OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Program
State of Rhode Island

2018 – 2020 Three Year Plan

Program Narrative

I. System Description – Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Rhode Island has one unified court system that operates at the state level. The state has no county form of government. All juvenile and adult cases flow through the Rhode Island court system in county (judicial districts only) situated courts. Rhode Island operates one secure detention facility for youth, the Rhode Island Training School, which is part of the Department of Children Youth and Families, the only state child welfare agency.

Municipal and State Police Departments - Initial contact for the majority of youth entering the Rhode Island juvenile justice system occurs at the local level at one of Rhode Island's thirty-eight municipal police departments or with the Rhode Island State Police, which operate five barracks located throughout the state. Police may detain youth for processing, for suspicion of status or delinquent offenses, or may hold non-offending youth for child welfare purposes, if they believe in good faith that the child is in danger of harm. Youth are held in police stations only until they can be safely released to their families, other responsible adults or the state's child welfare agency. In more than 90 percent of cases children are held in police stations for less than two hours. After an initial point of contact with local law enforcement, youth may, at the discretion of the arresting officer, be referred to a local juvenile hearing board.

Juvenile Hearing Boards - A number of the cities and towns in the state have established Juvenile Hearing Boards which permit the diversion of juveniles accused of status offenses or misdemeanors. The hearing boards are composed of volunteer community members who typically have some expertise in dealing with juveniles. Juveniles must have admitted guilt, waived their right to a Family Court hearing and parents must also have agreed to the proceedings. Sanction options in this process include but are not limited to restitution, community service, and counseling. Their aim is early intervention with youth showing initial signs of delinquency by referring youth to local community support services and by holding youth accountable for their actions. Accordingly, the hearing boards are designed to promote constructive behaviors. Juveniles can only be referred to the hearing board twice before their cases are referred to Family Court.

Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) - The Department for Children, Youth and Families is charged with the state responsibility for child welfare, children's mental health and juvenile justice. DCYF performs screening, evaluation, and assessment functions and provides services to children and their families in and out of home, on an emergency or long-term basis, and through a variety of state and private, institutional and community-based agencies, as well as foster care services.

The Juvenile Correctional Services division of DCYF includes the Rhode Island Training School and Juvenile Probation and Parole. This division works to rehabilitate youth and ensure public safety and

compliance with court orders and conditions. Youth are placed on probation by the Family Court, either as an alternative to incarceration at the Training School or as the final part of their sentence after incarceration at the Training School.

The Rhode Island Training School (RITS) is the state's only secure facility for adjudicated youth and youth in detention awaiting trial. An order of a Family Court judge is required to place a youth at the RITS for any purpose. RITS youth residents are provided a secure, structured program or comprehensive services including clinical services such as medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, nursing, and substance abuse care, as well as educational services. Educational services at the RITS are adapted to the needs of the individual. Residents receive a full day programming which includes academic, vocational and life skills training coordinated with each youth's social service/counseling program. In 2008, the RI General Assembly instituted a cap on the number of detained and adjudicated youth at the Training School. On any given day, the limit is 148 boys and 12 girls.

Community based programming through Juvenile Probation and Parole serves youth placed in community-based residential settings as well as those placed at home and in foster homes. DCYF's Youth Diversionary Program accepts referrals from the Family Court, police departments, schools and other community agencies in order to divert pre-delinquent and first time offenders from the juvenile justice system.

Rhode Island Family Court - The Rhode Island Family Court has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders under age 18 referred for wayward and delinquent offenses. A petition is submitted to the Family Court when a youth is referred by police or a school department. All petitions, except those that require emergency detention, are referred to the Juvenile Services Department of the court. There, a preliminary investigation will determine whether the facts are legally sufficient to bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court. Family Court has a wide range of options for handling juvenile offenders, including home confinement, restitution, counseling, substance abuse treatment and probation. Youth whose alleged offense is not serious, who do not have multiple petitions filed against them, and who meet other conditions can be diverted from the formal court calendar. The Family Court administers several alternatives to traditional court hearings, including the Truancy Calendar and the Family and Juvenile Drug Calendar which focuses on a therapeutic approach and provides rehabilitative services to youth and their families. *(See attachment – Family Court System Flow)*

Office of the Public Defender - The Rhode Island Office of the Public Defender has a juvenile unit consisting of attorneys who specialize in juvenile wayward and delinquency proceedings. These attorneys represent clients across the state, from arraignment through the conclusion of proceedings in the Family Court.

Office of the Attorney General - The Rhode Island Office of the Attorney General, juvenile prosecution unit seeks to prosecute and expeditiously treat juveniles charged with offenses which would be punishable as felonies if committed by adults. This unit also has a working relationship with the Juvenile Probation division of the Department of Children, Youth and Families to prosecute all juveniles who are charged with violations of probation. Staff works within the community to educate people about juvenile laws and prosecution of juveniles and also serve on several committees and task forces pertaining to juvenile and child abuse cases. It is also within the discretion of the Attorney General's office to seek waiver of jurisdiction from Family Court to allow certain youth charged with extremely serious crimes to be tried in adult criminal court.

Program Narrative

II. Youth Crime Analysis

Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

All statistics included in the youth crime analysis have been updated to include 2017 data.

- **Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age and race**

Rhode Island is similar to much of the nation in that trends for juvenile crime are showing declines in many indicators. Juvenile arrests, based on monthly reporting of juveniles detained by law enforcement, are down 55% since 2010, with significant reductions in drug offenses, larceny offenses, various disorderly behaviors and status offenses.

Over the last 5 years, reductions in arrests are consistent between males and females. Arrests by age are consistent with the declining trend as are arrests by race and ethnicity.

Family Court petitions also trend downward in alignment with the trends for juvenile arrests. Overall, petitions have declined by 30% since 2010. This seems to indicate that policy changes and program development are having an impact by creating alternatives for law enforcement and the court.

JUVENILE DETENTION DATA

In accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act[1] all law enforcement agencies are required to maintain statistical records of any juvenile detentions. These records delineate the reason for the detention as well as the demographic characteristics of the detainees. These records are forwarded to the RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office on a monthly basis. There, the demographic data is stored and analyzed.

Please note that these reports only include juveniles securely and non-securely detained. Other juveniles may have been released at the scene, transported home, brought directly to the RI

[1] 42 U.S.C. 5601

Training School or to Court. Also note that only the most serious offense for which the youth was detained is recorded. Accordingly, these numbers will be smaller than other statistics such as court petition data.

Categories of Offenses

Juvenile detentions of youth ***decreased*** in total by 8**%** in 2017 over 2016. The largest category of offenses, **various disorderly behaviors**, represented 27% of all offenses for which youth were detained and had a 12% decrease in 2017. Assault offenses represented the second largest figure at 25% of all detentions with an increase of 20% over the prior year. Larceny offenses represent the third highest category of offenses with 17% of all detentions. Drug offenses only represent 4% of the overall number of detentions but showed an increase of 20% from 2016 to 2017.

	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
Various Disorderly Behaviors	735	652	574	27%	-12%
Assault Offenses	469	447	535	25%	20%
Larceny Offenses	446	465	361	17%	-22%
MV Offenses	184	178	126	6%	-29%
Non-Offense	92	99	110	5%	11%
Weapons Offenses	79	123	106	5%	-14%
Drug Offenses	71	66	79	4%	20%
Court Violations/ Warrants	114	104	76	4%	-27%
Status	129	85	75	4%	-12%
Unknown	44	54	41	2%	-24%
Sex Offenses	27	33	31	1%	-6%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

Age

Age	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
5	1	3	0	0%	-100%
6	3	1	3	0%	200%
7	2	5	1	0%	-80%
8	1	4	0	0%	-100%
9	5	5	4	0%	-20%
10	10	6	18	1%	200%
11	32	32	36	2%	13%
12	86	92	82	4%	-11%
13	202	160	208	10%	30%
14	337	330	282	13%	-15%
15	459	472	422	20%	-11%
16	573	556	496	23%	-11%
17	672	635	562	27%	-11%
18	1	1	0	0%	-100%
Not Reported	6	4	0	0%	-100%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

The vast majority of detentions in 2017 continued to be of youths in the age brackets 13 – 17. Comparing the change from 2016 to 2017, the majority of the age groups remained fairly consistent or showed a slight decrease. There were notable increases in the number of 10 and 13 year olds. The younger age categories generally consist of juveniles brought in with an older offender or under protective custody.

Race/Ethnicity

With respect to Race and Ethnicity demographics, the number of White juveniles detained accounts for just over 50% of the total youth detained. From 2016 to 2017, the number of White juveniles detained remained the same, while 10% less Black juveniles were detained in 2017. There was also a 24% decrease in the number of Hispanic youth detained.

Race	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
White	1191	1109	1109	52%	0%
Black	742	684	613	29%	-10%
Hispanic	431	490	373	18%	-24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	16	16	1%	0%
Native American	3	4	0	0%	-100%
Other	2	3	3	0%	0%
Not Reported	0	0	0	0%	0%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

Sex

Sex	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
Male	1668	1665	1488	70%	-11%
Female	718	638	624	30%	-2%
Not Reported	4	3	2	0%	-33%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

Males continued to be detained in far greater numbers than females in 2017. Overall, males represented 70 % of all youth detained as compared to 30% of females detained. This represented an 11% decrease in the number of males for the year and a 2% decrease for females.

Violation Type

The vast majority of detentions are for criminal offenses, 89% in 2017, which was a 9% decrease from 2016. The number of criminal offenses continues to decrease slightly each year. There was also a 15% decrease in the number of status offenses reported from 2016 to 2017. The number of unknowns decreased slightly due to improved quality of reporting.

Violation Type	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
Criminal	2123	2064	1887	89%	-9%
Status	131	89	76	4%	-15%
Unknown *	44	54	41	2%	-24%
Non-Offense **	92	99	110	5%	11%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

** Includes offenses listed as Protective Custody, Suspicious Person, Investigation, With Offender, No Charge or if no offense was given.*
*** Non-offense violations include offenses listed as Missing Persons, Jaywalking, and Refusing Breathalyzer.*

Month of Year

Month	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
January	192	201	189	9%	-6%
February	112	161	158	7%	-2%
March	207	229	197	9%	-14%
April	194	195	158	7%	-19%
May	269	244	190	9%	-22%
June	223	226	172	8%	-24%
July	194	148	160	8%	8%
August	170	191	158	7%	-17%
September	208	195	155	7%	-21%
October	243	195	204	10%	5%
November	206	182	194	9%	7%
December	172	139	179	8%	29%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

Detentions by month in 2017 showed decreases in most months including notable decreases in May, June, August and September. There were slight increases in other months such as July, October and November. December showed the largest change with an increase of 29% from 2016 to 2017.

Time of Day

During 2017 with little exception detentions start at 9 AM and continue to increase throughout the day until beginning to decrease after 9 PM. Overall from 2016 to 2017, this time frame showed some small decreases at various times.

Time of Day	2015	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Chg 2016-2017
12 AM	63	55	43	2%	-22%
1 AM	70	63	58	3%	-8%
2 AM	62	46	48	2%	4%
3 AM	46	51	32	2%	-37%
4 AM	23	22	13	1%	-41%
5 AM	18	17	8	0%	-53%
6 AM	10	9	12	1%	33%
7 AM	17	24	15	1%	-38%
8 AM	85	64	66	3%	3%
9 AM	122	99	108	5%	9%
10 AM	111	125	117	6%	-6%
11 AM	153	126	142	7%	13%
12 PM	143	144	141	7%	-2%
1 PM	159	141	138	7%	-2%
2 PM	175	191	159	8%	-17%
3 PM	165	170	160	8%	-6%
4 PM	173	175	144	7%	-18%
5 PM	143	146	124	6%	-15%
6 PM	116	161	144	7%	-11%
7 PM	116	121	119	6%	-2%
8 PM	125	113	88	4%	-22%
9 PM	113	103	110	5%	7%
10 PM	114	85	72	3%	-15%
11 PM	68	55	53	3%	-4%
Totals	**2390**	**2306**	**2114**	**100%**	**-8%**

- **Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition**

RHODE ISLAND FAMILY COURT

A petition is submitted to the Rhode Island Family Court when a police or school department alleges that a youth is wayward or delinquent by reason that he or she has committed an offense in violation of state law or city or town ordinance. All petitions, except those that require emergency detention, are referred to the Juvenile Services Department of the Family Court. There, a preliminary investigation will determine whether the facts are legally sufficient to bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court; and if so, to determine whether the interest of the public or the child requires that further action be taken.

The Rhode Island Judiciary moved to a new computer system in 2017 which required the re-codifying of charges and the recreating of many data reports. Due to that system change, data comparisons are only for the past two calendar years. The following is a summary of all petitions filed in the Family Court for 2016 and 2017, the percentage each category represents of all petitions for 2017, and the percentage change in the category from 2016 to 2017.

All Categories

Charge	2016	2017	% of 2017	% Change 2016-2017
Assaults	499	661	11%	32%
Computer Crimes	24	32	1%	33%
Disorderly Conduct	1000	1207	20%	21%
Drug Offenses	83	182	3%	119%
Liquor Law Violations	49	52	1%	6%
Misc Offenses	389	297	5%	-24%
Motor Vehicle Violations	103	61	1%	-41%
Neglect/Abuse	0	7	0%	-
Property Offenses	1070	1121	18%	5%
Sex Offenses	29	16	0%	-45%
Status Offenses	1380	1681	28%	22%
Violations of Probation	581	170	3%	-71%
Violations	153	114	2%	-25%
Violent Crimes	239	282	5%	18%
Weapons Offenses	234	205	3%	-12%
Yearly Totals	**5833**	**6088**	**100%**	**4%**

In 2017, status and disorderly offenses were the largest categories of all petitions filed in the Family Court. Those categories represented 28% and 20% of all petitions filed. The next two categories with 18% and 11% of all petitions were property offenses and assaults. Violent crimes and miscellaneous offenses each constituted 5% all petitions filed. In 2017, drug offenses, weapons offenses and violations of probation made up only 3% each while all other categories were less than 3% of the yearly totals.

In 2017 there was a slight increase in the overall number of petitions filed in the Family Court. This number was 4% more than the 2016 total.[2]

When categories are examined individually over the last two years a few categories saw decreases compared to the prior year. Violations of Probation, Sex Offenses and Motor Vehicle Violations, experienced significant decreases. There were also small decreases in Weapons and Miscellaneous Offenses.

There were small increases in the categories of Assaults, Status Offenses, Disorderly Offenses and Violent Crimes from 2016 -2017. The category of Drug Offenses saw a large increase in the number of petitions over the prior year. While drug offenses make up a small percentage of the overall number of petitions filed for the year, this significant increase is due to changes in legislation and jurisdiction. Changes to laws de-criminalizing possession of marijuana under 1 ounce resulted in the charge being considered a status offense for juveniles under the age of 17, and falls under the Family Court's jurisdiction. For juveniles age 17, but not yet 18 years old, possession of 1 ounce or less is a civil offense with a fine, drug awareness program participation and community service. This civil offense falls under the jurisdiction of the RI Traffic Tribunal and not the Family Court.

[2] Please be advised that this data is received from the Family Court Intake Unit each January. The data should always be viewed as a "snapshot" of the day the report was produced. Accordingly, if this report is compared with those numbers filed in the FY17 application there may be some variations.

The following sections and charts examine the individual categories of offenses filed in the Family Court for those categories with the highest number of charges. These four categories make up over 75% of the total charges for 2017. In almost every category a number of petitions have been collapsed into an "Other" line when their individual numbers were less than "5".[3]

Status Offenses

Charge	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Disobedient Child	134	153	14%
Habitual Truant and School Offender	1207	1491	24%
Juvenile Escape from Correctional Institutions	17	19	12%
Loiter on Curfew Street - Child Under 16	15	7	-53%
Minor Drinking Alcoholic Bevs	2	2	0%
Possession of Spray Paint to Person < 18	4	1	-75%
Use of Tobacco by Person < 18	1	8	700%
Total Status Offenses	**1380**	**1681**	**22%**
Percentage of Yearly Total	**24%**	**28%**	

In 2017, this category represented the largest category of petitions filed. Status offense petitions increased by 22% for 2017. Truancy charges showed the most significant increase of 24% from 2016 to 2017. The number of petitions for disobedient children also increased by 14% while those for violating a curfew decreased by 53%.

Disorderly Offenses

This category represented the second largest number of petitions filed in the Family Court in 2017. From 2016 to 2017 it increased by 21%. The largest number of offenses within this category, disorderly conduct, increased by 24% in 2017. There was also an increase in petitions for willful trespassing.

Charge	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Crank or Obscene Telephone Calls	3	2	-33%
Disorderly Conduct	705	874	24%
Disturbance of Public Assembly	2	7	250%
Indecent Exposure - Disorderly Conduct	3	1	-67%
Interference with Fire Alarm Apparatus	2	9	350%
Obstructing Officer in Execution of Duty	107	96	-10%
Offenses Against Town or City Ordinances	11	14	27%
Resisting Legal or Illegal Arrest	123	115	-7%
Throwing Article at Moving Vehicle	3	3	0%
Transmit Bomb Threats and Similar False Reports	2	1	-50%
Willful Trespass	30	81	170%
Other Disorderly Charges	9	4	-56%
Total Disorderly Conduct	**1000**	**1207**	**21%**
Percentage of Yearly Total	**17%**	**20%**	

[3] However, some petitions even though their numbers were very small were kept on the charts because of their noteworthy nature.

Property Offenses

Charge	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Arson 1st Degree	3	11	267%
Arson 4th Degree	7	9	29%
Arson 5th Degree	4	4	0%
Arson 7th Degree	3	5	67%
Attempted Breaking and Entering Under 11-8-2	6	20	233%
Attempted Larceny < 1,500	0	13	-
Breaking/Entering Business Place/Public Building/Ship -	23	14	-39%
Breaking/Entering Other Buildings With Criminal Intent	18	19	6%
Burglary	3	2	-33%
Domestic Violence - Vandalism	0	22	-
Driving Without Consent of Owner or Lessee	26	13	-50%
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Conversion < 100	2	8	300%
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Conversion > 100	0	6	-
Entry of Building or Ship with Felonious Intent	5	4	-20%
Fogery and Counterfeiting	10	2	-80%
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card <100 in 6 Month Period	8	6	-25%
Injury or Tampering With Vehicles	79	38	-52%
Larceny < 1,500	218	157	-28%
Larceny > 1,500	29	15	-48%
Larceny from the Person	9	7	-22%
Passing of Counterfeit Certificates, Bills or Notes	2	9	350%
Possession of Stolen Vehicle	0	66	-
Receiving Stolen Goods < 1,500	83	62	-25%
Receiving Stolen Goods > 1,500	4	12	200%
Second Degree Robbery	28	36	29%
Shoplifting	141	150	6%
Unlawful Breaking and Entering of Dwelling House	59	70	19%
Vandalism	270	287	6%
Vandalizing Alarms or Call Boxes or False Alarms	3	16	433%
Other Property Offenses	27	38	41%
Total Property Offenses	**1070**	**1121**	**5%**
Percentage of Yearly Total	**18%**	**18%**	

Property offenses increased slightly by 5% from 2016 to 2017. The largest offense within this category in 2017 was for vandalism which had an increase of 6%. There were also a high number of petitions for shoplifting in 2017 and an overall increase in the number of arson petitions.
There continues to be a high number of larceny under $1500 petitions in this category, however they did decrease by 28% from 2016 to 2017.

Assault Offenses

Overall Assault Offenses increased by 32% from 2016 to 2017. The largest offense in this category, simple assault and battery increased by 32% in 2017.

Charge	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Domestic Assault	1	0	-100%
Domestic Violence - Simple Assault and/or Battery	4	7	75%
Simple Assault and/or Battery	494	654	32%
Total Assaults	**499**	**661**	**32%**
Percentage of Yearly Total	**9%**	**11%**	

- **Other Data from the RI Family Court - 2017 Juvenile Offense Report**

The following statistics come from the Rhode Island Family Court's annual Juvenile Offense Report. The categories listed do not include the following offenses: probation violations, contempt of court, violation of valid court orders, no-contact orders, or restraining/protective orders.

2017 Offenses by Age Group	<10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Other
Alcohol & Drug Offenses	0	1	1	9	17	38	80	77	15
Disorderly Conduct	12	15	48	136	166	275	264	234	10
Motor Vehicle Violations	0	0	0	2	2	7	14	35	1
Property Crimes	23	15	53	109	172	237	318	248	26
Simple Assaults	4	9	28	97	77	152	160	132	1
Status Offenses	21	85	161	213	244	366	382	213	11
Violent Crimes	2	5	10	26	2	72	66	58	6
Weapons Offenses	4	3	5	35	26	34	51	46	4
Other Offenses	7	8	6	26	96	78	92	138	9
Total Offenses	73	141	312	653	802	1259	1427	1181	83

Percentage of 2017 Offenses by Age Group	<10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Other
Alcohol & Drug Offenses	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%	7.1%	16.0%	33.6%	32.4%	6.3%
Disorderly Conduct	1.0%	1.3%	4.1%	11.7%	14.3%	23.7%	22.8%	20.2%	0.9%
Motor Vehicle Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	11.5%	23.0%	57.4%	1.6%
Property Crimes	1.9%	1.2%	4.4%	9.1%	14.3%	19.7%	26.5%	20.6%	2.2%
Simple Assaults	0.6%	1.4%	4.2%	14.7%	11.7%	23.0%	24.2%	20.0%	0.2%
Status Offenses	1.2%	5.0%	9.5%	12.6%	14.4%	21.6%	22.5%	12.6%	0.6%
Violent Crimes	0.8%	2.0%	4.0%	10.5%	0.8%	29.1%	26.7%	23.5%	2.4%
Weapons Offenses	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	16.8%	12.5%	16.3%	24.5%	22.1%	1.9%
Other Offenses	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	5.7%	20.9%	17.0%	20.0%	30.0%	2.0%
Total Offenses	1.2%	2.4%	5.3%	11.0%	13.5%	21.2%	24.1%	19.9%	1.4%

Percentage of 2017 Offenses by Sex	Male	Female
Alcohol & Drug Offenses	75.0%	25.0%
Disorderly Conduct	65.2%	34.8%
Motor Vehicle Violations	78.9%	21.1%
Property Crimes	78.9%	21.1%
Simple Assaults	56.9%	43.1%
Status Offenses	56.3%	43.7%
Violent Crimes	85.1%	14.9%
Weapons Offenses	92.0%	8.0%
Other Offenses	82.0%	18.0%
Total Offenses	67.9%	32.1%

Percentage of 2017 Offenses by Race	Asian	Black	White	Hispanic	Unknown
Alcohol & Drug Offenses	1.7%	12.2%	63.0%	4.6%	18.5%
Disorderly Conduct	0.4%	24.5%	54.1%	10.8%	10.2%
Motor Vehicle Violations	0.0%	26.2%	42.6%	8.2%	23.0%
Property Crimes	0.2%	26.1%	47.6%	10.2%	15.8%
Simple Assaults	0.0%	28.0%	46.8%	11.8%	13.3%
Status Offenses	1.2%	10.6%	41.3%	21.3%	25.6%
Violent Crimes	0.0%	38.1%	40.1%	22.7%	-0.8%
Weapons Offenses	1.0%	24.0%	30.8%	23.1%	21.2%
Other Offenses	0.4%	15.7%	36.7%	13.3%	33.9%
Total Offenses	0.6%	20.6%	45.8%	14.6%	18.3%

Juvenile Hearing Board Data

The following data was reported to the Rhode Island Family Court from individual juvenile hearing boards as of March 2018. Some hearing boards had not yet reported.

2017 Rhode Island Juvenile Hearing Board Case Sex, Race and Age Totals

		SEX			RACE						AGE									
Hearing Board	Cases	M	F	Total	B	H	W	A	O	Total	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17+	Total
Barrington	13	7	4	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	4	1	13
Bristol	8	4	4	8	1	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	8
Burrillville	20	10	10	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	1	0	15
Central Falls	8	7	1	8	0	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	8
Charlestown	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Coventry	24	21	3	24	1	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	2	2	2	5	5	8	0	24
Cranston	21	9	12	21	4	4	13	1	0	21	0	2	5	1	3	4	4	2	0	21
Cumberland	11	8	3	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	4	0	11
East Greenwich	7	7	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	7
East Providence	12	7	5	12	1	3	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	12
Exeter	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Foster	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Glocester	6	4	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Hopkinton																				
Jamestown	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Johnston	17	10	7	17	1	4	12	0	0	17	0	0	1	2	3	6	3	2	0	17
Lincoln	8	3	5	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	8
Middletown	10	6	4	10	2	0	8	0	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	10
Narragansett	4	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Newport	18	7	8	18	6	1	8	0	0	18	1	0	2	4	2	1	1	4	0	18
North Providence																				
North Smithfield	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
Pawtucket	28	15	13	28	16	0	8	0	0	28	1	1	4	5	4	5	1	4	0	28
Portsmouth	16	8	8	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	6	2	16
Providence	7	6	1	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	7
Scituate	10	9	1	10	1	0	9	0	0	10	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	10
Smithfield	12	7	5	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	2	0	11
Tiverton	6	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	6
Warren	6	5	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	6
Warwick	16	10	6	16	1	2	13	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	6	0	16
West Greenwich	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
West Warwick	22	15	7	22	3	0	19	0	0	22	0	3	8	3	2	4	3	0	0	22
Westerly	10	5	5	10	2	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	0	0	10
Woonsocket	35	21	14	35	5	12	16	2	0	35	1	1	5	3	12	4	3	5	0	35
Totals	362	229	133	362	63	37	279	3	1	362	6	11	35	46	62	66	66	70	3	365
Percentages		63.26	36.74		16.99	10.22	75.07	0.82	0.28		1.64	3.04	9.64	12.71	17.13	17.96	18.47	18.96	0.82	

* Totals received as of April 2018

** Providence JHB has been hearing cases as of June 2017

		2017 Rhode Island Juvenile Hearing Board Case Referrals									
Hearing Board		Trespassing	Simple Assault	Shoplifting	Weapon Poss.	Malicious Damage	Larceny/ Stolen Goods	Disorderly Conduct	Drugs/ Alcohol	Other	Status Offenses
Barrington	12	1	0	1		0	1	0	9	1	0
Bristol	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0
Burrillville	20	2	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	9	0
Central Falls	10	1	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
Charlestown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Coventry	26	0	4	9	1	0	0	9	0	3	0
Cranston	21	0	2	0	0	2	0	14	0	3	0
Cumberland	12	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	2	0	0
East Greenwich	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
East Providence	12	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	2	0
Exeter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Foster	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glocester	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hopkinton											
Jamestown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Johnston	21	0	5	0	0	1	1	13	0	1	0
Lincoln	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
Middletown	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	0
Narragansett	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Newport	15	0	6	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	0
North Providence											
North Smithfield	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pawtucket	25	0	4	7	0	0	0	1	2	11	0
Portsmouth	16	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	2	2
Providence	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Scituate	10	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0
Smithfield	12	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	2	2	0
Tiverton	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Warren	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Warwick	16	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	0
West Greenwich	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Warwick	24	1	2	0	3	4	0	13	1	0	0
Westerly	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	1
Woonsocket	39	11	8	2	4	2	1	5	1	5	0
Totals	381	26	52	29	11	35	10	111	45	57	5

* Totals received as of April 2018

** Providence JHB jow began hearing cases as of Sept 2017

2017 Rhode Island Juvenile Hearing Board Case Sanctions									
Hearing Board	Comm. Service	Curfew	Drug Eval/ Test	Essays	Apology Letter	Refer to Counseling	School Report	Restitution	Other
Barrington	7	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	9
Bristol	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	1	0
Burrillville	13	3	3	0	8	3	7	2	27
Central Falls	8	1	0	8	3	2	8	1	0
Charlestown	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Coventry									
Cranston	7	0	0	5	0	0	12	1	3
Cumberland	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	9
East Greenwich	7	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
East Providence	9	0	0	8	2	1	3	0	1
Exeter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Glocester	6	0	0	3	4	1	3	5	0
Hopkinton									
Jamestown	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Johnston	3	0	0	2	3	1	6	0	4
Lincoln	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	4
Middletown	7	0	0	1	10	0	8	1	1
Narragansett	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Newport	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
North Providence									
North Smithfield	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	3
Pawtucket	13	0	0	9	11	0	1	0	9
Portsmouth	14	13	0	12	12	13	0	5	0
Providence	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	0	0
Scituate	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	4
Smithfield	5	0	0	8	3	0	2	2	4
Tiverton									
Warren	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Warwick									
West Greenwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
West Warwick	20	0	0	0	5	4	0	2	0
Westerly									
Woonsocket	9	0	0	30	9	5	5	3	10
Totals	161	19	5	110	84	48	68	33	93

* Totals received as of April 2018

** Providence JHB just began hearing cases as of Sept 2017

- **Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities**

The RI Department of Children, Youth and Families operated the RI Training School, the state's secure facility for adjudicated youth and youth in detention awaiting trial. A total of 383 youth (82% male, 18% female) were in the care or custody of the Training School at some point during 2017, down from 429 in 2017. Between 20016 and 2017, the number of females decreased by 8% and the number of males by 11%. On December 31, 2017 there were 88 youth in the care or custody of the Training School, 41 of whom were physically located at the Training School.

Rhode Island Training School Population by Race and Ethnicity, Calendar Years 2015-2017

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Non-Hispanic White	150	32%	115	27%	111	29%
Non-Hispanic Black	110	23%	108	25%	98	26%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	8	2%	6	1%	2	1%
Non-Hispanic Native American	5	1%	7	2%	5	1%
Multi-Racial	33	7%	38	9%	29	8%
Hispanic	155	33%	145	34%	129	34%
Unknown/Unable to Determine	9	2%	10	2%	9	2%
Total	**470**		**429**		**383**	

Rhode Island Training School Population by Gender, Calendar Years 2014-2016

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Male	356	76%	353	82%	313	82%
Female	114	24%	76	18%	70	18%
Total	**470**		**429**		**383**	

Source: RI Department of Children Youth and Families. (2014 - 2017 from new JDAI quarterly reporting)

Note: Each youth who was in the Training School at some point during the calendar year is included in the calculations. Youth who entered the Training School more than once during the calendar year are counted only once. Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- **Other social, economic, legal and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming**

In Rhode Island, partnerships exist with several state and non-profit initiatives to improve the lives of children and youth. These initiatives include:

* Department of Children, Youth and Families
    - Family Care Community Partnerships (FCCPs)
    - RI Care Management Network
        - Child and Family of RI
    - Ocean State Network for Children and Families
        - Family Service of RI
    - Family Care Network
    - RI Youth Advisory Board
* Department of Labor and Training
    - Workforce Development Service - Youth Program
* Department of Heath
    - RI Youth Suicide Prevention Project
    - Youth Advisory Council
* Partnership to Address Violence through Education
* Providence Children and Youth Cabinet
* RI for Community and Justice
    - Youth Action Council, Project Respect
    - Juvenile Justice Programs, DMC Advisory Committee
* JDAI - RI Kids Count and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Each of these groups represent a cross-section of Rhode Island private and public partnerships committed to combine and share resources across agencies in order to avoid duplication of service and optimize the available resources in order to most effectively serve the youth and families of Rhode Island.

Program Narrative

III. Needs and Problem Statements

State Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Rhode Island's plan is built on principles found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). Rhode Island's juvenile justice system treats youth equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability. Rhode Island seeks to empower families and supports approaches that will strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The current Rhode Island crime analysis data is used to support a continued focus on statewide delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement. As a result of the major reductions in available OJJDP funding most of the available resources will be utilized to maintain compliance with OJJDP core requirements and maintain state level delinquency prevention/intervention initiatives, including DMC initiatives. After using required funding for Planning and Administration and the State Advisory Group (Program Areas 28 and 32), Rhode Island plans to use remaining funding to address the following needs and problems in order of priority:

First Priority: Rhode Island must continue to invest resources to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA (Program Areas 19 and 20).

In order to maintain compliance, Rhode Island requires resources for staff and consultant contracts to adequately monitor juvenile detention facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other facilities. RI must be able to adapt to varying guidance and standards for compliance with the DSO, separation and jail removal requirements. RI continues enhanced effort to maintain compliance by providing education, training, technical assistance and on-site support to law enforcement and juvenile justice system personnel. RI must also continue research and initiatives working towards

the elimination of racial, ethnic and gender-related disparities. Disproportionate minority contact remains a problem in the Rhode Island juvenile justice system. In this state, as nationally, minority youth are overrepresented at multiple points in the system. Youth of color are more likely to be arrested, formally charged in court, placed in secure detention and receive harsher treatment than white youth. In Rhode Island, youth of color are disproportionately more likely than white youth to be detained or sentenced to the Training School. In 2017, African American youth made up 26% of youth at the Training School, while making up 9% of the Rhode Island child population. Hispanic youth were 34% of the Training School population while making up 22% of the Rhode Island child population.

Second Priority: Rhode Island must provide juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of state and local services including courts, law enforcement agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services and non-profit agencies offering youth services (Program Area 6).

According to the RI Family Court statistics mentioned above in the crime analysis, there was a slight overall increase of 4% in the RI Family Court petitions from 2016 to 2017. Petitions filed in the Family Court are the highest for Status Offenses at 28% of all petitions in 2017. Disorderly Conduct Offenses also comprise about 20% of all petitions filed in 2016. Many of the charges in these categories, would be candidates for the various diversion programs, provided the youths record is also in line with a diversion recommendation. It is important to note that juvenile arrests saw a decrease of 8% in 2017. RI's juvenile arrest data reflects initial point of contact detention data and would reflect only the most serious charge occurring for a particular detention. Additional offenses charged would appear as individual petitions to the RI Family Court. Any perceived discrepancy between the juvenile arrest data and Family Court data should be viewed in light of this fact.

The Family Court's specialty courts including the Juvenile Drug Court, the Family Treatment Drug Court, Truancy Court and the Mental Health Clinic continue to have positive impact in the area of reducing the number of repeat offenders while also fostering family engagement and promoting youth well-being. Previously, funds from the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant were dedicated to assist some of these courts. However, with decreases in Title II and the eventual elimination of JABG funding, the RI SAG shifted focus to funding these broader system improvement efforts and providing Title II funding to the RI Family Court to enable the continuation and expansion of specialty court operations.

The needs of the Rhode Island Family Court include funding to continue and expand treatment, support and other options for the children/families involved with these diversionary programs. These specialty courts serve children and parents throughout the State of RI involved with the state's child welfare system and juvenile justice system. The Family Court is looking to continue strengthening juvenile court services by providing additional services such as behavioral health screenings and assessments for court involved youth, alternatives to detention, comprehensive care coordination/case management, and support staff for the specialty courts program.

Third Priority: Rhode Island must pass through funding to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian tribes (Program Area 24).

In addition to the required pass-through amount, RI supports programming to promote Tribal youth well-being and transition to adulthood. The Indian Tribal pass-through amount continues to play a part in Tribal prevention projects. The project consists of continuous development of their juvenile justice program, including administering activities for Tribal youth at risk which focus around Tribal traditional values.

Funding from the Title II Formula Grant Program is distributed based on priorities with preference towards evidence-based approaches. Projects that do not demonstrate progress towards objectives will not be considered for future funding. Any funding that becomes available to the state under section 222 [42 USC §5632] will be equitable distributed within the state and no less that 75% of the funds will be used for programs discussed under item 9 of the requirements of the Title II program. Projects are designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system. There are no officially recognized rural areas in Rhode Island. Therefore there will be no discussion of delinquency prevention and treatment services available in rural areas.

Coordination of State Efforts

In Rhode Island, the Family Court and the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) work closely with each other and other large service providers in their shared vision for family focused and community-based services to promote youth well-being and successful transition to adulthood, to protect youth and to ensure equity in treatment. They also work to prevent delinquency and narrow the entry or return to the juvenile justice system.

In the Family Court, disobedient petitions are first referred to a community-based provider contracted through DCYF and if services provided are successful then no petition is filed with the court. When the services are deemed to be unsuccessful, the service provider will generate a report and a formal petition is filed. The Family Court's Intake department will evaluate the petition and the case may be diverted through intake or if sufficient need or if the child is a recidivist, then the case will go to a formal calendar.

In the past, youth opened to the Family Court Intake department would need a court order to access high end, home-based and/or community-based services provided through DCYF. As such, these youth would need to appear in front of a judge, at least temporarily. Recognizing this flaw, the Family Court and DCYF have coordinated efforts to make these services accessible without having youth appear in front of a judge for a court order. Instead, parents voluntarily agree to accept services

and a referral form is sent to DCYF. DCYF does not formally open to the family and accepts the referral solely for the purposes of payment. The Family Court anticipates that by giving access to high quality, evidence-based services to youth and families at first contact with the juvenile justice system, it will decrease the likelihood that a youth will recidivate.

Family Care Community Partnerships were also developed by the Department of Children, Youth and Families as a collaboration of community action programs, mental health, health centers and others that provide multiple points of access to needed supports and guidance as a way of assisting and promoting healthy family developments. These collaborative partnerships use nationally recognized practice Wraparound model to address issues and needs from mental health and behavioral counseling to healthcare and educational needs. Through DCYF's Juvenile Corrections division, these FCCP's also provide supportive services to youth transitioning back to their homes from the RI Training School. These youth and their families need appropriate supports to decrease the likelihood of future involvement with the juvenile justice system.

The intention is for DCYF child welfare, juvenile corrections and children's behavioral health system to primarily rely on an expanded continuum of home and community-based services to better meet the needs of children and families in the least restrictive setting and ensure community safety. All of these state agencies and non-justice system agencies are culturally competent and strive to respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures, races, ethnic backgrounds, sexual orientations and faiths or religions in a manner that values the work of individuals, families and communities.

The youth justice work funded through this grant is used specifically by the Family Court for its various diversionary court calendars and the services those specialty courts provide as well as for DMC and JDAI strategies such as interagency collaboration to improve problem solving and coordination, use of accurate data to guide programs and policies, increase community-based alternatives to secure detention, and use of best practices to reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Justice Specialist within the Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office partners with the DMC Advisory Group through Rhode Island for Community and Justice and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative coordinated by RI Kids Count along with the Annie E. Casey Foundation. These groups work to promote policies and practices to reduce inappropriate and unnecessary use of secure detention, reduce racial and ethnic disparities and enhance community-based alternatives to detention.

Rhode Island has various groups and committees, as well their multiple subcommittees that coordinate efforts with representatives from Family Court, DCYF, the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Office of the Child Advocate, the Providence Police Department and local Police Chiefs Association, as well as other non-justice system service providers and agencies.

Overall these agencies and collaborative groups serve to reduce juvenile crime in partnership with communities through prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration. They promote the vision that youth involved in the juvenile justice system are best served using proven, family-focused interventions and the importance of creating opportunities for positive youth development.

Goals and Objectives/Implementation

PROGRAM AREA 6: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Rhode Island Family Court, through its specialty court programs, has set goals to offer juvenile justice through diversion and treatment calendars and services. Specific program goals encompass reducing juvenile criminal justice involvement (recidivism), reducing youth substance abuse, improving individual and family functioning, and ultimately, increasing a youth's opportunities for success in life. These highly specialized calendars offer alternatives to formal proceedings and aim to provide families a holistic and comprehensive approach to treatment

services. These calendars/services include: the Juvenile Drug Court; Family Treatment Drug Court; the Truancy Calendar; and the Mental Health Clinic. Within the last few years these programs have adopted more evidence based practices through mental health and substance abuse screening. Through this process, the Court is focused on early identification and intervention. These, along with other evaluative measures, increase the likelihood that cases may be diverted and not rely on more involved and expensive measures through the formal juvenile and child welfare calendars. Additionally, with greater emphasis on diversion, these programs aim to reduce the disproportionate contact that exists within juvenile justice systems. With funding under the Title II Formula grant program area of Delinquency Prevention, the Court seeks to maintain these calendars as well as expand their ability to provide case management on identified mental health needs.

The Rhode Island Family Court intends to provide services to over 1200 youth involved in the specialty court calendars. Services will be offered through the various specialty programs listed below. Case management and tracking is a central goal in order to ensure youth are diverted from the court in a timely manner with a focus on mental health and behavioral interventions. Juveniles who are handled informally are now receiving mental health screens in conjunction with the standard intake and, as a result, juveniles are receiving more mental health services at the "front end" of the system.

- Intake Department: This diversionary arm of the court is given the statutory task of screening cases in order to determine if they can be diverted or shall be placed formal for an arraignment. The Intake Department can decide to conduct an informal hearing where the family and the court reach a mutual decision to divert the case assuming certain conditions are met.
- Compliance calendar: A diversionary calendar that is on the record with a Family Court Magistrate. This calendar handles cases referred from Intake due to a lack of compliance. There cases are not arraigned but reviewed in a pre-adjudicated fashion in

order to reach the goal of compliance. If the juvenile fulfills the conditions, the petition can be closed or dismissed, if conditions are not met to the satisfaction of the Court, the case can referred for a formal arraignment.

- Diversion Truancy Calendar: A non-arraignment calendar specializing in truancy petitions. The Family Court Magistrate and court personnel travel to the schools and conduct on the record reviews to assist with attendance.
- Juvenile Drug Court Diversion calendar: A specialized calendar that frequently reviews cases that involve identified substance users. Treatment, frequent reviews, urinalysis, family involvement, academic monitoring and case management are all part of the standards for this juvenile justice population.
- Mental Health Clinic: Although not an actual court calendar, the Juvenile Mental Health Clinic serves as a resource for evaluations, screens, and consultation. Licensed psychologists and social workers can provide immediate mental health services for children at risk for harm.

The goals of this program continue to include expanding the utilization of evidence based measures to screen youth and families for appropriate treatment, specialty calendars and services. The program also looks to utilize case management services to ensure participants have access to services, and to monitor and track the length of time in treatment. For the past several years, Informal Intake and the Juvenile Drug Court have utilized evidence based mental health and substance use screens (MAYSI-2 and CRAFFT) for all youth entering their programs to help identify youth in need of further evaluation or clinical services. Most recently, the MAYSI-2 and CRAFFT have been piloted in two Truancy Calendar program school districts (totaling five schools), offering assessment and clinical referrals early on in the truancy process.

The Specialty Courts continue to maintain positive relationships with providers and community resources to expedite the progress of referrals and maintain coordinated care. The

integration of DCYF funded services into the repertoire of treatment offerings has been critical in supporting the needs of youth and families with high end clinical needs, while creating a seamless referral process. Staff and community resources are maximized to ensure improved service access, service delivery and retention in services. These Courts also use consumer input and program evaluation findings to inform service design and delivery for quality improvement.

The RI Family Court will begin using some funds for part-time psychologists in the Mental Health Clinic. The Mental Health Clinic provides mental health evaluations of youth in the juvenile justice system and guides them to the most appropriate treatment. This court clinic represents an effort to reduce the rates of juvenile recidivism and prevent future adult involvement in the criminal justice system. The clinic provides immediate services for the Intake Department when a child presents as a safety concern through a standardized mental health screening process. Clinicians are also utilized for immediate emergency and consultation services to judges and magistrates whenever a juvenile mental health need or concern arises.

Rhode Island is, along with many states, experiencing a fiscal crisis with many cuts directly affecting programs that assist low-income families. Continuing and expanding these programs is a critical component in the RI Family Court's effort to strengthen families, divert youth from formal calendars, provide and recommend evidence based treatment services and reduce juvenile reoffending.

PROGRAM AREA 21: DMC

Rhode Island seeks to use funding under the Title II Formula grant program area of Disproportionate Minority Contact for two agencies, RI for Community and Justice and RI Kids Count, for their various projects. These agencies share the common goals and objectives of reducing unnecessary and inappropriate detention, monitoring the rates of system involvement and

confinement, ensuring the fair treatment of youth in contact with the juvenile justice system by working to reduce racial and ethnic disparities, and improving juvenile justice system overall.

RI Kids Count is a statewide children's policy organization dedicated to improving the health, education, economic well-being, and safety of Rhode Island's children, particularly those that live in poverty. RI Kids Count collects and disseminates data on the well-being of Rhode Island's children and advocates for and facilitates the development of responsive policies and programs. RI Kids Count has earned a reputation as a leader, nationally and in Rhode Island, for its effective work on children's policy issues, its ability to form effective public-private partnerships, and in advancing juvenile justice reform in the state. By building consensus and cooperation among stakeholders with varied roles and responsibilities, RI Kids Count has been able to foster a sense of shared responsibility for Rhode Island's system-involved youth. RI Kids Count also has been actively engaged in reform efforts related to the Training School, particularly the creation of a facility that opened in 2008 to increase compliance with a federal consent decree. In 2008, the state legislature instituted a cap on the population of the Training School at 148 boys and 12 girls, lower than the average population of 210 youth at the time. RI Kids Count supported this legislation as a tool to move the juvenile justice system away from reliance on incarceration. As of July 2017, the Training School is in substantial compliance with the JDAI standards and the federal consent decree has been lifted.

RI Kids Count coordinates Rhode Island's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation which promotes the vision that youth involved in the juvenile justice system are best served using proven, family-focused interventions and creating opportunities for positive youth development. RI Kids Count convenes meetings and coordinates the efforts of the JDAI Steering Committee and Work Groups, serves as a liaison to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, accesses needed technical assistance, and coordinates the state's delegation to the national JDAI Inter-site Conference and JDAI Model Site Visits. This RI JDAI effort includes

representatives from the Family Court, DCYF, the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office, Providence Police Department, Office of the Child Advocate, and other agencies and service providers, including the Center for Children's Law and Policy.

Over the past few years, RI Kids Count formalized a structure for work on juvenile justice issues that includes a Steering Committee that has prioritized and oversees the following four workgroups: Risk Assessment Instrument, Data Systems and Use, Girls in the System, and Conditions of Confinement.

The goal of JDAI in Rhode Island is to reduce inappropriate and unnecessary detention of juveniles at the RI Training School. JDAI also addresses issues of systemic disproportionate minority contact (DMC), gender specific treatment, expansion of alternatives to secure detention, and improvements to the conditions of confinement at the Training School.

Overall objectives include:

- Convene quarterly meetings of the Steering Committee and regular work group meetings
- Expand use of the Risk Assessment Instrument statewide
- Enhance array of Alternatives to Detention available to keep youth from being unnecessarily detained
- Enhance data systems necessary to support quarterly and annual data reports
- Develop and monitor a plan to improve gender-specific and trauma-informed care for girls in the juvenile justice system.
- Coordinate with RI for Community & Justice's DMC project, which shares JDAI's goal to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system

The Data Systems Work Group developed a Quarterly Reporting Spreadsheet which is a data system designed to integrate data from DCYF and the Family Court on detained youth and adjudicated youth. This QRS data helps juvenile justice stakeholders make data-driven decisions, measure progress and target areas for intervention. Most recently, members of the Data Systems Work Group worked to re-map offense codes following the Family Court's transition to a new data

system. Members from Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, DCYF, and the Family Court sought technical assistance on the best approaches to re-map and collaborated to review and sort the offenses under the new data system. During the remapping process, the quarterly reports were temporarily suspended at which time DCYF provided point in time data on the census of the Training School to give context to discussion during JDAI Steering Committee meetings.

August 28, 2017: total of 66 youth (56 males and 10 females)

November 20, 2017: total of 53 youth (45 males and 8 females)

February 6, 2018: total of 50 youth (46 males and 4 females)

The Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Data Work Group was established to regularly review data on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system as well as work towards improving data quality and availability. Youth of color continue to be overrepresented at the RI Training School when compared to the racial and ethnic composition of the state's youth population. This work group works to enhance the state's ability to track data across multiple data systems that can help identify decision points where disparities may be occurring. With additional resources through this Title II Formula grant, RI Kids Count would like to enhance the activities of this work group by digging deeply into specific decision points where DMC is occurring in the juvenile justice system. In addition to reviewing JDAI Quarterly Data Reports, the RED Work Group has developed a plan to work with the Training School intake staff to more accurately record residents' race and ethnicity when they are admitted to the facility. They would like to build on these efforts by identifying and targeting a specific area where disparities exist and working to improve equitable treatment for all youth in that area. DCYF is in the process of doing a data look-back at youth who were detained in the last year to apply the RAI to determine if they would have been detained at the time of arrest. The JDAI Steering Committee is interested to see the results of DCYF's analysis to look particularly at racial and ethnic disparities that may appear in the data.

The RED Data Work Group will also look at data on the race and ethnicity of youth who are brought to the Family Court for emergency arraignments after an arrest to determine if cases

involving youth of color are disproportionately defined as “emergencies.” Youth brought before a judge on emergency arraignments are disproportionately more likely to be held in pre-trial-detention.

The Risk Assessment Work Group oversees the development and implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument which is a detention screening tool. Rhode Island passed a law that requires the development and use of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), a written checklist of objective criteria used to screen each minor arrested to determine the need for either secure detention at the Rhode Island Training School, a non-secure detention alternative program, or release to their home. After overcoming logistical barriers including assigning roles and responsibilities for completing the RAI, technological issues with computers, and the sharing of confidential information across state departments and with the local police departments, the Providence Police Department began piloting the RAI for just over a year. Some refinements were made and an electronic version was developed by Metis Associates, a JDAI technical assistance provider, in collaboration with RI Kids Count and DCYF. This project was temporarily suspended due to DCYF’s delay in assigning staff to field phone calls from police who are completing the RAI’s but as of January 2015, DCYF is under new leadership which has voiced commitment to working with stakeholders to re-launch the RAI, expand the effort and implement statewide. Conversations about a new pilot of the RAI are in process between Family Court and DCYF. The JDAI Steering Committee is hopeful the pilot will begin this year and that the Risk Assessment Work Group will act as quarterback to pilot bringing back data and analysis throughout.

The Alternatives to Detention Work Group looks to enhance the states continuum of alternatives to secure incarceration and identifies key areas of need, in particular the need for short-term services to prevent overnight or weekend stays in detention. Many youth are held at the Training School because no safe placement can be arranged at the time of arrest.

The Girls Work Group meets monthly to address issues facing girls in the juvenile justice system. They review best-practices from other states in responding to the needs of girls who have

been identified as victims of sex trafficking. They are also studying policies adopted by other states such as “safe harbor laws” that prohibit the detention of children for offenses related to their own sexual exploitation. In past years, the Training School experienced an increase in the average daily population of girls which sparked discussions with Family Court, Training School staff and service providers about the need to enhance the capacity of programs able to serve “high-needs, low-risk” girls. The work group has found that there are several factors that appear to be contributing to the rise in population. These include the perception that there are a lack of non-secure and community based programs capable of supervising girls and that girls are being held at the Training School for their own safety (not because they are a public safety risk). The Girls Work Group brought these issues to the attention of the JDAI Steering Committee, which includes key stakeholders from the Family Court, DCYF, and provider community. With new leadership at DCYF, they are hopeful that the state can bolster the array of alternatives to incarceration to provide safety and supervision for girls in the community. DCYF and the Office of the Child Advocate are currently working to find a location for a treatment program for girls in Rhode Island to allow them to bring girls back into Rhode Island who are currently in out-of-state placements and to offer a comprehensive community-based clinical program to divert girls from detention at the Training School. The Steering Committee will collaborate on this effort by bringing expertise of Committee members and providing information on best practices for programming and clinical interventions from across the country.

Funding to RI Kids Count under the Title II Formula grant would be used to continue the various efforts of JDAI and DMC reduction through these work groups. Although youth are not served directly, the reforms achieved by this project are intended to benefit all youth involved in the juvenile justice system. In 2017, 2,704 youth were referred to Family Court for wayward or delinquent offenses, and 383 youth passed through the Rhode Island Training School.

Rhode Island for Community and Justice (RICJ) is a statewide non-profit community organization with broad linkages to advocacy, service and educational agencies allowing more effective outreach into minority communities. With support under the Title II Formula grant, RICJ convenes the DMC Advisory Group, a statewide consortium of community, non-profit and youth programs, government, and professionals from across the justice system. The goal of this DMC Advisory Group is to decrease the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the Rhode Island juvenile justice system by improving systems and policies to help divert minority juveniles into community alternatives and build cultural competency of those working with juveniles at risk.

A major accomplishment and a continued goal of the RICJ is to strengthen community alternatives to incarceration with increased use of Juvenile Hearing Boards (JHBs) across the state. Juvenile Hearing Boards are comprised of community volunteers who review the circumstances of certain minor, non-violent offenses committed by youth. The hearing boards allow for early intervention, youth accountability, restorative sanctions, and the diversion of youth accused of status offenses and misdemeanors from the juvenile justice system. RICJ works closely with the Juvenile Hearing Boards, allowing them to share best practices through regional/statewide meetings; connecting JHBs with networks of resources needed by juveniles, such as mental health, social services, mentoring, etc.; and collaborating to build capacity of some JHBs.

RICJ recently conducted a study of Juvenile Hearing Boards in Rhode Island to further investigate JHBs as an innovative and progressive model of community-based diversionary program that keeps youth from deeper involvement with the juvenile justice system. Data was collected and verified along with available re-offense rates. A survey was also conducted of all JHB Chairs and juvenile detectives at the police departments. The study shows the potential for positive outcomes such as low re-offense rates and data also shows that JHBs are underutilized.

Particular focus will continue to be on re-examining and analyzing the number of JHB eligible cases referred to the Family Court and providing orientation and a restorative sanction database for incoming juvenile detectives and JHB chairs to reference and utilize. This committee

will continue to hold regional meetings of board members to share “best practices”, solutions to challenges and creative ideas for sanctions. Over the past few years, an additional six JHBs have become active, including one in the capital City of Providence and one in the City of Central Falls, both urban minority cities. RICJ plans to provide further assistance to these JHBs currently reactivating or municipalities starting up new JHBs.

RICJ works to enhance the ability of system professionals to reduce racial and ethnic disparities and work more effectively with juveniles of color. The program conducts trainings for youth-serving professionals, promoting their understanding of cultures, implicit bias, and effective communication. RICJ continues to develop and market materials for Cultural Competency training. Three day, one day and half day trainings have been previously developed. Trainings include Cultural Competency curricula, Effective Police-Youth Interactions trainings, Restorative Justice, and other related trainings. Plans also include preparing youth-serving professionals to provide basic instruction for their peers related to cultural understanding and restorative justice by holding “train the trainer” sessions.

RICJ will also collaborate with law enforcement and police/community coalitions to promote best practices training on police/youth/community relations, cultural understanding, implicit bias, and conflict resolution. RICJ assists in organizing policy development and advocacy initiatives to promote these best practices in policing related to effective interaction, de-escalation and human relations.

Another recent goal for RICJ has been to reduce the number of youth referred to the Family Court for school-based misconduct and non-violent offenses. RICJ supports the Providence School Department’s implementation of a restorative District Code of Conduct earlier created by providing information on best practices in restorative discipline. RICJ plans to survey the extent of use of the Providence School Department/Providence Police Department MOU created a few years ago. This MOU calls for school principals to be the ultimate decision makers on whether legal action is required in situations that are not extreme Officers have clearer guidelines for their role in the

educational disciplinary process, preventing incidents of minor misconduct from proceeding to the juvenile justice system. The MOU also spells out the selection and training of resource officers to include the critical traits of cultural competency, nonviolence training and conflict resolution. The policy reflects the guiding principles set forth in the Resource Guide for Improving School Climate and Discipline developed by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice. The policy aims to stem the tide of suspension which is not an effective means of modifying behavior and intends to help school communities refocus on clear expectations and interventions that will address the needs of the student and focus less on punitive responses to disciplinary infractions. RICJ plans to evaluate effectiveness in Providence and use results to draft a model MOU for review by the RI Police Chiefs Association and the RI Department of Education.

To promote these cooperative disciplinary policies between schools and police that help to keep minority juveniles from entering the justice system (with focus on Providence), RICJ collaborates with the Providence School Department, school resource officers, the Providence Police Department and RICJ youth. RICJ worked with the Providence SRO director on curricula to promote youth-led restorative practices in high schools, such as youth panels based on the JHB model and in their summer residential program for at risk youth.

RICJ continues to promote equal access to services for non-English speaking juvenile offenders and their families by promoting access to qualified legal interpretation services. Curricula and internship were developed and the RI Family Court implemented an expanded training for court interpreters a few years back. RICJ plans to assess the need for legal interpretation in community diversion for juvenile offenders and families in RI's newer urban Juvenile Hearing Boards. They will also research if existing mandates for legal interpretation apply to community diversion, and explore potential funding to comply with any mandates. They also seek to inform professionals and community about the issues of DMC in the juvenile justice system and proven practices that can help address this issue, through information, dialogue, media messaging and building awareness among at-risk youth.

RICJ fosters accountable policies that promote diversion to best-practice community alternatives for minority juveniles and allow tracking the effects of these policies. They will continue collaboration with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program at RI Kids Count, the RI Family Court and the Department of Children, Youth and Families to promote routine data collection required for reporting on juvenile DMC. They will also continue to collect data on Juvenile Hearing Board use and recidivism outcomes to summarize and disseminate to juvenile detectives, JHB members, justice agencies and the public. RICJ also promotes culturally competent agencies by use of a Cultural Competency Assessment Tool for funders and plans to disseminate to a number of foundations and funders in 2018.

RICJ has the DMC Advisory group to provide important oversight and advice to RICJ, critical to the success of this DMC project. This group meets quarterly and includes representatives from Family Court, Social and Mental Health Services, Juvenile Hearing Boards, Law Enforcement, Education, Youth Programs and Community.

Funding through the Title II Formula grant under the program area of Disproportionate Minority Contact would be used by Rhode Island for Community and Justice (RICJ) to continue working towards these goals of narrowing the entry into the juvenile justice system, improving systems and policies, and achieving equity in decision-making by reducing racial, ethnic and gender-related disparities.

PROGRAM AREA 19: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Compliance Monitoring goals continue to include maintaining compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act. To ensure that youth are not unlawfully being held in secure facilities, including jails and lockups, Rhode Island will use Title II Formula grant funding under the program area of Compliance Monitoring to support a contract with a consultant to audit, site visit and provide technical assistance to all police lockups, secure court holding facilities and the juvenile detention center in the state.

The number of non-compliant incidents has steadily decreased. It is the ultimate goal to attain full compliance through the process of continued improvement of RI's compliance monitoring system along with increased training and technical assistance. The Rhode Island Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office currently contracts with TrueCore Behavioral Solutions, LLC (formerly G4S Youth Services) to assist with compliance monitoring activities. This contract continues to further improve Rhode Island's compliance monitoring process by leveraging the experience and expertise of their staff to improve the juvenile justice system by increasing and maintaining compliance with the Core Requirements.

Rhode Island continues to maintain compliance with the DSO, Jail Removal and Sight and Sound separation requirements. Site visits are conducted annually to all police department lockups, court holding facilities, the juvenile detention center, as well as a few nonsecure juvenile residential facilities, shelters and group homes. These site visits are used to appropriately classify facilities, verify any data submitted, and conduct a walk through of holding areas. Policies are reviewed regarding the arrest and holding of all juveniles whether delinquent offenders, status offenders or non-offenders. Technical assistance is offered with procedures, record keeping and state and federal statute requirements. Site visit reports are completed by the compliance monitoring consultant.

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office also continues to collect monthly reporting sheets from all secure facilities. The PSGAO and the consultant review all submitted data sheets and follow up on any potential violations. An annual statistical report is compiled on all juvenile detentions from this detention data. This increased training and communication with local police departments has resulted in better reporting of juvenile data along with an increased understanding at the local level of JJDP core requirements. However, with any new guidelines and definitions from OJJDP, Rhode Island will need a phase-in process with training. Under new guidelines, all law enforcement will be notified of changes when OJJDP has provided both a new Monitoring for Compliance Manual and training for state specialists and compliance monitors. At that time, the

Public Safety Grant Administration Office also plans to update their *Juvenile Standards: Guidelines for Handling of Youthful Offenders and Non-offenders.*

PROGRAM AREA 24: INDIAN TRIBE PROGRAMS

Indian Tribal pass-through allocation is targeted at programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes. In Rhode Island this funding goes to the eligible, federally-recognized Narragansett Indian Tribe for their youth court and community policing activities for tribal at-risk youth. Their juvenile justice program includes tribal police officers who develop and administer activities for at-risk tribal youth that continues to focus around tribal traditional values. Programs and activities address topics such as tutoring, drug and alcohol prevention, conflict resolution, child safety and anger management.

With the Title II funding, the tribal police continue to expand activities that specifically address prevention and positive behavior with their tribal youth. They have expanded a tutoring program working with parents and children. They continue to establish and nurture good working relationships with the police departments and juvenile officers in all 39 cities and towns in RI. They have hosted several activities such as youth basketball tournaments, programs on youth violence, bullying and underage drinking, and a Prevention & Safety Day with local police and fire departments. The Tribal Police continue their juvenile justice program and work to develop more innovative ways to assist tribal at-risk youth in a unique Native American way including re-establishing family relationships and Tribal heritage.

PREA

The Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office supports the work of the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) in meeting Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards through a subgrant with the Title II Formula PREA penalty funds. DCYF intends to use the funds to ensure that identified covered facilities comply with the PREA Juvenile Facility Standards. DCYF has been proactively working on PREA compliance through the development of staff training, development and revision of policies for compliance and contracting for PREA audits to be conducted.

The RI Department of Children, Youth and Families received funding in 2014 through 2017 as part of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) reallocation grant. DCYF had on–site audits conducted at the Thomas C. Slater Training School and Ocean Tides in May 2016. The PREA Auditor issued an Interim Report in June 2016 which indicated that the Department has met the expectations for most of the standards. Those standards where the Department was deficient have since been addressed as part of the Corrective Action Plan and a final report was issued in early 2017.

Issues addressed by the facilities included specialized staff training for medical and behavioral health staff, policy modifications, five year background checks for staff and contractors, installation of cameras and door alarms, and video monitoring equipment. Grant funds are being used by DCYF for costs related to supplies and equipment needed to come into compliance, travel to a national conference and will then be used for the various phases of the next required Audit.

Plans for Compliance and Monitoring

As described in Appendix G, the Federal Fiscal Year 2017 compliance data and supporting documentation for all four core requirements are being submitted separately through OJJDP's new compliance tool. Also submitted is a copy of Rhode Island's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual which describes how RI's system for compliance monitoring meets all the elements of an adequate compliance monitoring system.

Rhode Island provides for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and maintains compliance with this requirement as well as with the jail removal and sight and sound separation requirements. The state monitors and validates uses of the Valid Court Order exception to ensure requirements are met. As described in the Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures, RI General Law 14-1-11 provides for the process to utilize the Valid Court Order for disobedient children.

Rhode Island has no collocated youth detention facilities. Only the municipal lock-ups deal with the temporary detention of both juvenile and adult detainees within the same facility. Trainees in the Rhode Island State Police Academy and the Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy do receive training in Juvenile Law, including training on causes of delinquency, societal pressures and behavioral characteristics. At the end of their training, these trainees are certified as police officers. The Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy also offered training in 2014 using the evidence-based Effective Police Interactions with Youth patrol officer curriculum. Sessions included law enforcement leaders, police trainers and officers, and DMC coordinators. Some received the Training of Trainers course to become certified instructors of the curriculum.

Rhode Island continues to address youth delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The DMC Plan submitted through OJJDP's compliance tool addresses the five phases of DMC reduction through ongoing activities.

Additional Requirements

SAG Membership

In Rhode Island, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee serves as the State Advisory Group. The JJAC is an advisory board in partnership with the RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration (the DSA) Policy Board. The table below lists current members of the JJAC which serves as the State Advisory Group. The Governor, pursuant to the JJDP Act, appoints members who represent the broad scope of the juvenile justice system, including state government, community, law enforcement, social services, mental health services, legal services, private non-profits and juvenile justice volunteers. Rhode Island meets all requirements for SAG membership.

The JJAC serves as a resource to the state and local communities in their advancement of juvenile justice efforts through development and annual update of a Three Year plan to address the needs of the juvenile justice system. This Three Year Plan is based on analysis of the juvenile justice system in Rhode Island and a review of the various initiatives in place to address at-risk youth, system involved youth and their families. The JJAC reviews the youth crime analysis data, looks at previous Three Year Plans and progress made, and develops problem areas, needs and priorities based on the data.

The JJAC conducts regularly scheduled meetings for planning, education, and funding purposes; determines plan modifications as needed; makes budgetary decisions; and participates in various trainings and conferences. The Committee reviews and approves applications for federal grant funding, monitors and evaluates projects funded, and oversees compliance with the core requirements of the Act. Newer SAG members especially, but other members as well, participate in surveys, web-based trainings, and conferences.

The SAG continually looks to recruit youth members and members with past juvenile justice system involvement. Committee members who work with juvenile corrections and probation and at-risk youth/family services reach out to possible interested youth and juvenile justice system involved

youth to assist with any turnover. The SAG also instituted an incentive program for the youth members in the form of gift cards as stipends for attendance at meetings.

Name/Email	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
F. Paul Mooney Jr., Chair fpmooney@gmail.com	E			July 2015	Rumford
Hon. Michael Forte * mforte@courts.ri.gov	B	X		January 2016	Providence
Ms. Alberta Catallozzi acatallozi@ripd.org	B	X		March 1995	Providence
Geneva Singletary-Johnson singletary971148@yahoo.com	E			March 1997	Providence
Kevin McKenna * kevin.mckenna@dcyf.ri.gov	B, C	X		July 2015	Providence
Dr. Mary Archibald doctormary1@gmail.com	G			July 2015	North Providence
Jennifer Griffith, Esq. jgriffith7196@gmail.com	B, C	X		July 2015	East Providence
Judge Laureen D'Ambra ldambra@courts.ri.gov	B	X		July 2015	Providence
Shilpa Naik, Esq. snaik@courts.ri.gov	B	X		July 2015	Providence
Magistrate Rossie Harris rharris@courts.ri.gov	B	X		July 2015	Providence
Susan Mansolillo smmansolillo@gmail.com	A			July 2015	Johnston
Maureen Donnelly maureen623@verizon.net	H			July 2015	North Smithfield
James Queenan, Esq. jfqueenan@gmail.com	H			July 2015	Cumberland
Dr. Judith Gnys Dr_Jude11@yahoo.com	H			July 2015	Lincoln
Judy Davis, Esq. Judy@JudyDavisLaw.com	H			July 2015	Rumford
John Moreira, Esq. jmoreira@riag.ri.gov	B	X		July 2015	Providence
Lori Coppa Fernandes lori.fernandes@dcyf.ri.gov	C	X		July 2015	Providence
Magistrate Felix E. "Fiedlim" Gill fgill@courts.ri.gov	B	X		July 2015	Providence
Jamie Calise calise_law@yahoo.com	B			July 2015	Johnston
Amanda Mastronardi amandamastronardi94@gmail.com	D, F		X	December 2016	Providence

Kaila Madera kaila.madera@gmail.com	C	X	X	December 2016	Providence
Corey Nim coreyknim@aol.com			X	December 2016	Providence
Raheem Nim			X	December 2016	Providence
Neal Sweet neal.sweet33@gmail.com			X	December 2016	Cranston

* Members who are also members of the state supervisory board

The SAG serves as the supervisory ____ or advisory __X__ board.
The following entity fulfills the requirement for an agency supervisory board:

RI Dept of Public Safety Grant Administration Office
Criminal Justice Policy Board

Vacant, Chair

Col. Ann C. Assumpico
Superintendent, RI State Police

Rebecca Boss
Director, Dept. of Behavioral Healthcare,
Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals

Brian Daniels
Director, RI League of Cities & Towns

Mary McElroy, Esq., Acting Chair
Public Defender

Hon. Jeanne LaFazia
Chief Judge, RI District Court

Courtney Hawkins
Director, Dept. of Human Services

Chief Dean Hoxie
President, RI Police Chiefs Association

Hon. Paul Suttell
Chief Justice, RI Supreme Court

Daniel Knight
Salve Regina University

Jonathan Houston
Exec. Director, Justice Assistance

Hon. Michael Forte
Chief Judge, RI Family Court

Hon. Peter Kilmartin
Attorney General

Dr. Nicole Alexander-Scott
Director, Dept. of Health

Hon. Alice Gibney
Presiding Justice, RI Superior Court

Trista Piccola
Director, Dept. of Children, Youth & Families

A. T. Wall
Director, RI Dept. of Corrections

Barbara Cottam
Chair, RI Board of Education

Deborah DeBare
Exec. Director,
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence

James Gumbley
RI State Fire Marshal, Acting

Vacant
Police Chief selected by RI Police Chiefs
Association

Carl Weinberg
Citizen Representative

Vacant
Citizen Representative

Formula Grant Program Staff

The Rhode Island Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO), formerly the Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) is the sole agency responsible for preparing and administering this plan. The agency is responsible for planning, coordination, data collection/statistical analysis and grant administration and distribution for the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems.

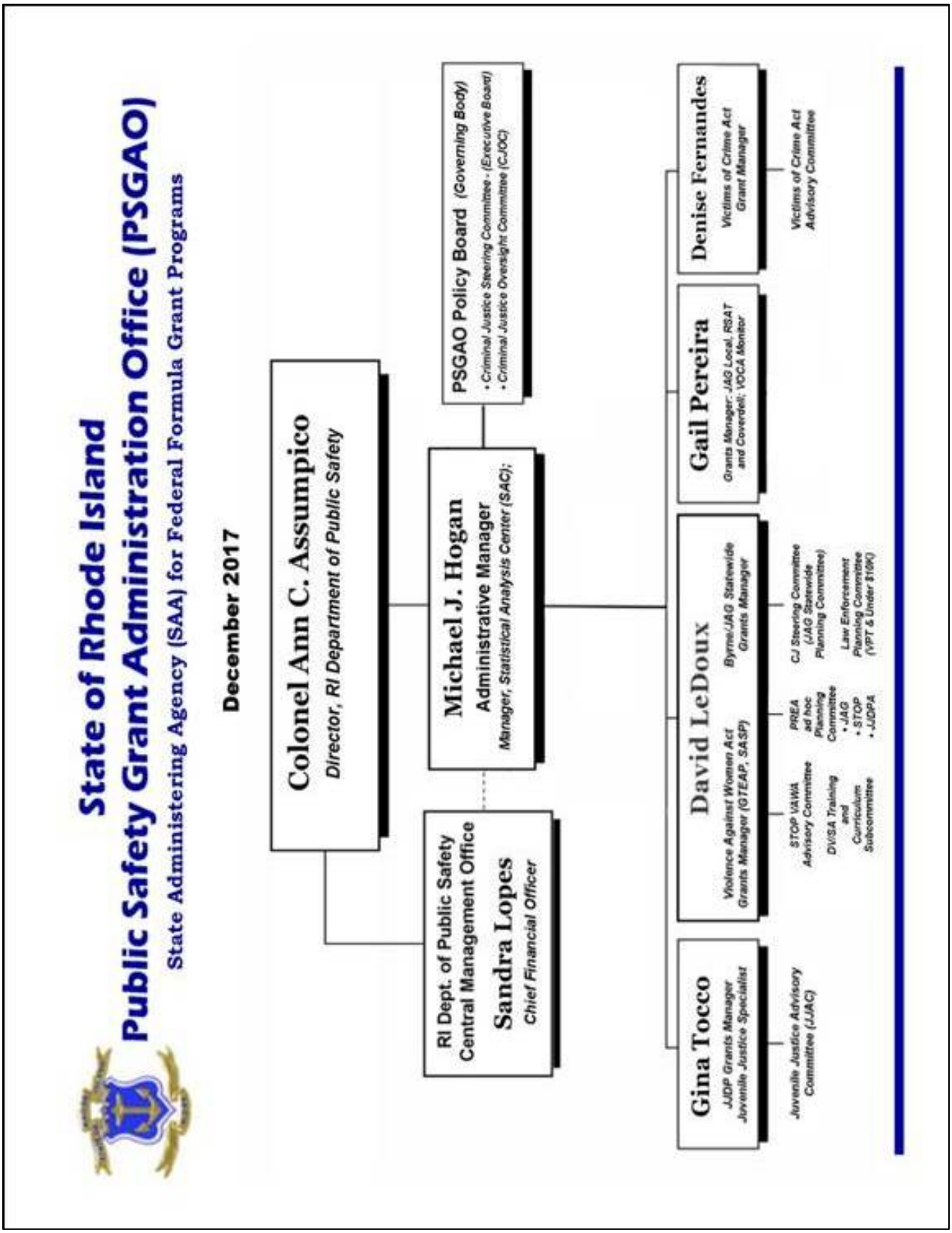
The Public Safety Grant Administration Office derives its authority from Chapter 42-26 of the General Laws of Rhode Island which also creates a supervisory body identified as the Criminal Justice Policy Board. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (above) serves as the State Advisory Group to the supervisory board.

Programs administered by the RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office:

- the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) Formula Grant Program;
- the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims' Assistance Formula Grant;
- the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant Program and associated discretionary grants;
- the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG);
- the National Criminal Histories Improvement Grant Program (NCHIP);
- the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Grant Program;
- the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Grant Formula Program.

Staffing and Management Plan for the Formula Grants Program, as well as description of duties:

Name	Title	Funding Source	State Match	% of time devoted to JJDP
Gina Tocco	Juvenile Justice Specialist	JJDP 65%	35%	75%
Duties include: Liase with OJJDP; provide PSGAO staff, Policy Board, SAG and other committees statutory rules and regulations, program and project information; organize and staff SAG meetings; develop and process federal grant applications and subrecipient applications; create and maintain subrecipient information files; review quarterly program reports and requests for payment; conduct site visits to subrecipients; provide administrative and technical support to subrecipients; conduct compliance monitoring of detention facilities including maintaining self-report detention database, conduct site vists to facilities, create annual statistical reports on juvenile detentions and state juvenile crime analysis; attend program and training sessions; prepare other reports and perform various tasks as required.				
Michael Hogan	Administrative Manager	JJDP 15%		20%
Duties include: Oversee and supervise grant operations; review and approve all correspondence and grant paperwork including requests for payment; attend Policy Board meetings to present final grant plans; establish state accounts to receive federal funds; process all purchase orders, requests for payment and other financial documents; prepare and transmit all required financial documentation to the Office of the Comptroller; assist with annual state statistical report of juvenile detention monitoring; provide annual update of state juvenile crime analysis; provide other statistical information as required.				


State of Rhode Island
Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO)
State Administering Agency (SAA) for Federal Formula Grant Programs
December 2017
Colonel Ann C. Assumpico
Director, RI Department of Public Safety
PSGAO Policy Board (Governing Body)
• Criminal Justice Steering Committee - (Executive Board)
• Criminal Justice Oversight Committee (CJOC)
RI Dept. of Public Safety
Central Management Office
Sandra Lopes
Chief Financial Officer
Michael J. Hogan
Administrative Manager
Manager, Statistical Analysis Center (SAC);
Gina Tocco
JJDP Grants Manager
Juvenile Justice Specialist
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)
David LeDoux
Violence Against Women Act Grants Manager (GTEAP, SASP)
Byrne/JAG Statewide Grants Manager
STOP VAWA Advisory Committee
DV/SA Training and Curriculum Subcommittee
PREA ad hoc Planning Committee
• JAG
• STOP
• JJDPA
CJ Steering Committee (JAG Statewide Planning Committee)
Law Enforcement Planning Committee (VPT & Under $10K)
Gail Pereira
Grants Manager: JAG Local, RSAT and Coverdell; VOCA Monitor
Denise Fernandes
Victims of Crime Act Grant Manager
Victims of Crime Act Advisory Committee

Performance Measures Data

The Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office is committed to the collection and analysis of valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming. Crime data is analyzed annually as well as OJJDP required DCTAT reporting of annual progress. Quarterly program progress/performance reports and financial reports are required from all sub-grantees funded by OJJDP funds through the Rhode Island Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office. Included in the Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office's Policies and Procedures Manual, page 25 Section 3 Monitoring, clearly states "Each grant administrator is required to fully monitor the performance of all sub-grantee programs. Grant proposals are required to include a budget narrative and measurable objectives. The main reason to monitor is to ensure that grant funds are expended according to the approved project budget and activities and purchases are impacting stated objectives."

Research and Evaluation

The Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office acknowledges the guidance being provided by OJJDP regarding research and evaluation projects. At this time, there is no plan to fund any research or evaluation projects but the Public Safety Grant Administration Office agrees to inform OJJDP if such a project is proposed for funding and will provide the necessary assurances in writing regarding research integrity and personal or organization conflicts.

State Assurances

Rhode Island provides the following assurances:

- Assistance provided under this Act will not cause displacement of any currently employed employee.
- Activities assisted 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.
- All funds are managed in compliance with government accounting standards and are subject to audit to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received.
- Federal funds will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available, and will in no event replace such State, local and other non-Federal funds.
- If the State received under Section 5632 of this title for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105% of the amount the State received 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.
- Since all caseloads are part of the Family Court and Dept. of Children, Youth and Families statewide services, funds received by the state are not reserved for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government to reduce their caseloads.

Additional Information

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Many State Departments along with the SAG collaborate/cooperate in preparing the State's Three Year Plan. This statewide data gathering is a relatively simple process as Rhode Island has only one statewide juvenile justice system comprised of the agencies listed earlier in the text. Rhode Island has no county form of government. All services reside at the state level and all state agencies have their headquarters within a few square miles in the capitol city of Providence. Some juvenile justice agencies such as the RI Family Court and the Department of Children Youth and Families, have satellite offices in outlying areas, all administrative functions emanate from the Providence area. This centrally located system allows for easy access and communication across agencies. Currently, most of the data sharing is coordinated by case managers on an ad-hoc basis. Each child's protective records, if any, are kept within the same file under the same case number as the child's juvenile records, if any. There is statewide access to all records in the case management system and a retrieval process.

RI General Laws 8-10-21 and 14-1-5 accord confidentiality to Family Court records of juvenile justice proceedings, including child protective matters (dependency, neglect and abuse) and delinquency and waywardness matters, as well as the proceedings themselves. Any such record or transcript of a proceeding cannot be made public absent an order of the RI Family Court. RI General Law 42-72-8 accords confidentiality to Dept. of Children, Youth and Families records. This statute also provides a statutory detailing when such records may be disclosed and what procedures should be followed.

Juvenile offenders who are also in the Family Court child welfare system and whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act continue to receive all the protections afforded by section 471 of the act including the requisite case plan and case review required in section 475 of the Act. The child continues to be monitored under both the juvenile justice (offender) calendar and the child welfare calendar.

Local police departments report directly to the RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office on a monthly basis via a system described in the Compliance Monitoring section. These reports only include juveniles securely and non-securely detained. Other juveniles may have been released at the scene, transported home, brought directly to the RI Training School or to Court. Only the most serious offense for which the youth was detained is recorded. Accordingly, these numbers may be smaller than other statistics such as the court petition data.

One barrier overcome was in completeness of information. This incomplete information was revealed in a recently expanded compliance monitoring project whereby juvenile records were found to be missing some charge information when the youth were transferred to secure detention. However, after researching the source of the gap, RI Family Court re-trained some staff and amended policy to address a more complete reporting in initial paperwork and subsequent checking of any perceived gaps. Another information sharing barrier that has been overcome was an initial resistance from Family Court legal council to share juvenile justice information with DMC researchers. This was overcome by providing reference numbers to each case for research purposes. Information being requested would contain all offense information except name, social security number and street address, zip codes allowed. This has averted any potential confidentiality issues.