdemeanants and first-time offenders. Selecting a community-based service alternative in place of formal adjudications bypasses the often-stigmatizing labeling process, allows the juvenile to become involved in programs without obtaining an official court record, and offers juveniles an opportunity to rehabilitate.

According to the WV State Police, juvenile crime factors have become more complex, but appropriate development of resources has not kept pace with need. WV seeks to provide additional resources for community service and diversion programs.

### Program Goal

•To establish community-based programs which hold the juvenile offender accountable while offering rehabilitation and reduce recidivism rates.

### Objective 1

- Create and expand community-based diversion programs.
- Provide education and training regarding legal framework, referral procedures, and program components.

### Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to programs that utilize best practices to projects that divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system as warranted by the nature of the individual case.

#### JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services.
- The number of MOUs or interagency agreements developed.
- Number of program slots available
- Average length of stay in diversion program
- Number of hours or program staff training provided.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program youth served.
- Number and percent of youth referred.
- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.

- Number and percent of youth exhibiting desired change in the following targeted behaviors:
  - Substance abuse
  - Antisocial behavior
  - Family relationships
  - Social relationships
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$28,000	\$0.00	\$28,000

## ***Juvenile Justice System Improvement***

### Formula Grant Program Area

27 – Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

### Problem Statement

West Virginia saw a 94% increase in juvenile commitment during a 15-year period, ranking the state worst in the country during those years. West Virginia is also one of the most mountainous and remote states in the nation not to mention one of the poorest which places yet another hurdle between at-risk youths and the vital programs designed to help them. West Virginia seeks to have infrastructures in place to support system improvement efforts and multi-system collaboration that will position the state to enhance outcomes for youth, families, staff, and communities.

### Program Goal

Assist in implementing juvenile justice reform in West Virginia.

### Objective 1

Implement and increase programs with best practice approaches and early intervention services to reduce delinquent behavior. Study any additional topics relating to the improvement of the juvenile justice system

### Program Guidelines

Consideration will be given to programs that are structured to improve juvenile justice system accountability and continue striving for consistency in practices statewide.

### JJDP Identified Performance Measures that will be collected:

- Formula grant funds awarded for services/system improvements.
- Use of best practice model.
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded.
- Rates of recidivism for juvenile offenders Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of the program area.

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State / Local / Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2018	\$20,000	\$0.00	\$20,000

During calendar year 2017, West Virginia was able to fund twenty (20) projects. These funds are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies throughout the State for the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency, rehabilitating juvenile offenders, and improving the juvenile justice system in West Virginia. More specially, the funds were utilized to support Prevention Resource Officers in schools, Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to child victims of abuse, Culturally specific Intervention programming aimed at reducing High-risk Minority youth's further involvement in the criminal justice system, Gender-specific at-risk intervention programs, provide current juvenile justice probation data, assess and improve the data tracking and evaluation on both a statewide and local-program level, and for treatment that will end recidivism in the juvenile justice system.

### ***Subgrant Award Assurances***

#### **Eligible Applicants and Subgrant Award Process**

Eligible applicants for JJDP funds include state and local units of government and private nonprofit agencies.

All subgrants are awarded by the Governor through the same process utilized to award its other program funds. The award cycle is the state fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

#### **Award Process**

Request for proposals are sent out annually to all eligible applicants. The use of established evidence-based programs is encouraged when developing an application provided these programs meet the applicant's needs. OJJDP's Model Programs Guide and Database will be made available during the grant writing workshop and priority will be given to those applications that utilize a model program. In the event a grant writing workshop cannot be conducted, information will be made available to applicants concerning where to find the Model Programs Guide and Database.

Once applications are submitted, they are reviewed by DJCS staff for completeness and then by the State Advisory Group (SAG) for merit. The SAG makes award recommendations to the Governor who makes the final award decisions.

All programs funded will receive an annual on-site monitoring visit. The purpose of this visit is to ensure program guidelines are being followed, answer any requests for technical assistance, and determine progress made in achieving goals and objectives. All programs are monitored and reports completed before the start of the next year's grant award process. Those which fail to demonstrate the program has achieved substantial success in meeting their goals specified in the original subgrant application can be determined from the monitoring reports. Any program found to be not achieving success with specified goals will not be re-funded.

## Geographic Information

West Virginia's Division of Justice and Community Services will provide geographic information to OJJDP for each sub-grant awarded. Information will contain the following:

- Physical address
- Map and street description

This geographic information will be discussed at the technical assistance training. All sub-grants will be required to attend this training. Requirement will be discussed, and each sub-grant will submit the necessary information.

## *SAG Membership*

Are there at least 3 members of the SAG who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system?  Yes  No

If no, include plans for recruitment below.

The SAG serves as the supervisory board  or the advisory board . (Check one)

If the above-noted SAG has been designated as an advisory board, the following entity fulfills the requirement for an agency supervisory board:

West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction

The following SAG members serve as citizen members of the above-noted supervisory board:

Bob Musick, SAG Chair

1/3 makes quorum

Codes Listed for Areas Represented:

A – Locally elected official representing general purpose local government.

B – Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including:

- Juvenile and family court judges
- Prosecutors
- Counsel for children and youth
- Probation workers

C – Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment:

- Welfare
- Social services
- Mental health
- Special education
- Recreation
- Youth services

D – Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including person concerned with:

- Family preservation and strengthening
- Parent groups and parent self-help groups
- Youth development
- Delinquency prevention and treatment
- Neglected or dependent children
- Quality of juvenile justice
- Education
- Social services for children

E – Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.

F – Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.

G – Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternative 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.



<b>SAG Membership List</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Represents</b>	<b>Full-Time Government</b>	<b>Youth Member</b>	<b>Date of Appoint.</b>	<b>Residence (County)</b>
1	Bob Musick, Chair <a href="mailto:bmusick@psimedinc.com">bmusick@psimedinc.com</a>	D			February 1996	Putnam
2	Vickie James <a href="mailto:Admin@wvsocialworkboard.org">Admin@wvsocialworkboard.org</a>	B & C	X		February 1996	Kanawha
3	Linda Watts <a href="mailto:Linda.M.Watts@wv.gov">Linda.M.Watts@wv.gov</a>	B	X		February 2016	Kanawha
4	Phyllis Stewart <a href="mailto:phyllis.stewart0921@gmail.com">phyllis.stewart0921@gmail.com</a>	B & E			February 1996	Monongalia
5	Stephanie Bond <a href="mailto:stephanie.bond@courts.wv.gov">stephanie.bond@courts.wv.gov</a>	B	X		February 2013	Kanawha
6	The Hon. Darrell Pratt <a href="mailto:darrellpratt@courtswv.org">darrellpratt@courtswv.org</a>	A & B	X		February 2002	Wayne
7	Susan Fry <a href="mailto:stepuprsrf@aol.com">stepuprsrf@aol.com</a>	D & H			February 2002	Wayne
8	Capt. Ron Smith <a href="mailto:rsmithpro1@aol.com">rsmithpro1@aol.com</a>	B & G	X		February 2002	Putnam
9	Brenda Thompson <a href="mailto:Brenda.K.Thompson@wv.gov">Brenda.K.Thompson@wv.gov</a>	B	X		August 2004	Kanawha
10	Gary Robison <a href="mailto:Gary.L.Robinson@wv.gov">Gary.L.Robinson@wv.gov</a>	B & E	X		May 2005	Kanawha
11	Wanda Cox <a href="mailto:wandacox25@comcast.net">wandacox25@comcast.net</a>	C			August 2009	Monongalia
12	Francine Thalheimer <a href="mailto:fthalheimer@mail.kana.k12.wv.us">fthalheimer@mail.kana.k12.wv.us</a>	C			August 2009	Kanawha
13	Greg Puckett <a href="mailto:drugfree@strongcomm">drugfree@strongcomm</a>	A			August 2009	Mercer

	<a href="http://unities.org">unities.org</a>					
14	Danica Rubenstein <a href="mailto:drubenstein@k12.wv.us">drubenstein@k12.wv.us</a>	C & G			March 2014	Monongalia
15	Barri Faucett <a href="mailto:Barri.Faucett@prestera.org">Barri.Faucett@prestera.org</a>	C & D			February 2016	Kanawha
16	Codie Smith <a href="mailto:smith1742@marshall.edu">smith1742@marshall.edu</a>	F		X	March 2014	Putnam
17	Dmitri Hunter <a href="mailto:dmitirhunter@yahoo.com">dmitirhunter@yahoo.com</a>	F		X	January 2017	Monongalia
18	Regan Carpenter <a href="mailto:reggybear02@gmail.com">reggybear02@gmail.com</a>	F		X	January 2017	Jackson
19	Molly Rubenstein <a href="mailto:mollyrubenstein1220@gmail.com">mollyrubenstein1220@gmail.com</a>	F		X	January 2017	Monongalia
20	Marquis Moore <a href="mailto:mlm0012@mix.wvu.edu">mlm0012@mix.wvu.edu</a>	F		X	January 2017	Monongalia
21	Kristen Shomo <a href="mailto:K_shomo@aol.com">K_shomo@aol.com</a>	F		X	January 2017	Kanawha
22	Lian Dunlevy <a href="mailto:liandunlevy@gmail.com">liandunlevy@gmail.com</a>	F		X	January 2017	Monongalia
23	Nathan Boggess <a href="mailto:Leslie.S.Boggess@wv.gov">Leslie.S.Boggess@wv.gov</a>	F		X	January 2017	Jackson
24	William Marshall III <a href="mailto:William.K.Marshall@wv.gov">William.K.Marshall@wv.gov</a>	B	X		November 2017	Kanawha

## *Item 10 – Formula Grants Program Staff*

### West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services

The WV Division of Justice and Community Services – under the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety – serve as West Virginia’s criminal justice planning agency. In 1966, the Governor’s Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction was created by executive order 7-A 66 and requested to develop a comprehensive plan that would direct efforts to improve the state’s criminal justice system. The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services act as staff to the Governor’s Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, and strives to reduce or prevent crime and improve public safety in West Virginia by coordinating the efforts and impact of the criminal justice system.

The WV Division of Justice and Community Services serves as the state administrative agency for grant funded programs provided by the United States Department of Justice, as well as designated programs for the State of West Virginia. Our duties include, but are not limited to, assisting in the protection of the citizens of West Virginia through:

- Research and statistics
- Planning and coordination of services
- Training and certification of law enforcement officers
- Program development and implementation
- Administration of grant funded programs emphasizing safety, prevention, and the general enhancement of the criminal justice system

The WV Division of Justice and Community Services’ role in state government is unique in that our responsibilities bridge the gap between federal, state, and local units of government, as well as private/non-profit organizations and the general public. The Division is experienced in program administration that requires the coordination of all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice systems, including law enforcement, jails, courts, corrections, community supervision and victim services.

Current DJCS Grant Programs Include:

- Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) – funded the U.S. Department of Justice
- National Criminal History Improvement Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice
- Delinquency Prevention Programs – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice
- Safe and Drug-Free Communities Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Education
- Community Corrections Grant Program – funded by the State of West Virginia
- Child Advocacy Centers Grant Program – funded by the State of West Virginia
- STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice

- Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant Program – funded by the U.S. Department of Justice
- Court Security Fund – funded by the State of West Virginia
- Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center – funded by various Federal and State sources
- Law Enforcement Training and Certification – funded by the State of West Virginia
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Grant Program – U.S. Department of Justice
- Grants to Encourage Arrest (GTEA) – U.S. Department of Justice

WV Division of Justice and Community Services Staff

DJCS employees 35 full-time staff members. Three are dedicated to juvenile justice programs while various administrative and support staff members spend much of their time on juvenile justice programs.

The juvenile justice planning staff includes:

- **Rick Staton Director** – position is supported through many different funding sources including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program as well as State funds. Approximately 5% of the position time is devoted to the JJDP Program.
- **Jeffrey D. Estep, Chief Deputy Director** – position is supported through many different funding sources including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grants Programs as well as State funds. Approximately 5% of the positions time is devoted to the JJDP Program.
- **Leslie S. Boggess, Deputy Director** - position is supported through many different funding sources including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grants Programs as well as State funds. Approximately 5% of the positions time is devoted to the JJDP Program.
- **Tanisha Travis, Senior Programs Specialist and Juvenile Justice Specialist** – position is supported through the Justice Assistance Grant, Court Security Fund, WV State matching funds, and the JJDP Formula Grant Programs. Approximately 50% of the positions time is devoted to the JJDP Program.
- **John Dolce, Criminal Justice Specialist** – position is supported through the JJDP Formula Grants Program, Justice Assistance Grant Program, John R. Justice Grant Program, and WV State matching funds. Approximately 10% of the positions time is devoted to the JJDP Program.
- **John Stigall, Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor** – position is supported through WV State funds. All time is devoted towards compliance with JJDP Act mandates and State of West Virginia laws pertaining to juveniles.
- **Administrative staff (four accountants and four secretarial positions)** – positions are supported through many different funding sources including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grants Programs. Approximately 25% of the position time is devoted to the JJDP Program.

Attached are general job descriptions for the six program and administrative staff positions listed above. Please note, the general classifications and job titles of each position are different. To help avoid any confusion, listed below the general job classification are the job titles the classification refers to.

## **Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information**

*(WV SB 393 and West Virginia Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee Annual Report)*

West Virginia is primarily comprised of rural areas located between moderately sized urban centers. There are limited services and resources for juvenile services and information sharing. This is due, in part, to a small revenue base and a need for improved information technology infrastructures. These issues contribute greatly to West Virginia's inability to provide adequate services for prevention programs, early intervention and diversion programs, and interagency data sharing. Collaborative justice systems efforts exist between local governments and state agencies in a very irregular manner, due in part to the complicated systems of legal and financial responsibility for juvenile justice services. Part of the responsibility also rests with local government such as detention center and municipal police departments. West Virginia also utilizes a variety of information systems that are specific to individual agency needs. These systems often do not connect to one another and are not capable of sharing information. West Virginia has resource problems and difficulties in collaboration in most areas of the state. Additional training, technical and financial assistance is needed to assist in developing and implementing a strategic approach to juvenile justice systems. In addition the use of modern information sharing technology and evidence-based practices to improve standardized networks capable of collecting and sharing information on a state wide level is required.

Currently juvenile justice information and data in West Virginia is derived from four computerized information systems that provide data on juvenile arrest, detention, corrections, and probation. The West Virginia Incident Based Reporting System (WVIBRS) provides detailed information on incidents and arrests involving juvenile perpetrators and victims. The Juvenile Detention Database incorporates Facility Review Panel versus Coe state standards monitoring information, detention intake needs assessment and detention release needs assessment for each juvenile that is detained prior to case disposition. The detention database also provides information about the juveniles admitted to the state's five juvenile detention facilities on a monthly basis. The Juvenile Corrections Database houses information about juveniles committed to, transferred from, and released from the state's two juvenile corrections facilities on a monthly basis. The Juvenile Justice Database (JJDB) is the juvenile probation database wherein information about juvenile offenders whose cases are referred to probation is entered and stored. These data collection tools are not all inclusive and do not fully interact with each other. Currently data transfer between systems is conducted on a case by case basis only. Each information system is capable of compiling general and specific demographics associated with the juvenile justice system, but all information is self-contained within each agencies individual system. Compiling of data must be conducted manually.

The Office of Research and Strategic Planning (ORSP) is a unit of the Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS) that supports the agency's mission to foster public safety by providing high-quality statistical information, training, technical consultation, and research. It consists of two subunits, the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (WVCJSAC) and the *Justice Center for Evidence Based Practice* (WVJCEBP). The ORSP is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team of research specialists with methodological training and expertise in a variety of fields including criminology, statistics, sociology, political science, psychology, and others. Staff in both subunits of the ORSP share a common commitment to producing research that

meets the highest standards for methodological rigor and ethical integrity. Their dedication to these values has enabled the ORSP, and the DJCS, to make substantial contributions to the administration of justice in West Virginia. The ORSP has been tasked with establishing MOUs between West Virginia's three branches of government in order to enhanced data collection and work together effectively.

In 2015, the West Virginia Legislature addressed juvenile justice reform by passing SB 393 as a result of the recommendations by the Intergovernmental Task Force on Juvenile Justice. This legislation mandates enhanced data collection, oversight, and information sharing. The law also requires state agencies and contractors to collect a broad range of performance measures, including data about recidivism, diversion, community service, drug and teen courts, disproportionate minority contact, and the use and quality of evidence-based practices.

As staff to the West Virginia Juvenile Justice Reform Oversight Committee (JJROC), the Division of Justice and Community Services' (DJCS) Office of Research and Strategic Planning (ORSP) has been developing performance measures and conducting outcomes research in order to assess the impact of Senate Bill 393.

ORSP assisted in the drafting of memorandums of understanding between the DJCS and the Division of Juvenile Services ("DJS") and the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ("WVSCA"), which were signed on June 13<sup>th</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup> of 2016, respectively. These agreements established a framework for providing ORSP research staff with access to juvenile offender information contained in two databases; the Offender Case Management System ("OCMS") managed by the WVSCA, and Offender Information System ("OIS") managed by the DJS and West Virginia Division of Corrections ("DOC"). Together, these two databases provide sufficient information to track juvenile recidivism, estimate averted costs, and calculate most of the performance measures approved by the JJROC.

Since obtaining access to the OIS and OCMS data in the summer and fall of 2016, ORSP staff have worked to clean the data and have developed new procedures for matching records across databases. This has made it possible to observe the involvement of juveniles in different state government agencies and to track offending behavior by former juvenile offenders who later become involved in the adult justice system. Consequently, the ORSP has been able to produce some of the first recidivism analyses of this kind in the state