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Maryland's Title II Formula Grant Application FY 2019

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**Title II Formula Grant Program
Maryland's Three-Year-Plan for 2018-2020**

ABSTRACT

Pursuant to Executive Order 01.01.2010.06, the State Advisory Group and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention are charged with implementing a three-year plan for the State of Maryland.

The over-arching theme of this plan is implementing a Developmental Approach for Juvenile Justice Reform. The plan focuses on initiatives and strategies that support the hallmarks of the Developmental Approach to Juvenile Justice Reform¹, which are:

- Accountability Without Criminalization;
- Alternatives to Justice System Involvement;
- Individualized Response Based on Assessment of Needs and Risks;
- Confinement Only When Necessary for Public Safety;
- A Genuine Commitment to Fairness;
- Sensitivity to Disparate Treatment, and;
- Family Engagement.

The hallmarks of the Developmental Approach will be supported by a continued focus on creating a continuum of care to meet the diverse needs of the youth served by Maryland's juvenile justice system; a continued collaboration with other State child-serving and public safety agencies; a focus on trauma-informed practices; and an effort to bring innovative programming and strategies to serve youth safely in the community.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The Department of Juvenile Services is an executive agency whose primary task is to appropriately manage, supervise and treat youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system in Maryland. The Department is involved in nearly every stage of the juvenile justice process from the moment a youth is brought into a juvenile intake center by the police or as a result of a citizen complaint to the time when a youth returns to the community after completing treatment.

By law, the Department is a child-serving agency responsible for assessing the individual needs of referred youth and providing intake, detention, probation, commitment, and after-care

¹ National Research Council. (2014) *Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform: The Federal Role*. Committee on a Prioritized Plan to Implement a Developmental Approach in Juvenile Justice Reform, Committee on Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

services. The agency collaborates with youth, families, schools, community partners, law enforcement, and other public agencies to coordinate services and resources to contribute to safer communities. The following is a step-by-step outline of the juvenile justice system in Maryland:

1. Youth can be referred to the Department of Juvenile Services by law enforcement, schools, and parents. Some police departments run diversion programs, and only those youth who fail out of the program would be referred.
2. The Department of Juvenile Services makes an emergency detention decision to determine if a youth requires secure detention until the next court day. This decision is guided by a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.
3. The intake complaint is assessed by an intake officer, who has statutory authority to determine how the case should be handled. The options are:
 - Resolved, when it is determined that furthering the case would be disadvantageous to the interests of the youth and to public safety.
 - Informal adjustment, where the family signs a 90-day agreement to certain conditions without court involvement. This is the main Department of Juvenile Services court diversion program.
 - Formally authorize the State's Attorney to petition the juvenile court for a hearing.
4. At the detention hearing, the juvenile court determines if detention is required until the adjudicatory or dispositional hearing. Youth may also be detained directly by the juvenile court in cases where the youth is presented during court hours, either on a new charge, a writ or warrant, or due to a violation or sanction of a supervision order (probation, community detention, drug court, etc). All secure detention centers are operated by the Department of Juvenile Services.
5. Youth who present a lower risk may also be supervised in programs providing alternatives to secure detention. These programs ensure that the youth is available to attend the adjudicatory hearing, and must comply with certain restrictions, which include house arrest, electronic monitoring, or day and/or evening reporting centers. Structured shelter is also used for cases where the youth cannot return home after arrest but otherwise represents a lower risk.
6. The Department formally authorizes the State's Attorney to petition the juvenile court. The State's Attorney then reviews the complaint, and may dismiss it, or file a petition to the juvenile court for an adjudicatory hearing.
7. At the adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile court determines the outcome of the petitioned

charges, which can be sustained or not sustained.

8. While a youth is awaiting adjudication, disposition and/or supervision or placement, the Department conducts a series of assessments and investigations which will guide the agency's recommendation to the court on how the case should be handled.
9. For cases where the charges are sustained, a dispositional hearing is held to determine if the youth requires supervision under a probation order, or will be committed to the agency's care (which usually indicates an out-of-home placement).
10. For youth whose disposition is probation, the Department of Juvenile Services' case managers provide supervision and services while the youth resides at home. Supervision intensity varies depending on the risk level of youth. Standard community supervision levels include low, moderate or high supervision intensity.
11. Youth who are committed to the Department for out-of-home placement often continue to wait in detention in "pending placement" status for an appropriate placement to become available.
12. Youth who are committed to an out-of-home placement may be placed in a broad variety of programs (state-run or private, secure or non-secure) depending on the risk-level and treatment needs of the youth.
13. The Department of Juvenile Services has committed diversion programs for youth who might otherwise be placed out-of-home. These evidence-based in-home programs provide services and treatment to the youth and family, including Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multi-systemic Therapy (MST), and Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care - Adolescent (MTFC-A).
14. Youth returning home from a committed placement are supervised by Juvenile Services case managers. This supervision is at various intensity levels, and case managers also assist youth with school re-entry, employment, and other services.

A flowchart outlining the Department of Juvenile Services process in Maryland can be found in Attachment A.

Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (Youth Crime) and Needs

The Department of Juvenile Services continues to undergo a series of reforms to improve Maryland's juvenile justice system. The State continues to be data and results driven with a focus on achieving successful outcomes for children, youth and families. Accordingly, the

Department will continue to publish the Annual Data Resource Guide (DRG) that can be found online at: <http://www.djs.state.md.us/publication-data.asp>. The Data Resource Guide provides valuable information regarding priorities and helps agencies to work collaboratively with law enforcement and other partners at the local and state level to explain how key resources are allocated. Additionally, the Data Resource Guide is an important tool to help localities evaluate juvenile crime trends and outcomes for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This information is critical in developing strategic policy and programmatic decisions.

Analysis of Youth Crime Problems

There are six regions across the State that encompasses 24 jurisdictions. The provision of community services begins at the Department of Juvenile Services intake where intake officers receive complaints from various sources and assess whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and whether judicial action is warranted. The data below will provide a profile of the youth served by Department of Juvenile Services during FY 2015 through FY 2017:

Intake Complaint Decision Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Race/Ethnicity			
Black	63.2%	63.8%	62.1%
White	29.6%	29.0%	30.0%
Hispanic/Other	7.2%	7.2%	7.9%
Sex			
Male	72.5%	73.8%	74.1%
Female	27.5%	26.2%	25.9%
Age			
11 and under	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%
12	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%
13	7.9%	7.9%	8.1%
14	13.6%	12.9%	13.3%
15	19.2%	19.7%	19.7%
16	22.7%	23.4%	22.3%
17	25.5%	25.1%	25.4%
18-20	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%
<i>Total Complaints</i>	23,469	22,447	21,530

US Census and Maryland Department of Planning Estimation Data:

-Between July 2012 and July 2016, the Maryland population (ages 11-17) decreased 1.1% (from 535,970 to 530,021).

**Case Forwarding Decisions and Court Action⁺ for Formaled Cases,
FY 2015-2017**

Case Forwarding Decision	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Resolved/No Jurisdiction	32.4%	35.9%	38.7%
Informaled	16.4%	15.6%	14.6%
Authorized Formal Petition	51.1%	48.5%	46.7%
<i>Total Complaints*</i>	23,469	22,447	21,530
Court Action for Formaled Cases			
Petition Withdrawn, Non Est, Denied by SAO	11.5%	12.6%	13.7%
Stet	8.2%	9.1%	9.6%
Jurisdiction Waived to Adult Ct	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Dismissed, Closed, Nolle Pros	30.5%	27.3%	21.4%
Pending Disposition**	6.2%	5.6%	12.8%
Services Not Ordered	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%
Probation	27.8%	29.3%	28.3%
Committed to DJS	12.2%	11.9%	11.0%
Committed to Other Agency	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Other ***	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%
<i>Total Formal Complaints</i>	12,000	10,898	10,063

- During FY 2017, 46.7% of complaints received an authorized formal petition to court while 14.6% were handled informally. 38.7% were resolved at intake.

- From FY 2015-2017, the percent of committed dispositions decreased from 12.2% to 11.0%. Also, the percent of probation dispositions increased slightly from 27.8% to 28.3%.

Notes: * Includes cases missing decisions

** Includes interstate courtesy, continuance without Department of Juvenile Services supervision, commitment rescinded-aftercare supervision, services not ordered, and unsupervised probation

¹ Pending at the time of final data collection for this Data Resource Guide

+ Court disposition reflects the initial (most serious) disposition at court. Stet/continued cases that ultimately end up with a probation or commitment order are counted as such.

Offense Category, FY 2017

Offense Category of the Most Serious Offense (VOPs categorized by original offense)	Intake Cases ¹	Pre-Disp. Detention Placements ¹	New Probation Cases ²	New Commitment ²
Crime of Violence	12.3%	30.4%	12.1%	26.5%
Felony	9.8%	20.5%	13.4%	15.7%
- Person-to-Person	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	3.1%
- Property	5.4%	11.4%	3.4%	4.5%
- Drugs	2.8%	6.8%	2.2%	2.4%
- Unspecified	0.6%	0.7%	5.6%	5.7%
Misdemeanor	67.3%	44.7%	73.3%	56.3%
- Person-to-Person	39.3%	24.6%	40.1%	25.7%
- Property	24.5%	16.5%	22.7%	22.5%
- Drugs	1.7%	1.8%	3.8%	2.2%
- Unspecified	1.8%	1.7%	6.7%	5.9%
Ordinance Offenses	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Citations	8.2%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%
CINS	1.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Interstate Warrant/Hold	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Complaints/ Placements/Dispositions	21,530	2,665 ⁺⁺	1,608	510

Crimes of Violence were the most serious offense for:

- 12.3% of Intake Cases
- 30.4% of Pre-Disposition Detention Placements
- 12.1% of New Probation Cases
- 26.5% of New Commitments

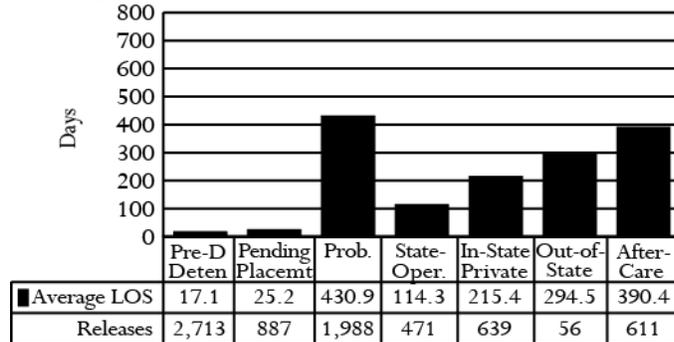
Felonies were the most serious offense for:

- 9.8% of Intake Cases
- 20.5% of Pre-Disposition Detention Placements
- 13.4% of New Probation Cases
- 15.7% of New Commitments

Misdemeanors were the most serious offense for:

- 67.3% of Intake Cases
- 44.7% of Pre-Disposition Detention Placements
- 73.3% of New Probation Cases
- 56.3% of New Commitments

Average LOS, FY 2017 Releases

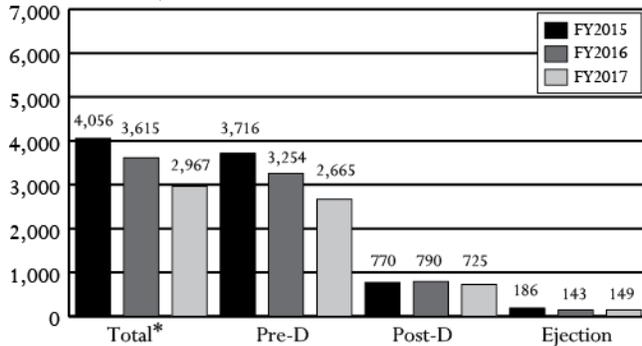


- ALOS for Pre-Dispositional Detention was 17.1 days
 - ALOS for Pending Placement was 25.2 days
 - ALOS for State-Operated Committed was 114.3 days

Statewide Activity for Detention Centers:

The Department of Juvenile Services owns and operates seven detention facilities across the state. Each facility houses a population of juveniles awaiting disposition and also houses juveniles who are post-disposition awaiting placement into a committed program. Please note that detention facilities may also serve youth pending adult court charges while the transfer of jurisdiction from adult to juvenile court is being considered. The data below provides a profile of the youth in detention during FY 2015 through FY 2017.

Placements, FY 2015-2017



- Total placements decreased 26.8% between FY 2015 and FY 2017 and decreased 17.93% between FY 2015 and FY 2016.

* Youth can be counted in Pre-D, Post-D, and Ejection; therefore, the sum of the status categories may not equal the total.

Placement Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Race/Ethnicity			
Black	79.3%	79.8%	76.5%
White	15.5%	14.4%	17.7%
Hispanic/Other	5.2%	5.8%	5.8%
Sex			
Male	83.2%	85.6%	84.7%
Female	16.8%	14.4%	15.3%
Age			
11 and under	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
12	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%
13	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
14	10.1%	9.6%	12.1%
15	18.7%	18.8%	20.9%
16	25.1%	24.9%	23.5%
17	25.6%	28.0%	25.0%
18-20	13.7%	12.0%	12.7%
Total Placements	4,056	3,615	2,967

- The most common juvenile placed into a committed program is a black 16 or 17 year old male.

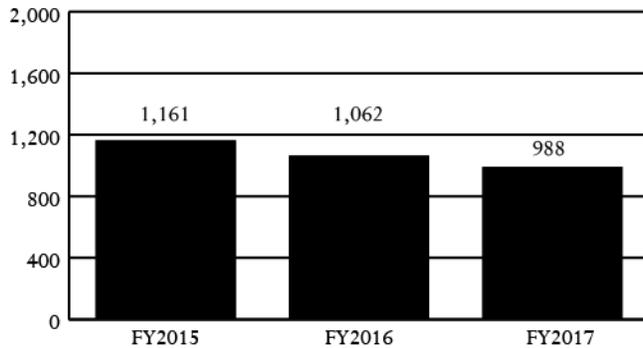
Placements by Most Serious Offense, FY 2017*

Most Serious Offense	Pre-D	Post-D	Ejection
Offense Type			
Arson	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Auto Theft/Unauth. Use	9.6%	3.9%	5.4%
Burglary/Break. & Enter	9.0%	7.3%	7.4%
Carjacking	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Cons. to Commit Offense	0.5%	6.5%	6.7%
Deadly Weapon	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Disturbing the Peace	3.1%	2.6%	4.7%
First Degree Assault	8.8%	3.3%	2.0%
Handgun Violation	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%
Kidnapping	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Malicious Destruction	3.9%	4.4%	6.7%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle/Traffic	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%
Murder	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
Narcotics Distribution	6.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Narcotics Possession	3.3%	4.7%	2.7%
Other / Missing ¹	5.3%	3.0%	2.7%
Resisting Arrest	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Robbery	11.9%	12.6%	6.0%
Second Degree Assault	16.1%	20.0%	25.5%
Sex Offense	1.5%	2.3%	2.7%
Theft Felony	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%
Theft Misdemeanor	7.5%	13.1%	16.8%
Trespassing	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%
Unspec. Misdemeanor	1.5%	3.9%	4.7%
Offense Category			
Crime of Violence	30.4%	25.1%	18.1%
Felony	20.5%	14.6%	13.4%
- Person-to-Person	1.5%	1.7%	0.7%
- Property	11.4%	5.5%	6.7%
- Drugs	6.8%	1.2%	0.0%
- Unspecified	0.7%	6.2%	6.0%
Misdemeanor	44.7%	58.8%	68.5%
- Person-to-Person	24.6%	29.0%	34.9%
- Property	16.5%	21.1%	24.8%
- Drugs	1.8%	3.4%	2.7%
- Unspecified	1.7%	5.2%	6.0%
Ordinance Offenses	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Citations	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%
CINS	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Interstate Warrant</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Total Offenses by Placement</i>	<i>2,665</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>149</i>

* Offense may not be reason for placement. For Pre-D it is alleged, and for both Post-D and Ejection it is adjudicated sustained.

¹ Includes Alcohol/Tobacco Citations, BB Gun/Pellet Gun, Child Abduction, Cruelty to Animals, Destructive Devices, Electronic Mail Abuse, Escape, False Alarm, False Report, Fraud, Forgery, Counterfeit, Gambling, Harassment, Obstructing Justice, Reckless Endangerment, Retaliating against a Victim/Witness, Status Offenses, Violation of Local Ordinance, and Unspecified Felony

Statewide Activity for Committed Programs:



COMMITTED PLACEMENTS, FY 2015-2017

- Committed placements decreased 14.9% between FY 2015 and FY 2017 and decreased 6.9% between FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Demographics	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Race/Ethnicity			
Black	70.2%	72.8%	69.4%
White	23.4%	20.7%	22.1%
Hispanic/Other	6.4%	6.5%	8.5%
Sex			
Male	82.8%	84.0%	83.9%
Female	17.2%	16.0%	16.1%
Age			
11 and under	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
12	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%
13	3.4%	4.6%	3.0%
14	6.9%	9.3%	8.2%
15	17.1%	16.7%	20.5%
16	27.9%	27.1%	26.7%
17	29.2%	29.5%	27.1%
18-20	13.9%	11.8%	13.9%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>1,161</i>	<i>1,062</i>	<i>988</i>

COMMITTED PLACEMENTS BY DEMOGRAPHICS, FY 2015-2017

- The “typical” juvenile placed into a committed placement has been black, male, and age 16-17.

COMMITTED PLACEMENTS BY OFFENSE, FY 2017

Most Serious Adjudicated Offense	FY2017
Offense Type	
Arson	0.0%
Auto Theft/Unauthorized Use	3.8%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	8.0%
Carjacking	2.2%
Conspiracy to Commit Offense	6.6%
Deadly Weapon	1.6%
Disturbing the Peace	3.0%
First Degree Assault-Felony	2.7%
Handgun Violation	1.1%
Malicious Destruction	5.5%
Manslaughter	0.1%
Motor Vehicle/Traffic	2.1%
Murder	0.9%
Narcotics (CDS-Felony)	0.8%
Narcotics (CDS-Misdemeanor)	3.8%
Other/Missing ¹	2.2%
Resisting Arrest	0.7%
Robbery	10.1%
Second Degree Assault-Misdemeanor	22.3%
Sex Offense	2.5%
Theft Felony	1.6%
Theft Misdemeanor	14.0%
Trespassing	1.0%
Unspecified Misdemeanor	3.1%
Offense Category	
Crime of Violence	22.3%
Felony	14.3%
- Person-to-Person	1.9%
- Property	5.5%
- Drugs	0.8%
- Unspecified	6.1%
Misdemeanor	61.9%
- Person-to-Person	31.7%
- Property	23.0%
- Drugs	2.8%
- Unspecified	4.5%
Ordinance Offenses	0.1%
Citations	1.3%
CINS	0.1%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>988</i>

- The most common offense type for juveniles placed in FY 2017 was Second Degree Assault - Misdemeanor (22.3%).

- The two most common offense categories for juveniles placed in FY 2017 were Misdemeanor Person-to-Person offenses (31.7%) and Misdemeanor Property offenses (23.0%).

¹ Includes: BB Gun/Pellet Gun, Child Abuse, Destructive Devices, Electronic Email Abuse, Escape, False Report, Fraud, Harassment, Reckless Endangerment, Ungovernable, and Unspecified Felony.

**Committed Placement Locations⁺ for FY 2015-2017,
ADP and ALOS, FY 2017**

	Placements			FY2017	
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	ADP	ALOS
Foster Care	73	61	39	26.9	345.9
Group Home	310	237	219	107.3	192.3
Indep. Living	15	23	15	12.5	236.1
ICFA	117	85	56	6.8	52.5
RTC	244	227	207	103.7	228.7
State Operated	423	494	456	135.6	114.3
<i>Staff Secure</i>	324	394	360	98.5	106.4
<i>Hardware Sec.</i>	99	100	96	37.1	149.2
Silver Oak	94	54	71	47.6	282.2
Out-of-State	91	53	61	40.5	294.5
<i>RTC</i>	10	6	8	3.3	276.6
<i>Staff Secure</i>	50	25	37	24.2	264.1
<i>Hardware Sec.</i>	31	22	16	13.0	361.1
Total*	1,161	1,062	988	480.9	194.5

- The Average Length of Stay for all committed placements in FY 2017 was 194.5 days
 -The Average Daily Population for all committed placements decreased 16.2% from 573.9 to 480.9 between FY 2016-2017.

⁺ Totals presented in the table include each type of facility reported in that broad category, for example: "Foster Care" includes Treatment Foster Care as well as Traditional Foster Care.

* Statewide total placement counts excludes transfers within and between program/program types, therefore may not add up to the total program type placement counts provided in the table.

Summary Trends:

Intake Complaints, Pre-Dispositional Detention (Placements and ADP), and Post-Dispositional Detention (Placements and ADP) By Region of Residence/Jurisdiction, FY 2015-2017

County / Region	Intake Complaints			Pre-D Detention						Post-D Pending Placement					
				Placements			ADP			Placements*			ADP*		
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
<i>Statewide</i>	23,469	22,447	21,530	3,716	3,254	2,665	174.0	148.1	126.2	956	933	874	66.4	60.3	60.8

* Post-ejection detention placements are included in the total number of placements and ADP.

Post-Ejection Detention (Placements and ADP), First-Time Probation Dispositions, and Average Supervised Caseload By Region of Residence/Jurisdiction, FY 2015-2017

County / Region	Post-Ejection Detention Placement						First-Time Probation			Average Supervised		
	Placements			ADP			Dispositions*			Caseload**		
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
<i>Statewide</i>	186	143	149	18.3	11.5	14.0	2,012	1,833	1,608	3,793	3,247	3,020

* Includes youth with no prior probation or commitment order who are placed on DJS in-home supervision under a new probation or commitment order.

**Includes all probation and community aftercare.

Committed Dispositions, Placements, and ADP By Region of Residence/Jurisdiction, FY 2015-2017

County / Region	First-Time Committed			Committed					
	Dispositions*			Placements			ADP		
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
<i>Statewide</i>	622	583	510	1,161	1,062	988	712.5	573.9	480.9

* "Disposition" counts all youth newly committed to the Department, not all of whom end up placed into committed out-of-home placements. Those that are placed are reflected in the "Placements" and "ADP" figures.

STATE PRIORITY JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS/PROBLEM STATEMENTS

State Priority Area #1: Aftercare/Reentry

Although detention populations have significantly reduced over the past 10 years, the rate of commitments has not experienced the same downward trend. Furthermore, 18.8% of the youth that returned to the community in FY 2015 after a period of commitment were re-convicted of a new offense within 12 months and 13.47% were re-incarcerated.

The Department of Juvenile Services has launched a Reentry Strategic Plan that focuses on

critical domains, such as: Public Safety, Housing, and Education and Employment. The State Advisory Group will focus its efforts in supporting this initiative to ensure youth are successfully transitioning into their community after a period of committed placement.

State Priority Area #2: Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Maryland will continue to implement evidence-based practices based on data that have a road map to success for youth charged with low-level offenses and support efforts to successfully divert these youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. Current local efforts to examine and reduce referrals to Department of Juvenile Services from schools and school-based police are responsive to this priority.

State Priority Area #3: Delinquency Prevention

Maryland will continue to incorporate trauma-informed approaches, such as Adverse Childhood Experiences, to develop intervention and prevention services for children and families.

State Priority Area #4: Community-Based Programs and Services

Maryland will increase family support systems to decrease out of home placements and decrease the juvenile recidivism rate.

COORDINATION OF STATE EFFORTS

Developmental Approach Reform Initiatives

In an effort to forward the Developmental Approach to Juvenile Justice Reform, Maryland's State Advisory Group and the Department of Juvenile Services is pursuing several initiatives aimed at utilizing the knowledge of differences between adolescents and adults. With this knowledge the advisory group is directing resources and strategies at creating alternatives to juvenile system involvement; providing the right services for youth formally involved in the system in the right setting; and providing the tools for youth to be successful upon reentry into their communities. To that end, the Department of Juvenile Services is advancing the following initiatives:

- Improving Community Operations
 - Graduated Responses
 - Reentry Strategic Planning
- Improving Family Engagement
- Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Improving Community Operations

The Department of Juvenile Services will work toward improving community operations by creating a system of graduated responses for youth under court ordered community supervision and community detention, and ensuring youth have the tools they need to be successful in the community when reentering from an out-of-home residential placement.

Graduated Responses: The Department of Juvenile Services has developed and is in the process of implementing a system of graduated responses for youth under court ordered community supervision and community detention. The graduated responses program promotes a standardized approach to managing youth behavior with a goal of increasing the number of youth that successfully complete their court orders community supervision or community detention and decreasing the number of youth that are committed to an out-of-home placement as a result of a violation of the terms of supervision.

The Department of Juvenile Services graduated responses approach is centered on encouraging youth to succeed, not just comply; anticipating challenges and planning strategies to address them with youth and families; providing on-going reinforcement for positive behavior and swift, appropriate responses to negative behavior; and identifying effective tools to hold youth accountable and improve behavior.

The graduated responses program was implemented state-wide beginning in July 2015.

Reentry Strategic Planning:

The Department of Juvenile Services has developed a comprehensive re-entry strategic plan to address the needs of youth returning to the community after commitment. The re-entry strategic plan identified a number of domains that are critical to a youth's transition out of committed care. All of the domains have specific recommendations to move the agency forward towards achieving its child-and family-serving goals. These critical domains are: public safety, housing, employment and education, family, behavioral health, somatic health, recreation, and financial obligations. Each domain can be enhanced by focusing on the following implementation points:

- Increase interagency communication.
- Increase parent/guardian communication with case management.
- Universal Treatment Service Plan that spans both community and facility services.
- Universal discharge summary used by all residential programs.
- Increased use of technology (teleconferencing) in committed case practice.
- Re-Entry policies that guides community and residential staff.
- Increased data collection efforts to ensure the plan is monitored on a daily basis and the outcomes can be more easily gathered.

It is critical that a well-structured, coordinated, working plan is implemented properly in

order to move the strategic plan forward. To spearhead this effort, the Department has identified a centralized Re-Entry Program Specialist. Under the supervision of the Resource Office Director, the position will provide direction for youth aftercare and re-entry policy and resource development, workforce development strategies, and family involvement initiatives. This position will not only be continually developing re-entry resources in all 24 jurisdictions, but also working closely with the agency's Research and Information Technology units to help develop data-driven evaluation structures. This position is responsible for creating, implementing, and overseeing programming with community and agency partners that:

- is consistent with the Department of Juvenile Services Re-entry Strategic Plan;
- provides linkages with community resources so that youth can continue to work toward educational and career goals, building upon accomplishments and learning that has occurred during placement;
- develops youth workforce development, re-entry and aftercare opportunities; and strengthens youth and families through family engagement and involvement.

Family Engagement

The Department of Juvenile Services is committed to partnering with families to ensure positive outcomes for system involved youth. Building strong relationships with families is important because they play such a critical role in a youth's development.

The four goals that the Office of Family Engagement has identified to work on are to:

1. Strengthen communication and collaboration between the Department's staff and families
2. Provide access to information, support and resources.
3. Increase involvement in treatment and service planning
4. To ensure youth in our system how have children have access to parenting supports.

The Office of Family Engagement has begun policy review to ensure there is opportunity for meaningful participation during intake, treatment service planning, community supervision, residential treatment, and in reentry. Additionally, the office will have family navigators at intake to assist families during the process and link them to other services. The department is developing new ways to communicate with family members including a new tab on the website and a work book that walk families through the system. Finally the family engagement unit has created family tool kits that provide an additional visit with an activity for youth who are house at one of the department's detention or treatment centers.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Maryland remains committed to promoting fairness within the system in an effort to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. A key approach to achieving fairness involves uniformity and consistency in objective decision making, thereby countering conscious and unconscious uses of racial or ethnic biases and stereotypes. Objectivity is achieved through the development and ongoing modification of structured tools to guide decisions, such as decisions to detain youth or increase restrictiveness of supervision.

In addition to the new system of graduated responses, the Department of Juvenile Services modified its Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) in FY 2015 to increase statewide uniformity to determine which youth meet criteria for secure detention (i.e., highest risk of re-offending while pending current alleged charges and/or not appearing for scheduled hearings). DRAI modifications are changing the trajectory of justice by geography, which presented the most significant disparate trends for youth of color across Maryland's jurisdictions. The agency also launched new web-based trainings to ensure that their staffs are knowledgeable and competent in use and purpose of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument objective decision making. The Department of Juvenile Services has monitored and will continue to monitor the rates of ethnic and racial disparities within the state of Maryland at each of the system contact points that are directly influenced by the agency's decision making. The Department of Juvenile Services will also continue to sustain several efforts aimed at reducing the utilization of confinement overall for youth that don't require that level of restriction and are not a threat to public safety. The latter will be accomplished by ongoing collaboration with key leaders in other juvenile justice agencies to implement needed system reforms.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, the Department of Juvenile Services, and the Maryland State Advisory Group will aim at efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities by evaluating data and outcomes from current monitoring and programmatic efforts to review and promote policies to reduce unnecessary system involvement or confinement.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & IMPLEMENTATION (PERFORMANCE MEASURES, OUTCOMES, AND SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES/APPROACHES)

Program Area Code and Title: Purpose Area 1 – Aftercare/Reentry

Program Goal: Targeted youth offenders will successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement with a focus on: job training, life skills, education, family, behavioral health, somatic health, substance abuse, and financial obligations (i.e. restitution).

Program Objectives:

- 1) Increase family engagement during and after the youth's secure confinement.

- 2) Provide youth with a continuum of services and support during and after release from secure confinement.
- 3) To increase employment and vocational training opportunities for youth.
- 4) To reduce recidivism rates and provide intensive transitional services.

Outcome: Reduce recidivism for supervised and committed youth by 5% over three years.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Number of visits with family and youth contacts while securely confined.
- 2) Number of youth and families completing a transition plan with a set of goals.
- 3) Number of youth and families that completed life skills and financial management training.
- 4) Suggested Activities/Approaches
- 5) Enhance education and implementation of trauma-informed approaches to ensure successful reentry. Educating family members on the importance of family involvement in treatment services for youth. Assisting family members in reducing transportation barriers.
- 6) Supporting the youth's successful reintegration and transition back into the community by increasing life skills, financial management, and educational opportunities for youth and families utilizing a two generational approach and developing alternatives to educational barriers.
- 7) Diminish barriers to employment and vocational training. Developing self sufficiency skills by providing adequate resources for the youth.
- 8) To support community mediation efforts to reduce recidivism and reintegrate youth with job readiness, treatment services, and educational opportunities. Developing a peer support model comprised of ex-youth offenders, youth advocacy groups, and community organizations.

Program Area Code and Title: Purpose Area 27 – Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Program Goal: All aspects of the juvenile justice system from the initial point of contact with law enforcement through reentry will utilize an equity lens and trauma-informed approaches.

Program Objectives:

- 9) Administer and implement trauma-informed trainings and educational opportunities to key system decision makers such as: law enforcement, judges and family magistrates, State's Attorney's, and school personnel including teachers and administrators.
- 10) Ensure validated data collection tools are utilized to inform best practices and evidence-based approaches.
- 11) Administer and implement equity training to ensure all programs and services are intentionally addressing racial and ethnic disparities throughout the continuum of the juvenile justice system.
- 12) Advocate for the strengthening of education services provided to youth offenders to improve academic successes

- 13) Provide advocacy for the development of Intermediate Care facilities for the treatment of substance abuse
- 14) Provide advocacy efforts for alternative to detention such as day and evening programming
- 15) Support efforts to have services that are evidenced-based, best practices, and promising practices within the Juvenile Justice System to be measured through a lense of fidelity to improve the effectiveness of services while reducing recidivism rates

Outcomes:

- 1) A trauma-informed system from the initial point of contact (i.e. law enforcement, schools, etc.) through the duration of the juvenile court process and aftercare.
- 2) Juvenile justice practitioners will utilize an equity lens to decrease racial and ethnic disparities throughout the continuum of the juvenile justice system.
- 3) Readily accessible and accurate data collection on youth who encounter the juvenile justice system to inform practices and policies.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Number of trauma-informed trainings provided
- 2) Number of attendees participating in trauma-informed trainings
- 3) Number of equity trainings provided
- 4) Number of attendees participating in equity trainings
- 5) Number of validated data collection tools identified
- 6) Number of validated data collection tools implemented

Suggested Activities/Approaches:

- 1) Administer and implement trauma-informed training and education to key stakeholders
- 2) Incorporate fidelity within data collection processes to inform best practices and evidence-based approaches
- 3) Administer and Implement equity training to service providers
- 4) Advocate for youth to receive sufficient educational services while they are in the care of DJS
- 5) Provide training to DJS Teachers and related -school officials
- 6) Advocate for a sufficient amount of technology to support educational services
- 7) Advocate for child's education to not be disrupted once they enter the Juvenile Justice system
- 8) Provide training to youth and their parents/family on their rights regarding education to reduce issues of illegal suspensions, etc.
- 9) Conduct mapping and create a list of Intermediate Care facilities and determine where gaps are present
- 10) Provide advocacy for the development of Intermediate Care facilities once gaps are determined
- 11) Leverage SAG relationships to replicate alternatives-to-detention and day/evening programming
- 12) Ensure that services and programs are evidence-based with a measure of effectiveness

Program Area Code and Title: Purpose Area 6 – Delinquency Prevention

Program Goal: To incorporate trauma-informed approaches, and research such as the Adverse Childhood Experiences study, to develop intervention and prevention services for children and families.

Program Objectives:

- 1) To promote the incorporation of trauma-informed practices:
 - a) Increase awareness and usage of existing platforms to connect children and families with trauma-informed programs and services (i.e. Y2 Connect app and MD 211)
 - b) Identify targeted services that specifically meet the needs of trauma-impacted families.
 - c) Utilize places where youth receive their education (as early as preschool) to educate personnel and provide means of providing services in a trauma-informed manner.
- 2) Addressing Trauma:
 - a) Grant applicants will address Adverse Childhood Experiences in their service array.
 - b) Support efforts to increase literacy programs for youth that reside in communities that are susceptible to trauma.
 - c) Provide advocacy for stakeholders to implement proactive services versus reactive measures to addressing the needs of youth that experience trauma.
- 3) Intervention and Prevention Methods
 - a) Expand Community Conferencing efforts within K-12 schools to reduce conflict and reduce the likelihood of law enforcement involvement
 - b) Advocate and support programming to implement Leadership training for K-12 school-age youth
 - c) Develop Parent forums and family support initiatives to provide resources and tips to address challenging behaviors versus contacting law enforcement to teach a lesson to youth
 - d) Develop a statewide stakeholder collaborative to engage community organizations/agencies, local School systems, law enforcement, and other necessary stakeholders to provide advocacy, resources/referrals information, and support to targeted jurisdictions
 - e) Utilize Geocoding and mapping to identify targeted areas of youth offenders and implement services (community-based and school-based diversion) within those communities
 - f) Engage and support job training programs in each jurisdiction to provide suitable career identification, employment training, and linkage to job opportunities (i.e. Urban Alliance and the Center for Urban Families)

Outcomes:

- 1) Reduction in youth who are coming into contact with the juvenile justice system, especially at an early age.
- 2) Reduce recidivism rates among youth involved in the juvenile justice system with interventional methods
- 3) Increase in the number of families accessing prevention and supportive services.
- 4) Increase knowledge/understanding of trauma and ACES for various professionals to more adequately support youth and families who have either already made contact with the juvenile justice system OR are considered “at-risk” for coming in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Percentage of youth who receive trauma-informed care and do not go further into the juvenile justice system
- 2) Percentage of youth and families who utilize support/resources from community agencies (i.e. job training, parent forums, etc.
- 3) Percentage of grant applicants that incorporate ACES and/or trauma-informed methods/education/training.

Suggested Activities/Approaches:

- 1) Increase awareness and usage of existing platforms to connect children and families with trauma-informed programs and services (i.e. Y2 Connect app and MD 211)
- 2) Identify targeted services that specifically meet the needs of trauma-impacted families.
- 3) Utilize places where youth receive their education (as early as preschool) to educate personnel and provide means of providing services in a trauma-informed manner.
- 4) Require Grant applicants to include Adverse Childhood Experiences centered framework within their service array.
- 5) Support efforts to increase literacy programs for youth that reside in communities that are susceptible to trauma.
- 6) Provide advocacy for stakeholders to implement proactive services versus reactive measures to addressing the needs of youth that experience ACE’s
- 7) Expand Community Conferencing efforts within K-12 schools
- 8) Advocate and support programming to implement Leadership training for K-12 school-age youth
- 9) Develop Parent forums and family support initiatives to provide resources
- 10) Develop a statewide stakeholder collaborative to engage community organizations/agencies, local School systems, law enforcement, and other necessary stakeholders
- 11) Utilize Geocoding and mapping to identify targeted areas of youth offenders and implement services (community-based and school-based diversion) within those communities

- 12) Engage and support job training programs in each jurisdiction to provide suitable career identification, employment training, and linkage to job opportunities

Program Area Code and Title: Purpose Area 5 – Community-Based Programs and Services

Program Goals:

- 1) To reduce the number of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system by providing supportive services within the communities in which they reside.
- 2) To decrease the juvenile recidivism rate.
- 3) To increase family support systems to decrease out-of-home placements.
- 4) To increase cultural responsiveness within community-based programs and services.

Program Objectives:

- 1.) Support and enhance community-based diversion programs at all front-end points of contact (parents, police, and DJS).
- 2.) Support and enhance access/connectivity to mental health programs
- 3.) Support the success of youth in the community by providing workforce training practice/placement and ensuring and reconnecting educational opportunity.
- 4.) Increase family engagement.
- 5.) Provide culturally responsive training and technical assistance to programs.

Outcomes:

- 1) Reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system over three years.
- 2) Reduce the recidivism rate over three years.
- 3) Identify and/or increase the number of community-based services for youth and families over three years.
- 4) Decrease out-of-home placements over three years.
- 5) Identify and/or increase the number of advocacy groups that focus on family engagement and keeping youth in their home over three years.
- 6) Increase the number of programs of multicultural service providers over three years.
- 7) Increase the awareness of DMC issues over three years.

Performance Measures:

- 1) The number of youth served in a community-based program or service.
- 2) The number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system.
- 3) The number of trainings that were held with Family Magistrates and Law Enforcement.
- 4) The number of referrals to community-based mental health programs
- 5) The number of referrals for workforce training programs
- 6) The number of youth reconnected to school
- 7) The number of families served
- 8) The number of families referred to community-based resources
- 9) The number of advocacy efforts focused on family engagement

- 10) The number of trainings for cultural responsiveness
- 11) The number of workshops and presentations held
- 12) The number programs engaged that are bilingual service providers
- 13) The number of tools created to measure cultural responsiveness of organizations

Suggested Activities/Approaches:

- 1) Develop an increased awareness of family-based resources while increasing the number of programs that utilize restorative justice practices, while engaging in collaborations between local Colleges/Universities, K-12 schools, and religious institutions to develop partnerships, for the purpose of providing mentors and role models. Expanding youth mentoring and peer support efforts by connecting existing resources to the community and local school districts.
- 2) Develop strategies to connect and engage families to existing community resources within their jurisdictions, and support for programs that provide substance abuse education and treatment to school-age youth.
- 3) Reconnect youth to educational opportunities and foster communication for integrating into the workforce, while identifying resources for workplace training.
- 4) Identify programs that support non-English speaking youth and families, while supporting services/programming that will increase healthy Parent-Child interaction and Parental skill development as well as support for programs that provide service to children of incarcerated parents.
- 5) Provide technical assistance to Family Magistrates and police officers on the negative consequences of secure confinement for youth. Ensure programs work from a race and equity lens, engage youth advocacy groups and youth programs to participate in efforts to increase the awareness of DMC and develop DMC-related resources and materials for Spanish speaking families to be dispersed in the community and schools to educate families on DMC and provide tips to prevent their children from coming in contact with the juvenile justice system.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Maryland's State Advisory Group Membership

Maryland's State Advisory Group, known as the Juvenile Grant Planning and Review Council, has a total of 33 seats, per Section 223(a)(3)(A) of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended. Eight members were under the age of 24 at the time of their appointment and three have had contact with the juvenile justice system. The complete State Advisory Group roster is included in Appendix B. Additionally, through its diverse membership, the State Advisory Group maintains active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a state plan.

Formula Grants Program Staff

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention is the State Administering Agency for the Title II Formula grant program. The Office was established under Executive Order 01.01.2005.36 and administers the following federal grant programs:

- Byrne Justice Assistance Grant
- Children's Justice Act Grants to States
- Community Prosecution & Project Safe Neighborhood
- Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Formula Grant
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant
- Post Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners
- Sexual Assault Services Formula Program
- State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers
- Technology Innovation for Public Safety
- Victim Assistance Formula Grant
- Violence Against Women Formula Grant

Staffing and Management Plan:

For a complete staffing and management plan for the Title II Formula grant program, please refer to the Budget Narrative Description section. An organization chart is included in Attachment 3.

Title II Program Staff:

Juvenile Justice Specialist

One Juvenile Justice Specialist is assigned to the Title II Formula Grant Program. Duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate the development of the State Advisory Group Annual Governor's report, Three-Year Plan, and Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention funds
- Coordinate and facilitate the State Advisory Group meetings
- Manage the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention federal grant funds to ensure distribution and proper monitoring with assistance from the office's grants department.
- Serve as the state agency juvenile justice liaison to local, state and federal partners
- Facilitate problem-solving, legislative action or other interventions as necessary

- Respond to training needs in areas such as the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, Disproportionate Minority Contact, and Compliance Monitoring.
- Supervise the State Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator, Compliance Monitor, and the Juvenile Justice Policy Unit Intern.

Compliance Monitor

One full-time Compliance Monitor is assigned to the Title II Formula grants program to ensure that the state maintains full compliance with the first three core protections of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. Duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Actively maintain the compliance monitoring universe to ensure that facilities subject to the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act are meeting federally mandated reporting requirements
- Collect and analyze data from all active facilities in the monitoring universe
- Conduct site visits at all facilities in the monitoring universe throughout the state on a 3-year cycle
- Identify core protection violations of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and takes necessary action to reduce or eliminate said violations
- Prepare annual reports for submission to federal and state officials outlining the State's progress towards achieving compliance
- Make recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Specialist regarding corrective action plans to be taken against any facility with a violation of the core protections of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
- Provide technical assistance and training to facilities monitored under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and provide intensive assistance to those facilities with violations

State Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Coordinator

One full-time State Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator is assigned to the Title II Formula Grant Program to ensure that the state maintains full compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact core protection of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. Duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Attend and provide technical assistance at local Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee meetings
- Provide staff support to the State Advisory Group's Disproportionate Minority Contact Subcommittee to include coordination and participation of all subcommittee meetings and developing progress reports for the State Advisory Group

- Coordinate the State’s Disproportionate Minority Contact data gathering, interpretation, use, and monitoring of Disproportionate Minority Contact data
- Bridge potential gaps and communication barriers amongst local or state partners to ensure a cohesive approach to addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Assist local jurisdictions with leveraging Disproportionate Minority Contact funding from various sources including but not limited to the federal government, state government, non-profit organizations, and foundations
- Conduct Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act regulation compliance monitoring site visits at local and state correctional facilities, secure juvenile facilities, court holding facilities, and lockups to ensure the State’s compliance with the core protections of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
- Coordinate the development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation strategy that measures the performance outcomes of programs aimed at reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact to ensure the effective and efficient management of the sub-grants related to Disproportionate Minority Contact

Juvenile Justice Policy Unit Intern

One part-time Juvenile Justice Policy Unit Intern supports the Juvenile Justice Policy Unit by assisting the Juvenile Justice Specialist, Compliance Monitor, and Statewide Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Coordinator meet the core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974. Duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assist with collecting accurate and timely compliance data
- Assist in the compilation and analysis of data addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
- Attend and assist the Juvenile Justice Policy Unit with coordinating meetings for the Juvenile Council, the Children’s Justice Act Committee, and local/statewide Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator meetings.
- Conduct various research projects for the unit and/or Council and/or Committee members including but not limited to evidence-based programming, state and national juvenile justice data trends and Disproportionate Minority Contact information gathering.
- Participate in various trainings, webinars, forums, etc. regarding juvenile justice related issues.
- Assist with preparation for legislative hearings as requested; attend relevant hearings and monitors laws and trends in other states with an impact on juvenile justice.

Compliance Monitoring

The state's compliance monitoring plan was submitted separately on February 28, 2017 according to guidelines set forth by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Maryland provides an adequate system of monitoring for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, jail removal and disproportionate minority contact requirements and maintains compliance. The state does not utilize the Valid Court Order exception.

The state will also continue partnering with local units of government and the Department of Juvenile Services to address and provide information and technical assistance regarding minority overrepresentation based on relative rate index statistics.

Additional Information

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

A. State Process

The efforts of Maryland's Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD), the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, and Washington College have resulted not only in collaborations with law enforcement agencies across the state, but also with the Department of Juvenile Services, the Department of Human Resources and various other agencies working toward data sharing initiatives. Currently, the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Juvenile Services are able to share certain information with each other in regards to juveniles who are dually committed to both agencies

B. Barriers

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention continues to promote the effective use of data and information sharing to ensure that the needs of all youth are being met while retaining confidentiality. A key barrier to collecting law enforcement data at the local level is that most law enforcement agencies utilize the race and ethnicity categories specified in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). This presents an issue when the State attempts to analyze Disproportionate Minority Contact data in that the Uniformed Crime Report does not provide an ethnicity category nor does it expand beyond the following racial categories: White, Black, Other. Most law enforcement agencies do not have the resources to collect separate data beyond the Uniform Crime Report requirements. Some localities have begun to collect data beyond these three categories and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention utilizes this when preparing and analyzing the Disproportionate Minority Contact data.

Gender-Specific Services

The State Advisory Group recognizes the need for gender-specific services. In response to legislation introduced in 2011, the Department of Juvenile Services increased alternatives to detention for girls by expanding access to day and evening reporting centers. All regions provide Community Detention, with the possibility of electronic or GPS monitoring, to both female and male youth. The Department also implements evidence-based services including Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Multi-systemic Therapy (MST) for both female and male youth.

Addressing Rural Communities

Rural jurisdictions share common characteristics that set them apart from their suburban and urban counterparts, such as geographic isolation, lack of transportation, and lack of access to and availability of health care. The state definition of rural is articulated in the Annotated Code of Maryland and includes 18 of the 24 jurisdictions in Maryland. The Department of Juvenile Services is required, by statute, to have a secure juvenile detention facility in each region.

The State Advisory Group ensures that rural community's needs are met by providing funding to those communities to address juvenile justice issues. The State Advisory Group recognizes that needs vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is sensitive to those needs. The State Advisory Group has created a Recruitment, Training and Regionalization subcommittee to ensure that the membership is diverse and that both rural and urban communities are represented. This also includes outreach to for partnerships in the rural parts of the state through on-site visits.

Mental Health Services

The Department of Juvenile Services' Behavioral Health Services Unit provides mental health screening, assessment, and treatment services to all departmental detention and long-term treatment facilities. Services include: suicide prevention, crisis intervention and stabilization; medication evaluation and monitoring; and individual, group, and family therapy. Mental health treatment services received by youth on probation and aftercare are provided by local community providers. The behavioral health clinicians conduct psychosocial assessments for youth who are likely to be placed out-of-home and they also complete Determination of Need certificates for youth who will be placed in community-based placements including foster care, therapeutic foster care, group homes and independent living.

Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Program

(1) Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with Juvenile Courts

Child welfare records in Maryland are not public information. According to Courts and Judicial Proceedings subsection 3-827 (a) (1), "*All court records under this subtitle pertaining to a child*

shall be confidential and their contents may not be divulged, by subpoena or otherwise, except by order of the court on good cause shown.” At the current time, judges have access to all court information on a juvenile, but rarely child protective services records. Attorneys are able to gain access to this information as a part of a court order.

(2) Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records

The Criminal Justice Dashboard allows appropriate personnel to access all relevant, available state data on an individual in one place at one time. Relevant personnel are able to sign onto this one-stop shop and use an individual’s state identification number to access the Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services, the Department of Juvenile Services, the Sex Offender Registry, the Maryland State Police Gun Registration, the Maryland State Police DNA database, and the Motor Vehicle Administration.

In addition, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1382, which authorized the Department of Juvenile Services to share information with the Department of Human Resources, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Juvenile Services equivalents in the District of Columbia and Virginia. As originally drafted, the bill sought to authorize the Department of Juvenile Services to share information with *any* state or local government agency that performs the same function as the Department of Juvenile Services, enabling the Department of Juvenile Services to enter into arrest information-sharing arrangements with other states. However, the General Assembly approved information-sharing only with D.C. and Virginia. After more than two years of partnership with D.C. and VA, Maryland is again pursuing the legislative change to allow information-sharing with all states in order to ensure that children in our care are served more effectively.

Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads

The administration of probation services in Maryland is a state function, and while probation officers are located in all 24 local jurisdictions, the state has a set budget for the number of probation officers they are able to hire. Therefore, grant funds are not used for this purpose.

Disaster Preparedness Plan

The potential for emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, public utility failures, and military or terrorist attack-related incidents, to affect the operations of the Department of Juvenile Services have made all state agencies aware of the need to establish a viable Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to provide essential government services in the event of an emergency. Continuity of operations planning is simply a good business practice and a fundamental responsibility of all State agencies if they are to function as responsible and

reliable public institutions.

The Department of Juvenile Services is aware of how all types of events can disrupt operations and jeopardize the safety of Department employees and partners. Emergency planning, including continuation of operation planning, is now recognized as a necessary and required process for the Department's commitment to the safety and protection of employees, clients, visitors, and public.

The all-hazards approach to continuity planning used by the Department ensures the Department will provide its essential services regardless of the nature of an emergency event. This planning model provides a framework designed to minimize potential impact during an event and ensures the Department is prepared to provide critical services in a threatened, diminished, or incapacitated environment. As requested by this solicitation, the plan is attached.

Suicide Prevention

The Department of Juvenile Services is responsible for protecting youth from suicidal or harmful actions by and to themselves in all facilities. This policy and procedure delineates the procedures that all staff shall utilize when assessing, reporting and intervening with those youth at risk for suicidal behavior. All department facilities, including those that are state owned and vendor operated and those Department of Juvenile Services licensed programs shall follow the suicide prevention, intervention and follow-up procedures as indicated in the Policy and Procedure manual. As requested by this solicitation, a copy of the Policy and Procedure manual is attached.

Section 472 of Social Security Act

Juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act receive the protections specified including a case plan and case plan review.

Section 222 [42 USC § 5632]

If the state receives under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

Performance Measures Data

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention understands that it will be responsible for reporting on mandated performance measures under this program. As such, all sub-recipients will be required to submit this data on a quarterly basis. The Office's web-based Grants Management System (GMS) provides a single portal through which all the tasks associated with

applying, awarding, and managing grants are performed. Sub-recipients are given access to the system as a mechanism to submit quarterly performance measures and progress reports regarding their grant program. Additionally, each sub-recipient is assigned a Grant Manager to review and analyze the quarterly reports and ensure that the sub-recipients are meeting their stated goals and objectives. Grant Monitors also conduct site visits and provide technical assistance to sub-recipients. Sub-recipients are required to indicate their understanding of this reporting requirement during the application stage. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention provides for fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds. To this end, federal funds made available under this grant will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other non-federal funds available. Additionally, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center is housed within the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention and provides adequate research, training, and evaluation support as needed.

BUDGET DETAIL WORKSHEET AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

The budget detail worksheet and narrative is attached.

Sub-grant Award Assurances

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(21)(A) and (B) of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, the State Advisory Group and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to give priority in funding to evidence-based, proven, and promising programs and activities.

Additionally, the State Advisory Group and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to actively monitor all sub-awards to ensure that the sub-recipients maintain compliance with federal and state regulations as well as general and special conditions of their grant award. To ensure that grant funding is provided to sub-recipients who have achieved success in the past, grant applicants are required to include program outcomes if they have received funding for the same program in the past. These outcomes are taken into great consideration when making award decisions. Additionally, the Office has provided a link to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention's Model Programs Guide in the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to encourage applicants to implement evidence-based programs. Additional points are awarded to applicants that propose to implement an evidence-based program.

The majority of grant funds are expended through programs of unit of local government (to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan), through programs of local private agencies (to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan). Maryland does not have federally-recognized Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions.

Any assistance provided under this grant will not cause the displacement (including partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee. Activities associates under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement. No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.