



SPOTLIGHT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE INITIATIVES: A STATE BY STATE SURVEY

MAY 2017

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) is pleased to present the results of a state by state survey of juvenile justice initiatives at the state level as reported by State Advisory Groups (SAGs). Our decision to undertake this survey was prompted by our sense that there was a great deal of activity on a broad array of juvenile justice issues at the state level. The results from the 34 states that responded to the survey has more than confirmed our initial belief.

It is our hope that a review of the survey results will be useful in a number of ways. First and foremost, knowing what other states are doing or have done on a particular issue may be helpful to other states that are considering or in the process of tackling that issue in their state. In these days of scarce resources, we cannot afford to spend time reinventing the wheel. Our states are different, but as we tackle new issues, we can still learn a lot from the experience of others who have successfully implemented reforms. If you want to contact a particular state about an initiative that is described in the Survey Results, you can find a list of state JJ contacts on the [OJJDP website](#).

The survey results will also help guide the work of the FACJJ. We are charged with making recommendations on juvenile justice issues to the Director of the Office for Juvenile Justice Programs. Identifying the issues that are a priority for the states and emerging trends in juvenile justice across the country will inform our selection and development of recommendations to OJJDP.

Finally, we hope that, like us, you will be inspired and energized by the survey results. Some of the greatest accomplishments reported by states are the result of years of hard work. Improving the lives of our youth by improving our system of juvenile justice is no easy task. It requires incredible commitment and determination; but the progress demonstrated by the adoption and implementation of this broad range of initiatives can give us all hope that we can make a difference in the lives of children and youth.

In closing, I would like to give special thanks and recognition to the members of the FACJJ Legislative Subcommittee and Jeff Slowikowski and Melissa Kanaya from OJJDP for their work in developing the survey, getting it out to the SAGs and pulling together the results.



George Timberlake, Chair

Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

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RESPONDING STATES AND TERRITORIES

Responding States and Territories

- Alaska
- Alabama
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New York
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Pennsylvania
- South Dakota
- Utah
- Vermont
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

RESPONDING STATES AND TERRITORIES



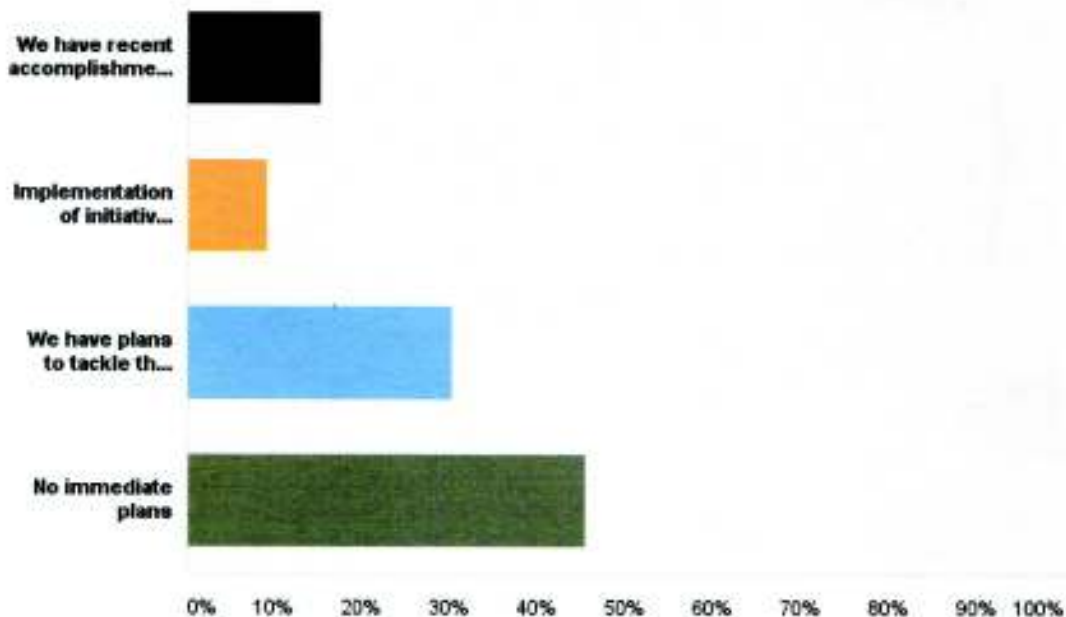
SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Survey Results Regarding State Progress on Juvenile Justice Issues

Question 1: Reducing adjudication of youth in adult court through expansion of Family/Juvenile Court jurisdiction

Answered: 33

Skipped: 1



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 15.15% | 5 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 9.09% | 3 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 30.30% | 10 |
| No immediate plans | 45.45% | 15 |
| Total | | 33 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AK | Some AK SAG interest in this issue. |
| CA | In November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 57, which, among other things, ended the ability of prosecutors to "direct file," i.e., file criminal cases against juveniles in adult court. http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=707.&lawCode=WIC |
| DE | Delaware's statute has very limited cases going to the adult court. |
| FL | Circuit 2 has unified family court but there is no information available at this time about reducing adjudication of youth in adult court through expansion of Family/Juvenile Court. |
| HI | Our JJSAC have been strenuously working towards diverting youth from even entering the JJ System in the first place. |
| IL | Illinois Public Act 99-0258, effective January 2016, scaled back legal options for the automatic trial of youth as adults by eliminating the automatic transfer of all youth 15 years old or younger. The statute retains automatic transfer of youth age 16-17 charged with first degree murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or aggravated battery with a firearm, where the minor personally discharged a firearm. These reforms also address the data gaps on transferred youth; directing the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to identify the standards, confidentiality protocols, format, and data depository for the data and semi-annual data reports. The Commission has complied with the directive and the first report is being completed. |
| MA | There is currently a Bill pending in the State Legislature that would expand the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to age 21. |
| MD | Several bills are under review by our state legislature right now but we are uncertain as to what will pass. |
| ME | Maine has few juvenile who are bound over to the adult system |
| MI | There is an effort in our state (Michigan) to raise the age of an adult from 17 to 18 years of age. The state is currently looking at an analysis of what cost would be associated with this change. |
| MO | Pending legislation. |
| MS | This is not a major issue in our State, if this become a trend our Office and the SAG would take action to address this issue. |
| MT | No plans as current systems are working well. |
| NV | Our state statues are clear as to when youth are certified. There has been no discussion on amendment of these. |
| NY | Legislation to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 16 to 18 is included in the Governor's budget proposal, which is currently under negotiations with the State Legislature. In April 2014, Governor Cuomo established the Commission on Youth, Public Safety, and Justice to develop a plan to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction and make other recommendations as to how New York's justice systems can improve the outcomes for youth while promoting community safety. There have been differences in philosophy |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

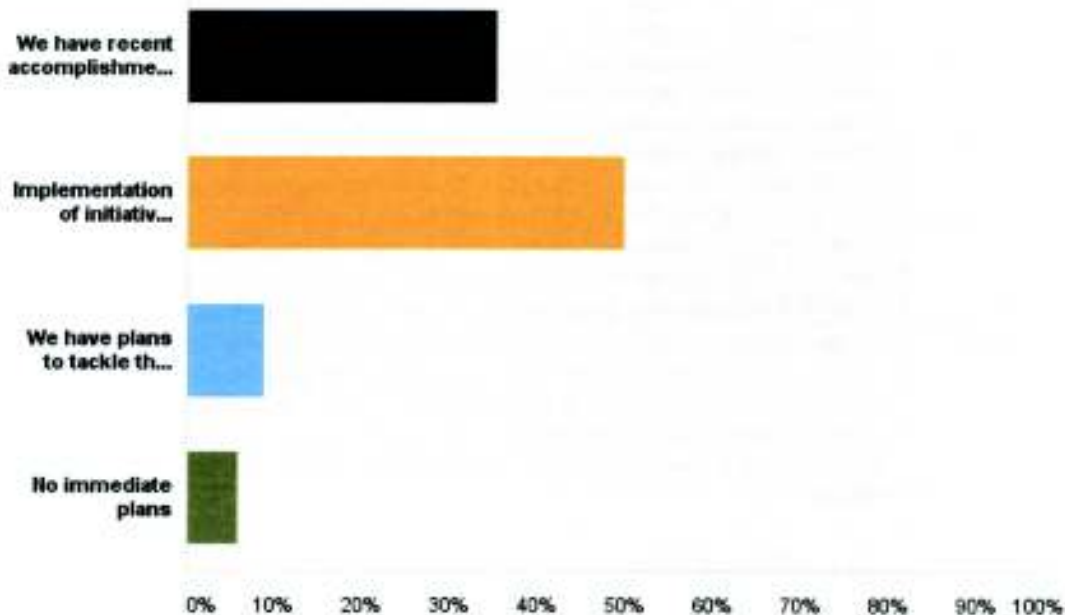
| | |
|----|---|
| | among the two legislative houses, and negotiations are expected to continue until they are resolved. |
| UT | <p>HB239 made additional changes further limiting direct file which was previously limited made in 2015 under SB167 (see below). HB239 limits offenses eligible for direct file to juveniles over 16 and under 18 charged with murder or agg murder. Any other offenses regardless of previous placements must go through a transfer hearing in juvenile court. Utah passed Senate Bill 167 (SB167) during the 2015 General Legislative Session. Prior to this legislation if a child between 16-18 had been to Secure Care and after release was charged with any felony offense it was direct filed in the adult system. SB167 changes: 1) eliminated any felony offense and limited it to 10 aggravated offenses which resulted in a direct file after an order to secure care; 2) adding a new language to the serious youth offender statute (SYO) which limits the filing to cases where the juvenile is the principal actor and gives juvenile judges more discretion to retain jurisdiction; 3) creating guidelines for housing a minor convicted in district court in a juvenile secure facility 4) requiring that the court determine that a minor is knowingly and intentionally waiving counsel (appointment of counsel is required for all felony cases), and 5) setting a presumption that juveniles are not to be shackled when appearing in court unless ordered by the court. Progress report: 1) Juvenile Court has developed a shackling juvenile appearing in court guideline 2) Counsel are being appointed for juvenile who is being charged with felony charges, and in some judicial district, juvenile judges appoint counsel for all cases coming into the court to ensure that youth are "knowingly and voluntarily" waiving their rights to representation.</p> |
| VT | <p>In 2016, Vermont passed legislation that requires that all delinquencies other than twelve major crimes be filed in the Family Division by 2018. (Prior to this, prosecutors had broad discretion regarding whether to file in the Criminal or Family division.) The legislation also significantly limits the cases that can be transferred from Family to Criminal. This legislation is the product of ten years of effort by Vermont's SAG. In addition, as of 7/1/18, youth under the age of 22 can be considered for youthful offender status and youthful offender petitions can be filed directly in the Family Division. A special legislative committee is considering whether to expand age to 25. SAG will be monitoring implementation and further reforms.</p> |
| WI | <p>The Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission supports returning 17 year olds to the juvenile justice system. Legislation has been introduced in the last 5 sessions to make this change.</p> |
| WV | <p>WV is currently expanding Family/Juvenile Court jurisdiction</p> |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 2: Implementation of Evidence Based Practices (including assessment for risk and/or mental health issues)

Answered: 34

Skipped: 0



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 35.29% | 12 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 50.00% | 17 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 8.82% | 3 |
| No immediate plans | 5.88% | 2 |
| Total | | 34 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AK | 7 Challenges SUD Treatment Program, Youth Level of Service Inventory. |
| AL | Over the last five years the Alabama Department of Youth Services (DYS) has managed a diversion grant program designed specifically to address the growing number of commitments to DYS. Currently, DYS is funding 45 diversion grant projects that encompass 52 of Alabama's 67 counties, including many of the state's most rural counties, and which include many gender-specific programs. Most of the diversion programs are county based non-residential services that serve youth through a number of modalities including after-school programs, programs in alternative educational settings, evening reporting, in-home family counseling, and many others. These programs are asked to re-apply for funding every 2 years after completing some analysis of the needs in their community and risk factors involved in the youth sent to DYS. The DYS Diversion program continues to evolve and greater emphasis has been placed on performance and outcomes of the youth. Since 2008, these diversion grants have helped reduce the number of juveniles committed to DYS from a high of 3,340 to 1,396. |
| AZ | The SAG supports funding of programs that provide evidence based programming through the Title II JDP Formula Grant and projects that the SAG supports including the implementation of a validated screening tool to prevent low risk juvenile from entering detention. |
| CA | <p>The BSCC works in partnership with local corrections systems and assists efforts to achieve continued improvement in reducing recidivism through evidence-based practices (EBP). EBP is a current priority in the SACJDP's Title II Three Year Plan. Title II local assistance grant applicants are required to provide programs, practices and strategies that have a demonstrated evidence foundation and are appropriate for the target population. Examples include:</p> <p>County: El Dorado County Implementing Agency: El Dorado County Probation Department Annual Grant Amount: \$149,985 Program Priority Areas: Aftercare/Reentry</p> <p>El Dorado County Probation Department, in partnership with New Morning Youth & Family Services and Tahoe Youth & Family Services, focuses Title II efforts on the design and implementation of an aftercare and reentry system for youth transitioning from the West Slope Juvenile Hall and the Juvenile Treatment Center in South Lake Tahoe back to their home communities. To reduce recidivism, promote long-term reentry success, and improve the quality of life for participating youth, the project provides a continuum of supervision and support services including: needs assessment for at-risk in-custody; youth counseling and supportive services while in custody; comprehensive transition plans prior to release; timely and accurate information to community providers; and ensuring youth are connected to, and enrolled in, supportive services in their communities upon release.</p> <p>County: Monterey Implementing Agency: California Youth Outreach Annual Grant Amount: \$225,000 Program Priority Areas: Aftercare/Reentry</p> <p>To address Monterey County's increasing population of certified and affiliated gang members, California Youth Outreach-Community Reentry Program (CYO-CRP) builds on</p> |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

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| | <p>existing infrastructure and strengths of the Monterey County Probation Department's Youth Center while fully developing a program for the Juvenile Hall. Working with moderate to high-risk juvenile offenders incarcerated at the Youth Center or the Juvenile Hall, CYO-CRP will provide: 1) intensive case management in all phases of the project; 2) Thinking for a Change (T4C) behavioral cognitive therapy groups during pre-release and aftercare; 3) one-on-ones using Motivational Interviewing (MI) during all project phases; 4) home visits and/or phone calls, as needed, during pre-release, reentry, and aftercare; 5) Strengthening Family Program (SFP) during pre-release and aftercare; and 6) coaching parents through reentry and crisis, as needed.</p> <p>County: San Diego Implementing Agency: South Bay Community Services Annual Grant Amount: \$300,000 Program Priority Areas: Alternatives to Detention</p> <p>South Bay Community Services will address current gaps in the system by using two evidence-based mental health treatments for youth and their families in the San Diego County Probation Department (SDCPD) Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Program: 1) Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) and 2) Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET). The services that accompany these treatments will help youth and their families overcome challenges that exacerbate risk-taking behaviors and increase the likelihood of subsequent re-arrest. The project will also address racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system, particularly the overrepresentation of Latino youth, as the two mental health models were developed specifically for Latino families. The goals of the project are to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve family engagement and strengthen family supports, improve the juvenile justice system's efficacy, reduce racial and ethnic disparities, and improve outcomes for system-involved youth.</p> |
| CO | We established an Evidence Based Principles and Practices subcommittee. They have developed a tool kit that can be found at http://coebpp.org . The EBPP committee continues to engage local communities in evaluating their usage of EBPP. |
| DE | Each of our RFPs for grants gives preference for EBPs |
| FL | Recent request for proposal released. All Programs are required to include one (1) or more program strategies that are consistent with recommendations for evidence based program strategies as stated in the OJJDP Model Programs Guide and database and/or are researched based program strategies. |
| GA | Georgia's Juvenile Justice Incentive Grants (JJIG) program is designed to reduce both juvenile felony commitments to the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and short-term program sentences through the use of evidence-based programs shown to reduce recidivism among juveniles and to promote a positive relationship among the youth, their family, and their community. The JJIG is currently in the fourth year of implementation. In order to ensure the programs are effective in reducing recidivism in juvenile populations, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) provides grantees with the opportunity to have a model fidelity site visit with the Juvenile Justice Model Fidelity Coordinator. Additionally, Georgia uses the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) and the re-Dispositional Risk Assessment (PDRA), both have been validated. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

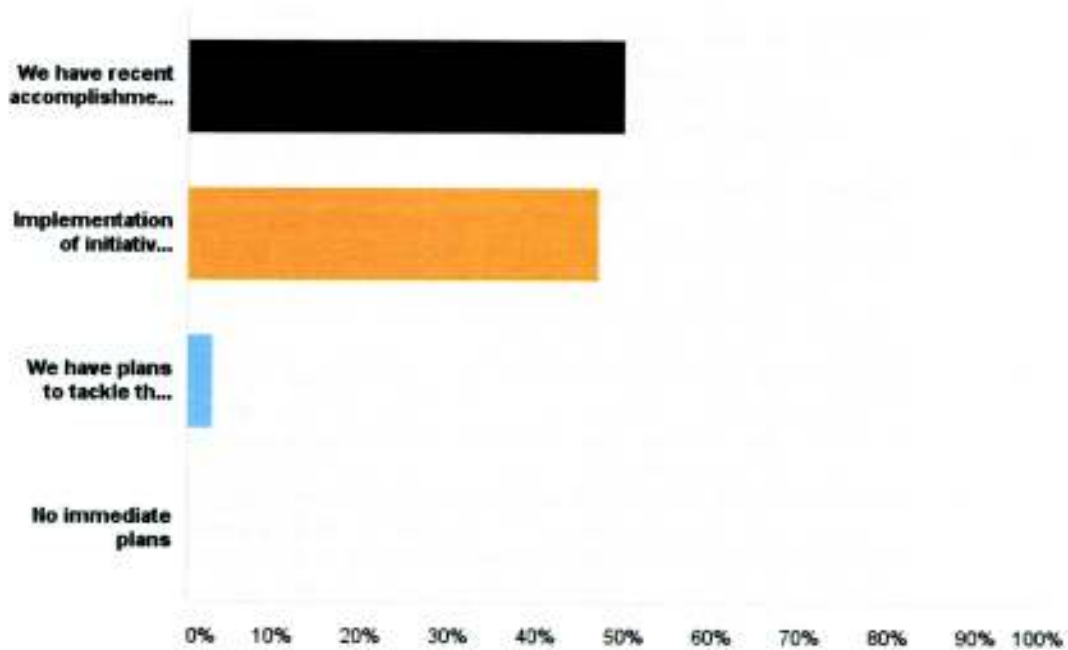
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|----|---|
| HI | Our local service providers and judiciary have implemented evidence based practices, including assessment for risk and/or mental health issues. Once the assessment have been completed, based on risk, individualized service plans are implemented. |
| ID | Idaho is engaged in reform efforts around service to juveniles with mental health issues. The state is developing and implementing comprehensive plans as the outcome of a lawsuit that has been active for over 30 years. One component of the settlement is using an instrument called the CANS |
| IL | The Commission funds local juvenile justice councils to implement programs, policies and practices that improve the effectiveness of local juvenile justice systems, reduce unnecessary juvenile justice system involvement and/or analyze and reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in each council's local system. Made up of Juvenile Justice personnel, community providers and youth advocates, the local councils are in the best position to craft solutions that meet the local community's needs. The scope of work varies from one council to the next with councils implementing evidence based practices to fit the needs identified within their jurisdictions. The councils have used funds to implement the MAYSI, YASI, ART, trauma screening and appropriate service responses. For example, DuPage County uses the evidenced based trauma treatment, SPARCS, (Structure Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress), both for youth on probation and as a diversion program. |
| KY | In 2014, Kentucky passed legislation regarding Juvenile Justice Reform, which mandated the use of EBP within programs and services. State agencies are now using EBP relating to assessments and to address mental health issues. Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice has implemented several EBP through an Academy for Clinical and Mental Health Professional. All KYDJJ clinical and mental health staff are trained in several EBP to promote best practice outcomes in treatment, recovery, and prevention. |
| MA | The Probation Department has recently implemented use of the Ohio Youth Assessment System for juveniles placed on probation. JDAI has been successful in educating and convening stakeholders on an array of issues. It is influencing stakeholders to reduce unnecessary arrests and detention and, in general, take a Youth Development Approach to working with at-risk and system-involved youth. |
| MD | We have a pilot underway but it is too early to share information |
| ME | All youth held in detention are screened with the MAYSI 2 All youth placed on formal supervision are screened with the YLS/CMI and recently we have added the AC-OK screening tool |
| MO | We require evidence based practices for Title 11 recipients. |
| MS | This would follow under the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Human Services. Our office strictly monitors Juvenile Facilities for the JJDP four core requirements. |
| MT | We require documentation through our RFP process. |
| NV | We recently had a task force who discussed this very thing. We are moving towards requiring the use of evidence based programs and initiatives over a 5 year period. |
| NY | Evidence based practices such as Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), and others are available in many areas of New York State, but are not available everywhere. The Youth Assessment Training Instrument (YASI) is used at probation intake in areas outside of New York City, where the Youth Level of Service (YLS) is used. For mental health issues, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI) is used in some areas, but is not widespread. New York |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 3: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Answered: 34

Skipped: 0



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 56.00% | 17 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 47.06% | 16 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 2.94% | 1 |
| No immediate plans | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total | | 34 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| | State is in the process of establishing a new Youth Justice Institute (YJI) to try to develop and encourage the use of best practices and screening tools and assessments across New York State. |
| OK | Internal Juvenile Justice system initiative is underway to ensure use of only evidence based practices are utilized and funded |
| PA | Pennsylvania continues to aggressively pursue implementation of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES). This is a statewide commitment and effort to employ evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process, collect and analyze data to measure our results and strive for continuous quality improvement. Pennsylvania has achieved statewide implementation of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) risk/need assessment instrument. An extensive review and testing process, involving representatives from county juvenile probation departments and state juvenile justice officials, resulted in the development of the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). Currently, 32 counties are engaged in some aspect of implementation and the instrument is being integrated into the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Juvenile Case Management System and statewide implementation is being considered. |
| UT | Utah juvenile justice system, both in the judicial (juvenile court) and the executive branch of the government (Department of Human Services), strongly emphasize service providers to incorporate evidence-based principles in providing direct services. Some initiatives include contract language requiring service providers to use evidence-based programming and that program funding are being evaluated for their adherence to EBP principles. Utah SAG provides a separate contract to the University of Utah to review all grants for EBP principles, evaluate and conduct technical training as necessary to sub grantees. Sub grantees are required, as part of their special grant conditions, to accept and participate in the evaluation process if they want to receive Title II funding. |
| VT | (1) Vermont is one of four states implementing a state-wide curriculum developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy known as Youth Thrive. Youth Thrive is an "evidence informed" lens for assessing current efforts and making changes to the policies, programs, services and systems that impact young people particularly those involved in public systems. (2) Vermont is in the process of rolling out "Seven Challenges," a nationally recognized program designed for adolescents with drug problems. (3) Work is just beginning regarding the development of a screening tool to assess risk for youth who may be detained. |
| WI | This is included in Wisconsin's Three Year Plan. Despite limited funds, some work has continued to share effective practices across counties through the Wisconsin Juvenile Justice Network, an entity supported by our SAG. |
| WV | Assessment of interagency cooperation and responsiveness of state services to this youth population. Assessment of the individual progress of the youth participating in the program through pretests and post-tests |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AK | In compliance with DMC core mandate |
| AL | We are in the process of contracting with a DMC Coordinator who will work with our target counties to establish local DMC Committees, research probable causes of DMC and implement local programs to address the issues. |
| AZ | Pima County Juvenile Court has implemented a large number of internal policy and procedural changes aimed to reduce DMC. The state is also implementing as a series of Racial and Ethnic Minority training to 5 counties, the outcome of which will be a strategic plan to address DMC in at least one area. |
| CA | <p>Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R.E.D., formerly known as Disproportionate Minority Contact in California) is a current priority in the SACJJD's Title II Three Year Plan. The subgrants are structured with a R.E.D. identification stage; further assessment, education and infrastructure phase; development of a community collaborative to design intervention strategies; and an implementation and monitoring phase. BSCC provides training opportunities whereby project directors and other local criminal justice stakeholders receive training that includes discussions of implicit bias and racial and ethnic disparity. Subgrantees may also use Title II funding to hire their own R.E.D. experts and sponsor their own R.E.D. trainings for staff and stakeholders.</p> <p>The BSCC is also charged with developing recommendations and best practices regarding standardization of juvenile justice race and ethnicity data collected or reported by counties as required by recently enacted state legislation. (Assembly Bill 1998, Ch. 880, Stats. 2016.) http://www.comjj.org/updates/legislation/ http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB1998</p> <p>BSCC R.E.D. Georgetown Certificate Program Capstone Project: Attendance at Georgetown in 2015 included the SACJJD Chair, a SACJJD member, BSCC management and staff and its R.E.D. Coordinator. The resulting Capstone Project has three steps. The first step is the completion of a BSCC evaluation that examines BSCC's operations and how they might impact community racial and ethnic disparities. The Request for Proposals for a subject matter expert to assist with the completion of this first step has been released with a response due date of May 17, 2017. The second and third steps are an internal staff survey and training informed by the report and survey results. Completion of the Capstone Project will include Board consideration of any recommendations resulting from the evaluation and implementation of any that may be approved. This project has a tentative completion date of December 2018.</p> |
| CO | We fund a DMC coordinator and she has been providing technical assistance throughout the state. We are conducting DMC case studies within local committees to highlight issues of Disproportionate Minority Contact. We are using these case studies to formulate locally-based DMC initiatives. |
| DE | While Delaware is in compliance with DMC requirements, the SAG (JJAG) is frustrated with the lack of measurable progress. The current Civil Citation Program has some promise and JJAG is seeking to expand the class of cases eligible for the program |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| ID | We are engaging with a Tribe and County to assess DMC issues and develop collaborative plans. This project is just getting underway. |
| IL | Over the last two years, the Commission's DMC committee has held community forums to promote education and advocacy around racial and ethnic disparity. These forums have led to specific work around the school to prison pipeline and law enforcement relationships. The committee is also beginning to pilot a DMC Learning Collaborative. The Commission will partner with two national DMC technical assistance providers to convene a DMC cohort made up of five juvenile justice council sites that will work closely together on DMC reduction. The cohort sites are identified based on the sites with the highest RRI's using the most recent data available. This DMC learning collaborative is the next step in addressing DMC in Illinois because it builds on the progress we have made in terms of local governance and planning while challenging local leaders to work together for broader reform. By bringing together sites with different needs and demographics but that are similarly situated in that they struggle with racial and ethnic disparities in their juvenile justice system we encourage more nuanced growth. Many juvenile justice council representatives have expressed curiosity about how other jurisdictions address DMC and we anticipate that this pilot project could address those curiosities and allow system stakeholders to learn from one another. Additionally, we will tap into sites with strong local leadership and sustainability that could share both success stories and obstacles in maintaining effective, sustainable practices. Apart from the work of the DMC Committee, each Juvenile Justice Council is required to create DMC reduction plans to address local disparities. The plans incorporate evidence-based practices when available and technical assistance from the Commission staff. |
| FL | The FDJJ has done significant work on its DMC initiative. A Racial and Ethnic Disparities Conference was held December 2016 that focused on programs, research, or other initiatives that address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Florida's Statewide Assessment was completed in March 2017 and goes beyond the routinely reported Relative Rate Index data to examine some of the factors that contribute to racial overrepresentation. Details will be discussed in the annual DMC report. Through the delivery of a Florida-specific training curriculum, tools are being provided to law enforcement officers to reduce the likelihood of cultural differences leading to unnecessary arrests. To date, forty (40) DMC trainings and twenty-three (23) train-the-trainer trainings have been held for law enforcement agencies and juvenile justice stakeholders. |
| GA | The State Advisory Group (SAG), DMC Subcommittee, and DMC Coordinator work collaboratively to tackle DMC in Georgia. We are currently conducting a new DMC assessment. The research will be valuable to identify areas of concern within the state and within the Juvenile Justice system. The DMC Subcommittee plans to use this research to develop and implement initiatives to reduce DMC. Additionally, Governor Nathan Deal and the Georgia Criminal Justice Reform Council formed a State Steering Committee for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) last year. The committee, which consists of juvenile court judges and individuals from relevant state organizations, will work to expand this reform effort to counties throughout Georgia. A national initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, JDAI works on a county-by-county basis to encourage appropriate community support for low-risk juvenile offenders to enhance public safety, help misguided youth and conserve taxpayer dollars. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| HI | Even though data reflects overall lowering of numbers, Hawai'i, Statewide, continues to address DMC amongst our native Hawaiian population and growing numbers of Pacific Islanders moving to Hawai'i, such as Micronesian, Marshallese, Chukese, etc. |
| KY | Kentucky has legislation pending in the current legislative session. |
| MA | JDAI produced a training video on DMC called "Seeing RED." Many stakeholders have viewed the video and have participated in a training on how to facilitate viewings and discussion sessions with other stakeholders. It is an effective tool on educating stakeholders on racial and ethnic disparities in Massachusetts, including their likely causes and possible solutions. Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education had a full day training for juvenile defenders relating to racial and ethnic disparities, including what lawyers should be aware of to best serve their clients and strategies for helping to reduce disparities. The SAA just obtained and submitted its most complete set of race/ethnicity data as part of its DMC compliance report to OJJDP. The Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Leadership Forum - comprised of upper management of state agency and other stakeholders - continues to make DMC reduction a priority. Over the past few years the juvenile court and an array of other stakeholders have received training on implicit bias. |
| MD | Our existing efforts continue to be implemented |
| ME | Maine is working to improve our DMC data collection and analysis. Maine has hired a DMC coordinator who has spent the last 1 1/2 year meeting with youth and communities effected and has developed a comprehensive plan |
| MI | I do not have the data but this is one of the core requirements we are required to address and monitoring has been in place to make sure this is being followed. |
| MO | We have community teams in several major areas who are working on community based efforts to reduce DMC. We have a statewide DMC coordinator and data analyst who provide support to local teams. Further, we have a state level steering committee to help local teams as well as the DMC coordinator and analyst. |
| MS | Our office is required to report and conduct annual assessments of our State DMC within the Juvenile Justice System. |
| MT | 3 year DMC report documents significant reductions. We also have implemented several Restorative Justice Models. |
| ND | North Dakota's SAG supported teams from the state's two largest jurisdictions, and those with the highest rates of DMC, to attend the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform's Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Certificate Program. The teams were comprised of key system practitioners and policy makers at the local level to establish a grass roots collaborative effort to address the issue of DMC in their respective jurisdictions. Pursuant to the certificate program, the teams are working on developing and implementing "capstone projects" that will outline the goals and actions the team will undertake to address the higher rates of DMC. |
| NH | NH has been providing Effective Police Interactions with Youth (EPIWY) to law enforcement for several years now. We have also developed a "Mirror" Project, which mimics the EPIWY program and is designed for youth. The City of Manchester, Nashua created individualized videos and these videos are part of the program. Manchester uniformed law enforcement are facilitating the project to the 8th graders in the four junior high schools in the city. Nashua is facilitating this project at the Boys/Girls Clubs, and the Y's. We also have uniformed law enforcement officers facilitating this project at our state training school. NH has been successful with having our Police Standards and Training |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

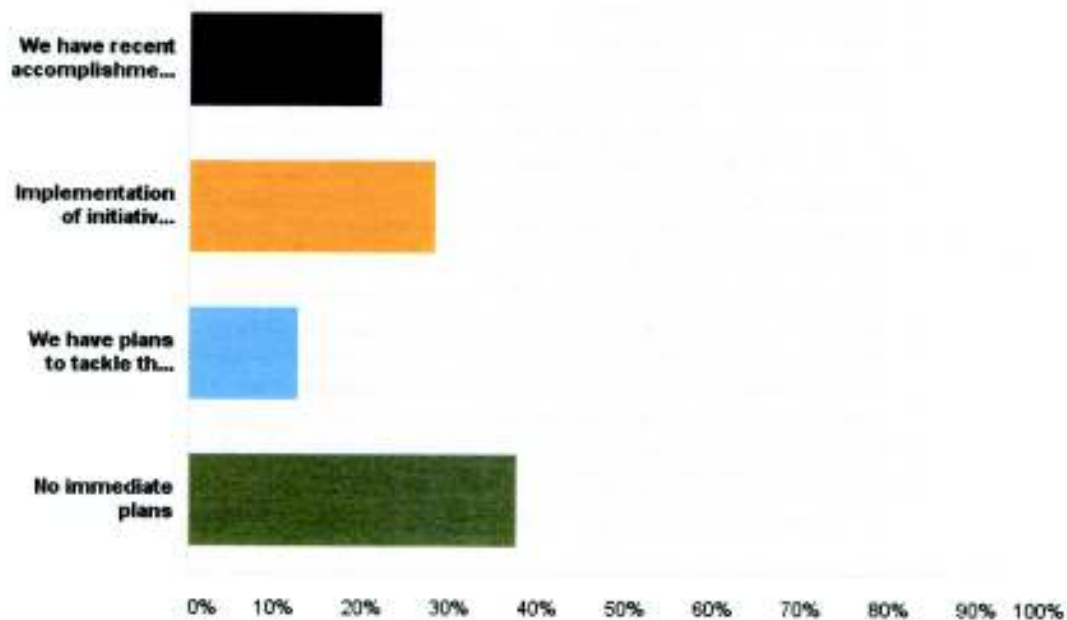
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| | Council (PTSC) agreeing to administer both of these training so that all law enforcement agencies/officers will receive the EPIWY training initially. For those department that are interested in the Mirror project they can also take advantage of this as well. The State's DMC Coordinator works collaboratively with PSTC and is present at all training to ensure efficacy of the programs. |
| NV | We are in discussions about allocating more money for this very topic. The money would be used for national experts on the topic. We are also in discussions about looking for outside quality assurance help which most likely will be a university who can study the cause and effect. These discussions are in the early phases. |
| NY | New York State's Race Equity Coordinator facilitates Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) trainings and discussions across New York State, and provides technical assistance at the regional and local levels. RED trainings have been conducted for probation departments and Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) collaboratives, and technical assistance has been provided to members of many juvenile justice related projects across the State. New York is also in the process of developing a statewide plan to reduce racial and ethnic disparities with the Center for Children's Law and Policy (CCLP). |
| PA | To aid local jurisdictions with their DMC initiatives, the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) has funded the development of the DMC Youth/Law Enforcement (YLE) Corporation to provide training and technical assistance, and to disseminate training on the PA YLE Curriculum. The Corporation's mission is to identify and develop concrete, viable and measurable strategies that will improve relationships between minority youth and members of law enforcement. It is anticipated that these relationships will lead to less volatile interactions and mutual cooperation that will benefit minority youth, law enforcement and the community. Since 2013, PCCD has used federal funds to support nine local DMC projects in seven counties. The majority of the local counties use funding to support planning and hosting DMC Youth/Law Enforcement forums, which are designed to bring together local youth and local law enforcement to meet, discuss, role play and interact for the purpose of improving relations with the hope of impacting DMC at the arrest stage. Over the last 2 years, the Corporation hosted 44 youth/law enforcement forums with a total of 1,570 youth and 782 law enforcement officers participating; nearly 90% of youth participating expressed satisfaction with the program. Based on the post-surveys, 99% of youth and law enforcement showed increased awareness of ways to improve relationships between youth and police officers. Forums can be tailored to a community's needs and incorporate sessions on safe driving for teens, the dangers of social media, consequences of system involvement for status offenders, good practices in a car stop and other prevention/intervention strategies. |
| OK | Revamping of secure placement process is underway to reduce unintentional bias |
| UT | Utah continues to identify and implement initiative to address DMC. The most recently achievement include the development of the School-Based Law Enforcement Training Curriculum. The purpose is to reduce arrest and referral to juvenile court. It also defines school resource officer's role and school administrator roles when it comes to youth requiring adult attention. The curriculum also provides school district to have a contract in place with law enforcement agency working at their school. The curriculum encourages SRO and school admin to develop standardized protocols as how and when to involved SRO and provide opportunities for the case to be addressed outside of the formal judicial process. In 2016, the Utah Legislature passed a bill requiring many elements described above and Utah SAG is working with the State Board of Education to complete the |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 4: Truancy

Answered: 32

Skipped: 2



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 21.88% | 7 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 28.13% | 9 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 12.50% | 4 |
| No immediate plans | 37.50% | 12 |
| Total | | 32 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| | curriculum and work out details as best way to provide the training statewide. Other initiatives include forming local DMC working in areas of high minority population concentration and through DMC analysis that shows high disproportionality. Utah is in the process of developing a strategic plan to reduce juvenile arrest and referral to juvenile court in non-school setting. |
| VT | In early 2017, we funded a comprehensive DMC reduction effort in Burlington, Vermont. All SAG members attended a cultural competency training in 2016 and training in cultural competency is a requirement for all grantees' staff. We have also seen some improvements in the court's collection of data on race and ethnicity in the delinquency docket. The State legislature is considering a 'Racial Justice Oversight board' that will monitor various racial justice efforts in adult systems and responses. The youth DMC work will request inclusion for information and practice sharing across systems. |
| WI | Wisconsin Department of Justice now has a Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator. Even with limited funds, we were able to prioritize DMC Training for Law Enforcement. |
| WV | The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee along with the WV DJCS decided to take DMC into a new direction by requesting proposals that seek to further the statewide DMC efforts through developing a Pilot Program(s) in the targeted counties. The selected DMC Pilot Projects will work closely with the WV Juvenile Justice Subcommittee and will be required to report on a quarterly basis. The goal of this initiative is to implement the DMC Reduction Cycle, which is designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate numbers of juvenile members of minority groups who come in contact with the juvenile justice system throughout the state. |
| WY | Collecting quarterly DMC data from counties receiving sub-grant funding from OJJDP. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

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|----|---|
| MA | The Juvenile Justice Specialist is unaware of accomplishments and recent efforts on this issue. Amongst the other issues, truancy has not been a major problem and priority in Massachusetts. |
| MI | Our State has taken a statewide initiative regarding the school truancy/school pipeline to prison. We have community teams who are working and developing community plans/programs to reduce truancy and keep kids in school and not prison. |
| MO | Some pending legislative actions. |
| MS | This falls under the Department of Education and not our Office. |
| NV | This subject has not been brought up to the state level for discussions. |
| NY | New York State has been working with the New York State Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children, formerly run by former Chief Judith Kaye, for several years now on school justice issues. While there may be some local jurisdictions focused directly on truancy, the State's efforts on school justice have been more broad, focusing on restorative practices, addressing trauma and behavioral health issues, and reducing suspensions and racial and ethnic disparities. |
| PA | Passage of Act 138 of 2016 which amends the purpose, definitions and laws related to truancy. It significantly amends the current truancy law regarding definitions, procedures, and penalties for violation of compulsory attendance requirements. Of particular importance is that the new legislation establishes new requirements for schools with respect to involving parents in the development of school attendance improvement plans, and also provides more discretion to courts and community agencies in addressing the child and family-specific issues in each case. |
| UT | Utah passed a law in 2017 Legislative Session to address truancy. The legislation removes all statutory language which allowed for habitual truancy to be referred to court. The legislation mandates school to address the issue. UT SAG is in the early stage of planning to tackle this issue by understanding the scope of the problem, identify available practices at the local level that shows effective in addressing the issue, and identify school resources to support to expand the service available statewide for those programs that show effective. |
| VT | The SAG is not currently funding truancy interventions but the State Agency is using existing community-based case management resources to convene schools, services, court, and families to address truancy. |
| WI | The Vera Institute of Justice awarded the Wisconsin DOJ a technical assistance grant with the Status Offense System Reform Project. The DOJ selected two counties to focus the technical assistance. The DOJ selected Marathon County because of the large number of youth adjudicated JIPS-habitually truant who are placed in secure detention. For example, in 2011, Marathon County Secure Detention Center housed 40 juveniles on sanctions for truancy. In 2012, the Detention Center housed 24 truants for sanctions. During the most recent record review under the JJDP, Marathon County housed 18 truants on sanctions, none of them were from Marathon County. The counties surrounding Marathon are utilizing secure detention as a sanction. Moving forward, the DOJ will work with surrounding counties using Marathon County as a model for reform and relying on the work of the Vera Institute to continue reducing the number of truant juveniles placed in secure detention. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

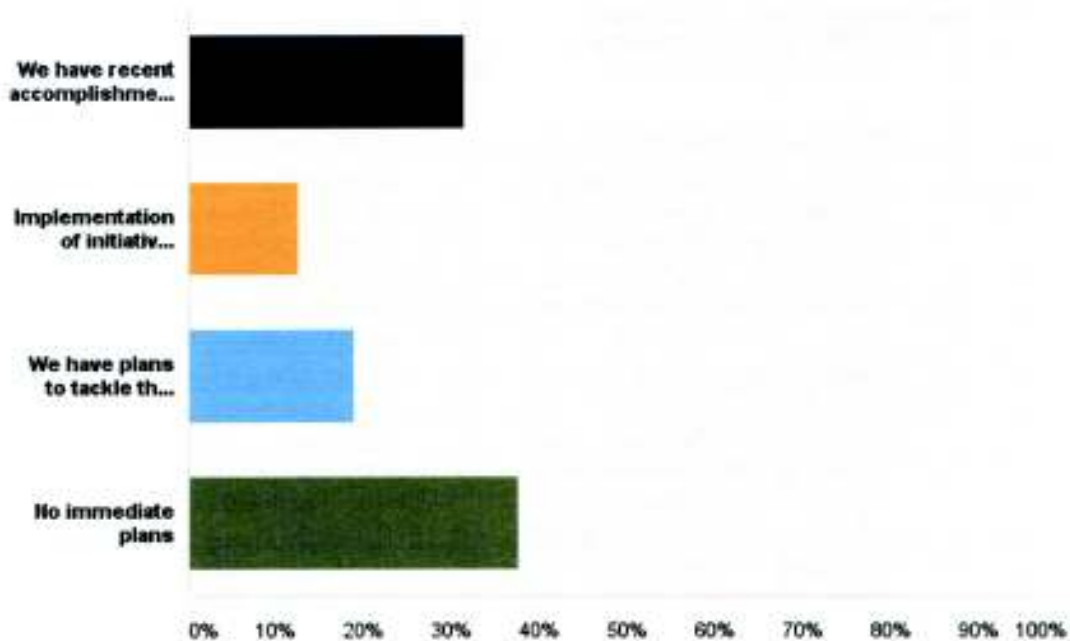
| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AL | Truancy is one of two focus areas for our Title II funds. We have funded three programs in three different areas of the state - including two in relatively low-income/high truancy rate areas. Two of the programs have resulted in reduced truancy rates in the school systems and fewer court referrals. |
| CO | We funded the development of four truancy pilot programs (three truancy problem-solving courts and one prevention pilot). We are continuing the evaluation of these pilots and have presented our findings at both the Safe Schools Summit and the National Symposium on Juvenile Justice. |
| DE | Truancy court continues to be effective. |
| FL | In Circuit 1 there is a truancy process and court in all counties within the circuit. In circuit 2 truancy court is run out of the United Family Court in Leon County. The truancy court in Circuit 2 is very small but functional. Circuit 3 does not have a formal truancy program at this time. In Circuit 6 truancy hearings are held in Pasco and Pinellas county. In Circuit 7 all four (4) counties have comprehensive CINS/FINS programs operated under F.S. 984 and the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services, Inc. The shelter providers work cooperatively with the School Districts and the Courts. In Circuit 8 Baker & Bradford both have a truancy program. In Circuit 9 there is a truancy program at the Orange County JAC. A truancy program is beginning in Osceola County between Schools and OCSO. In Circuit 10 there are no truancy centers at the Bartow JAC, although there is a truancy program in Lakeland. In Circuit 12, Manatee County has a truancy program where youth are dropped off at a truancy drop center. Sarasota County youth that are truant can go to the Sarasota JAC. In Circuit 13 there is a truancy program at Hillsborough JAC. In Circuit 14, Washington, Jackson & Bay counties each have truancy court. In Circuit 18, Seminole county has a truancy center at the JAC. Brevard county has a screening unit but Officers can take truant youth to Crosswinds Youth Services. |
| HI | We have recent accomplishments to report, such as on the island of Kaua'i, where provisions of educational services, such as by assisting youth with getting their diplomas and certificates are being serviced and provided by community-based service providers. There is move to cut funding for these programs that have been very successful in helping youth who have been truant or dropouts from school. Also, Hawai'i has been selected as one of two states to receive SOSR TTA from the Vera Institute of Justice, which is currently being provided, and Vera will be coming to Hawai'i for on-site visits -- one scheduled from March 20-22, 2017, with SOSR Kick-off event scheduled on March 20, 2017, at the Kapolei Judiciary premises. |
| IL | Several of the Juvenile Justice Councils have identified truancy as an issue in their jurisdiction and have incorporated truancy issues into their work plan. For example, the Second Circuit JJC worked in partnership with circuit truant officers and the Regional Offices of Education to develop a standardized school absence policy to reduce de facto chronic truancy. This policy has been adopted in several Circuits school districts with resulting decreases in absenteeism. |
| KY | Several programs across the state address truancy prevention, and the Ky SAG is funding several truancy prevention sub-grantees. There is also current legislation being presented in the legislative session address this issue. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 5: Shackling Policies

Answered: 32

Skipped: 2



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 31.25% | 10 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 12.50% | 4 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 18.75% | 6 |
| No immediate plans | 37.50% | 12 |
| Total | | 32 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

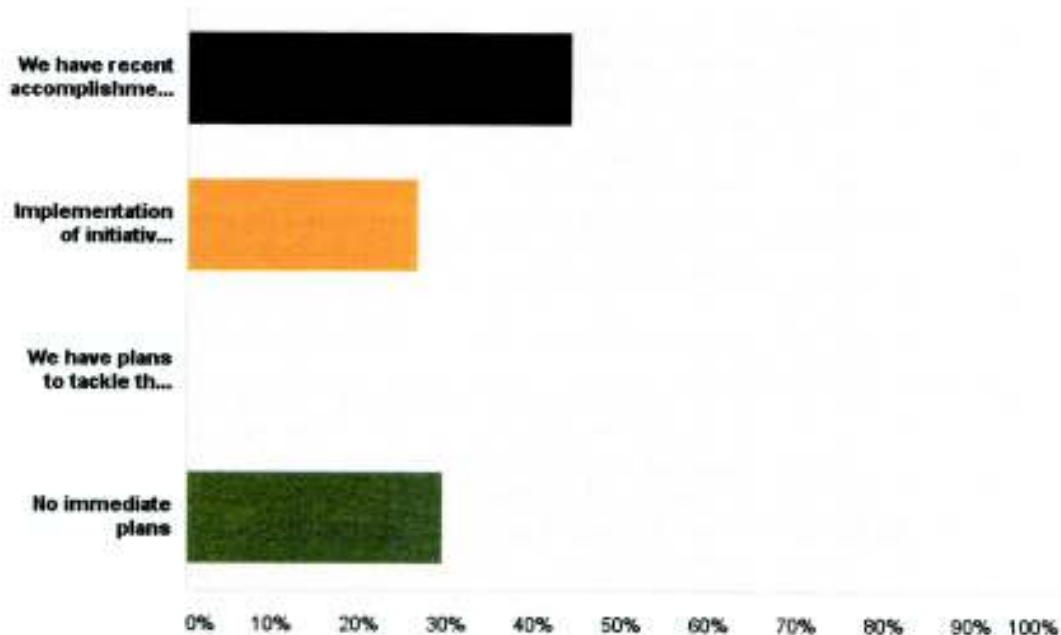
| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AZ | The state detention standards allow for restraints to be used when transporting juveniles, not for punitive reasons. Several counties have revised their policy to remove shackles for court when the subject displays non-risky behavior. |
| CA | In 2016, SACJJD established a Use of Force Workgroup. This Workgroup's activities are on hold pending appointment of a new SACJJD Chair. The BSCC is currently conducting its biennial review of its regulations on juvenile detention facilities. There will be specific focus on use of force in this regulation review. |
| DE | Delaware has a new law that prohibits shackling in the courtroom. JJAG is working to expand the prohibition further where public safety is not impacted. |
| FL | For detention services, shackling means applying leg restraints (shackles) on youth. Detention services uses leg restraints for all transports (unless the youth is pregnant or has an injury or impairment that would prohibit this) There are no immediate plans |
| HI | Hawai'i does not believe in such primitive method of caring for youth, and young adults. |
| IL | In October, 2016, the Illinois Supreme Court adopted a rule explicitly prohibiting the indiscriminate shackling of children in juvenile delinquency proceedings. Minors can only be shackled after a special hearing is held to determine if a person poses a threat to safety or a flight risk. A judge ultimately has to make the determination, not prosecutors, officers, and other court personnel. Rule went into effect Nov 1, 2016. |
| MA | The current policy of the Juvenile Court is to only allow shackling in the court room if a judge approves it for a specific juvenile for specific reasons. There is a Bill pending to create a statute that would make shackling illegal except under certain circumstances such as is currently addressed in the juvenile court policy. |
| MD | Several bills are under review by our state legislature right now but we are uncertain as to what will pass. |
| ME | In October of 2015 a rule change was implemented- Prohibiting juveniles shackling unless the practice was specifically ordered by a judge |
| MI | I do believe there are policies in place for the use of shackling. |
| MO | Pending legislation. |
| MS | Each Juvenile Detention is required by law to have a policy and procedure on shackling juveniles which is not allowed. |
| ND | Although North Dakota has had case law since 2007 with a presumption against the shackling of youth in juvenile court, it had been interpreted to only apply at trial. Effective March 1, 2017, there is now a Court Rule with a presumption against the shackling of youth in juvenile court for any hearings. |
| NH | We have a survey going to judges. |
| NV | The state has specific policies on use of force. There are only certain approved uses and all uses of force must be reported and investigated. |
| NY | The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) uses an eight-page assessment tool to determine whether mechanical restraints will be used in transport or within its facilities. Upon arrival at any court for an OCFS committed client, restraints (if used) are removed prior to the court hearing unless circumstances indicate that they are |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 6: Reduce Detention of Status Offenders

Answered: 34

Skipped: 0



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 44.12% | 15 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 26.47% | 9 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 0.00% | 0 |
| No immediate plans | 29.41% | 10 |
| Total | | 34 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

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| | required. In court, there are always two OCFS staff present, and there are policies and procedures in place that provide guidance to the staff. Legislation has also been introduced that would, if enacted, prohibit restraints on children under the age of twenty-one in the courtroom unless they are necessary to prevent physical injury to themselves or another person, they are physically disruptive, or they are a flight risk as evidenced by a recent history of absconding from the court. |
| PA | Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act and Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure have eliminated shackling in all delinquency proceedings except where the court finds, based on strict criteria in the statute and rules, that the juvenile poses such a specific risk to others that shackling is required. |
| UT | In 2015, the Utah Legislature passed a law stating youth "may not be restrained during a court proceeding unless restraint is authorized by rules of the Judicial Council." The legislation required the Judicial Council to adopt rules "that address the circumstance under which a juvenile may be restrained while appearing in court. The JC shall ensure that the rules consider both the welfare of the juvenile and the safety of the Court." Since then, the Judicial Council has adopted rules and is being implemented statewide. The presumption is that youth are not restrained unless the youth meet certain conditions and is order by the court. |
| VT | Legislation is currently pending that would limit the use of shackles on juveniles charged in Family Division. Vermont's DCF is in the process of contracting with a company that specializes in transporting youth without shackles. A memo was sent to all judges reminding them that even if youth are shackled during transport to court, the judge has the authority to order that shackles be removed in the court room. |
| WI | Northwest Regional Juvenile Detention Center revised their Policies and Procedures to state, "Mechanical restraints will not be used on Eau Claire County juveniles during escort to court. The use of mechanical restraints may only be used for justified and documented reasons, and when no less restrictive alternative means to maintain order and safety are available." Sec. 6.7A. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|--|
| AK | AK in compliance with core mandate to reduce detention of Status offenders. |
| AZ | Updated screening tools that utilize a scoring-based system have eliminated status offender detentions in most counties. The state will soon mandate the usage of a validated screening instrument that will further reduce confinement of status offenders and reduce the justice by geography phenomenon. |
| CA | California remains in de minimus compliance with the DSO core requirement. Since 2003, DSO violations have decreased 93%. Rates of violation have generally decreased over time; in some cases exponentially. It should be noted that even with a significant increase in the number of law enforcement facilities in the compliance monitoring universe, overall rates of violations have continued to decline. |
| CO | We have been working with one of our Supreme Court Justices to promote best practices in this area. We have already seen progress in the use of VCO's from last year. Last year Colorado sent 97 youth to detention for violating court orders while we have only detained 15 this year. |
| DE | Delaware does not have a problem in this area |
| FL | The FDJJ uses the Florida Network to provide services to status offenders. The Florida Network is a not-for-profit statewide association representing 31 agencies, which serve runaways, truant, the homeless and troubled youth, ages six and older and their families with a continuum of services designed to strengthen the family unit. |
| GA | Georgia is in compliance with De Minimis standards with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) as outlined by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. In pursuant to Section 233(a)(11) of JJDP Act, the state of Georgia does not place status offenders and non-offenders in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under exceptions. This can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412. Georgia's Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor works diligently to ensure that status offenders are not securely detained. |
| HI | We have a pilot diversion program called Ho'opono Mamo, which is a programs of diverting status and first time non-violent offenders from even entering the JJ System with the issuance of civil citations. If the status/non-violent offending youth follows through with an appropriate assessment/ plan, with successful completion of services, the citation is withdrawn. |
| ID | The state has been actively addressing DSO and supporting diversion programs at various levels including schools, law enforcement, prosecution, and court. |
| IL | Illinois has detained very few status offenders over the past several years and continues to monitor compliance. |
| KY | Several programs across the state address reducing the detention of status offenders, and the KY SAG is funding several truancy prevention sub-grantees. There is also current legislation being presented in the legislative session address this issue. |
| MA | Massachusetts' Child Requiring Assistance law prevents detention of status offenders. There were no deinstitutionalization of status offender's violations of the JJDPa this most recent year. |
| MI | There has been an effort for many years to continue to reduce status offenders from secure facilities. I do not have the stats to show how much reduction over the years. |
| MO | We are making significant progress toward implementing JDAI across the state. |
| MS | Our state monitors all facilities that can house or hold juvenile to public authority to ensure that Status Offenders are not being held. |
| MT | Montana has continued to reduce the detention of status offenders to almost zero. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

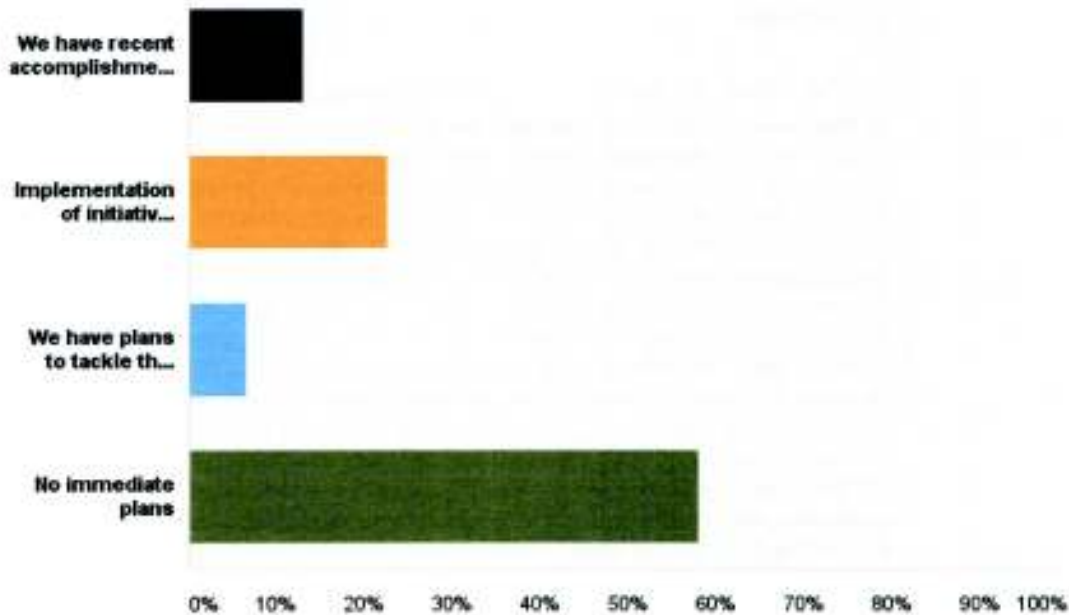
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| ND | North Dakota has had significant accomplishments in this area but they are not recent. To address the use of secure juvenile detention for accused status offenders, in 1989 North Dakota developed a program for locally-administered "Attendant Care" sites that provide non-secure supervision for low level offending youth, primarily status offenders. The use of Attendant Care has been extremely effective in reducing the number of status offenders being held securely, and it is now at a very minimal number, primarily for safety reasons. North Dakota's SAG recognizes the importance of maintaining a stable network of Attendant Care sites through the state and continues to support this program. |
| NV | This is an area the state has not yet addressed. |
| NY | The New York State Partnership for Youth Justice (PYJ) is a collaboration of three state agencies established in 2015 to promote and support policy and practice changes that further the work of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and related reform efforts. The PYJ is currently in the process of analyzing the data and developing solutions for status offenders that would keep them out of detention settings. |
| PA | In Pennsylvania, status offenders are not placed in detention. |
| OK | Dos legislation has been enacted statewide. Formal violation response procedures are being developed. |
| UT | Utah has successfully implement this CORE protection of the JJDPa and the 2016 Compliance Report showed a zero violation. HB239 passed in the 2017 legislation removes truancy from court and eliminates the use of the VCO for status and infraction offenses. |
| VT | This is not an issue in Vermont since most status offenders, including runaways and truants, are treated as children in need of care and supervision, not as delinquents. Children who are CHINS cannot be detained. |
| WI | The Vera Institute of Justice awarded the Wisconsin DOJ a technical assistance grant with the Status Offense System Reform Project. The DOJ selected two counties to focus the technical assistance. The DOJ selected Milwaukee County because of the large number of youth adjudicated CHIPS (children in need of protection or services) or JIPS (juveniles in need of protection or services) who are placed in secure detention. In the review of records from 1/1/15 - 9/30/15 as reported in the Facility Inspection Form (FIF) for JJDPa compliance dated June 6, 2016, DOJ reported 47 DSO violations due to not being able to satisfy the VCO Exception. For this report, the record review of 12 months reflects a significant decrease in DSO violations: 24. Similarly, in the 2016 FIF, the DOJ reported 49 total detentions of status offenders cleared under the 24-hr. Court Appearance Exception. The record review for this report revealed 28 Court Appearance Exceptions; again, a reduction from the 2016 FIF. As part of the Vera Institute technical assistance, the DOJ, the Milwaukee County Delinquency Court Services, Milwaukee County Juvenile Judges and the Division of Milwaukee Division of Child Protective Services worked together to reduce the use of secure detention for both CHIPS and JIPS youth. |
| WY | Quarterly data reviews with counties and discussions of solutions and ways to improve have been occurring on an ongoing basis, rather than annually. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 7: Confidentiality of Juvenile Records

Answered: 31

Skipped: 3



| Answer Choices | Responses |
|---|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 12.90% 4 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 22.58% 7 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 6.45% 2 |
| No immediate plans | 58.06% 18 |
| Total | 31 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| CA | <p>The California Legislature has taken action regarding this matter in its last legislative year (2016) as follows:</p> <p>Assembly bills</p> <p>AB 1843 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). Limits on employer inquiries into juvenile offense history. AB 1843 amends the Labor Code by providing that an employer may not ask a job applicant about juvenile justice system history, including any juvenile justice arrest, prosecution, diversion or adjudication event. The Labor Code presently provides that an employer may ask a job applicant about an adult conviction; this bill adds a definition of "conviction" (at Section 432.7) that specifically excludes juvenile justice processing or adjudication. The bill expands the current Section 432.7 ban on transmittal of adult offense records by law enforcement and other authorized holders of the information, by disallowing transmittal of any juvenile delinquency information. The bill also amends subdivision (f) of Section 432.7 to limit inquiry into juvenile offense history by defined health facility employers such as hospitals. Presently a defined health facility employer can ask any job applicant, juvenile or adult, about any arrest for a listed sex offense (where the job involves contact with patients) or any listed drug offense (where the job involves access to drug supplies). Without changing what those health sector employers can ask about adult arrests, the bill limits their inquiry into juvenile justice history to asking about an adjudication for a listed sex or drug offense (including misdemeanors) that occurred within the last five years. Sponsored by the California Juvenile Court Judges Association. Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 686.</p> <p>AB 1945 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). Clean up amendments to juvenile record sealing provisions.</p> <p>AB 1945 further amends Section 786 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, added in 2014 to require the Juvenile Court to seal a juvenile offense record and to dismiss the charges if the juvenile has satisfactorily completed probation or a diversion program and meets other listed criteria. The bill would permit a child welfare worker to access a record that has been sealed by the court under Section 786 for the limited purpose of determining an appropriate court ordered placement or service for the minor with related restrictions on dissemination of the information. The bill also clarifies the eligibility of a person for WIC Section 786 record sealing for completions of diversion or probation occurring at any time while the person is under continuing juvenile court jurisdiction. Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 858.</p> <p>Senate bills</p> <p>SB 823 (Block, D. – San Diego). Sealing of offense records in human trafficking cases. SB 823 establishes a new petition procedure in the Penal Code (adding Section 236.14) whereby juveniles or adults who are arrested or convicted (including juvenile adjudications) for any nonviolent offense (including prostitution) while a victim of human trafficking may petition the court for relief that includes sealing of the arrest and court records, dismissal of the plea or indictment and notification to the Department of Justice that the dismissal and</p> |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

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| | sealing have been ordered in the case. As amended in June, the bill sets out additional criteria for gaining the relief provided, including that the petitioner must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the arrest or conviction was a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. Separate provisions apply to juveniles who are arrested or adjudicated for a criminal offense while a victim of human trafficking, including a presumption that the juvenile is entitled to the relief provided in the bill once he or she establishes that the arrest or prosecution was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. The bill provides that Provides further that "...a petitioner who has obtained an order pursuant to this section may lawfully deny or refuse to acknowledge an arrest, conviction, or adjudication that is set aside pursuant to the order." Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 823. |
| DE | The Family Court of the State of Delaware has evaluated and revised its confidentiality rules in conjunction with an initiation from the General Assembly. |
| FL | Youth arrest records are in the custody of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Criminal history records may be sealed (kept confidential) or expunged (destroyed) as governed by Ch. 943, F.S., which is administered by FDLE. While juvenile records are considered confidential, they are not automatically sealed and, in many instances, can be accessed by the general public through local law enforcement. For many situations, the subject of a sealed or expunged record may lawfully deny, or fail to acknowledge, arrests that are covered by the sealing or expunction. |
| HI | Hawai'i has always tried to honor individuals, including our youth, and to maintain high standards of keeping records confidential, with strict steps for any release of information. |
| ID | The Idaho Supreme Court is implementing a new data system that will provide greater confidentiality for juvenile offenders. The system is being piloted in a few counties. |
| IL | In April 2016, the Commission released Burdened for Life: The Myth of Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Expungement in Illinois. Based on the report research and findings, public leaders in Cook County reached out to the Commission and its members for assistance in drafting model legislation to improve confidentiality protections for juvenile records and to create mechanisms for automatic expungement of certain records. The legislation, which would provide for automatic expungement (without the filing of a court petition or payment of fees) of "mere arrests, findings of non-delinquency and delinquency records when youth were arrest-free following adjudication, was introduced in the 2017 legislative session and is currently pending. |
| MA | The Juvenile Justice Specialist is unaware of any major efforts on this issue. Though, there is a pending bill to provide for sealing and expungement of juvenile records. |
| ME | Maine currently has funded a study to look at collateral consequences in the juvenile justice system this includes looking at the issue of confidentiality of juvenile record and expungement of juvenile records. the report is due out in April 2017 |
| MI | Juvenile records are protected in the courts and often after a certain criteria and conditions, they are expunged. |
| MS | All juvenile records are confidential in our State. |
| NV | We have state statues around this. However, this has caused problems in the sharing of information in a bifurcated system such as ours. The state does youth corrections and parole and the counties oversee detention and probation. The state is also responsible for child protective services. We have found that state and county employees do not share data as necessary. So, this is an area that needs further work. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

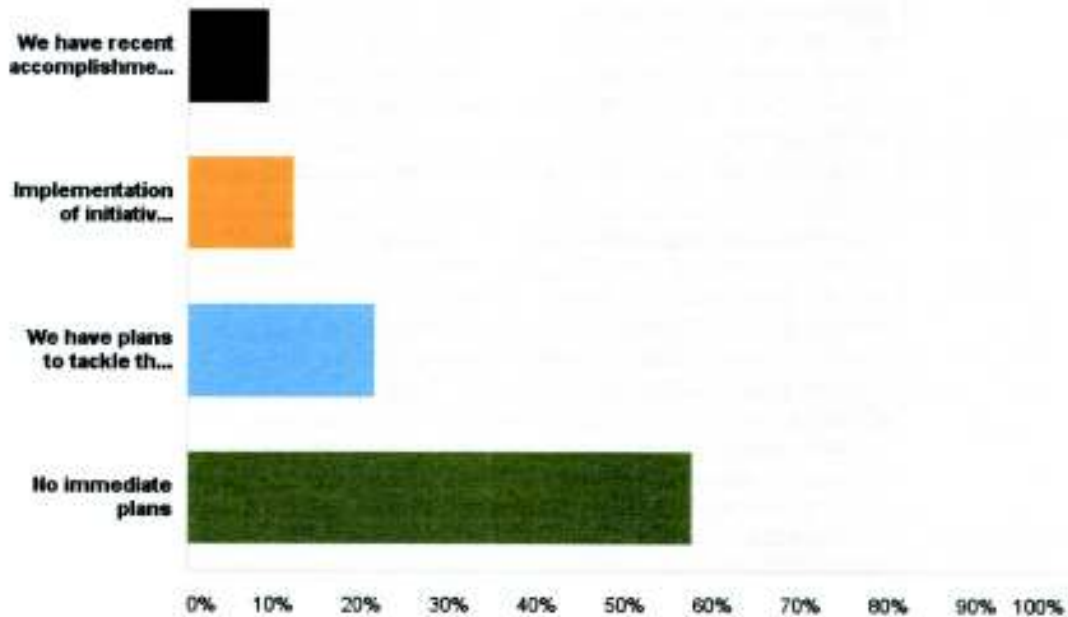
| | |
|----|---|
| NY | New York State requires the fingerprinting of juveniles who commit certain felony offenses. Fingerprints are subsequently destroyed unless a juvenile delinquency finding is entered and the adjudication charges include certain felony offense and age requirements. If the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) does not receive disposition information within two years of an arrest, DCJS must withhold (suppress) the record of the arrest when disseminating criminal history. An individual's juvenile record is purged and the associated fingerprints destroyed if he/she does not have a criminal conviction between the ages of 16 and 21 or within three years after being released from placement, whichever is later. DCJS is also required to notify the agency which submitted the fingerprints of the obligation to destroy. |
| UT | UBJJ had hopes of this being a legislative priority this session but with the monumental changes being made under HB239 we focused on support there. Amendments to the expungement statute are a legislative priority for UBJJ in 2018 session. |
| WI | Currently, in Wisconsin, juvenile records are not posted on the Wisconsin Court System Circuit Court Access website. |
| WY | Juvenile records have been confidential for many years in Wyoming. Our current attempts to expand statewide juvenile justice data collection is ensuring that identifiers are removed to continue the confidentiality of these records. Juvenile records are not kept confidential in Municipal and Circuit Courts, and this will be an area of improvement and conversation in the future. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 8: Reduction of Gang Activity

Answered: 33

Skipped: 1



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 9.09% | 3 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 12.12% | 4 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 21.21% | 7 |
| No immediate plans | 57.58% | 19 |
| Total | | 33 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

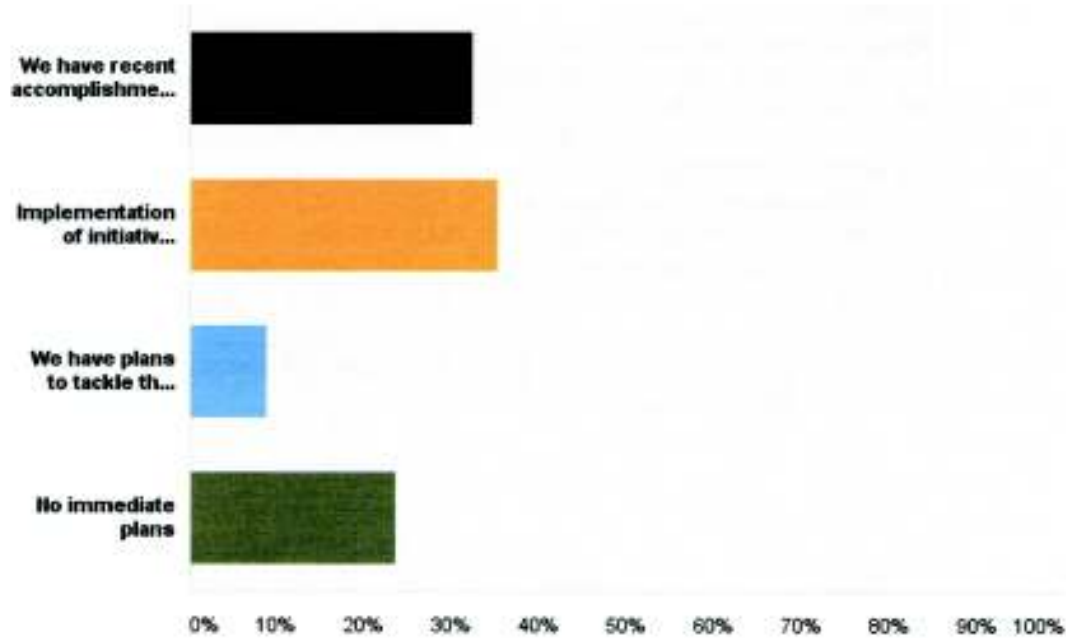
| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| CA | Subject to an annual budget appropriation, the BSCC administers California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP) program, which provides grant funding to cities that commit to using a local collaborative approach to support prevention, intervention and/or suppression activities. Due to significant pressure on the special fund that funds the CalGRIP program, the FY 17/18 Governor's budget does not include funding for this program and it will end on December 31, 2017 should the Governor's budget be signed as proposed. The special fund also funds correctional officer training and this is a higher priority. |
| DE | Some small-scale gang activity has been identified but it is not at the top of the list of priorities |
| FL | During the screening, intake, and supervision process, the JPO collects information to be used in determining a youth's gang involvement or affiliation, if any. A referral for suspected gang involvement for known gang activity will be reviewed by the identified circuit gang liaison prior to submission to local law enforcement. A gang member alert shall be entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for any youth identified as a member of a criminal gang as defined by Section 874.03, F.S., as follows: (a) Other Suspected Gang Affiliation – A referral has been submitted to local law enforcement with information that indicates youth's potential gang involvement or activities based on staff observations, youth statements, statements by other youth or sources, and or supplemental information such as pictures, drawings, or other documents. (b) Documented Gang Associate – Written documentation has been received from law enforcement certifying youth as a gang associate per Sections 874.03(2)(a)-(b), F.S. (c) Documented Gang Member – Written documentation has been received from law enforcement certifying youth as a gang member per Sections 874.03(3)(a)-(b), F.S. The methods and procedures in the interagency agreement shall ensure a coordinated effort between the department and local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of sharing information related to gang-involved youth. All gang-related information shall be shared with local law enforcement agencies, the assigned JPO and the educational provider or local school district providing district providing educational services at a community based non-residential day treatment program. |
| HI | Hawai'i overall may have had a problem with youth gangs in the past, but is not experiencing any significant problems with gang activities at this time. |
| KY | There are a few programs throughout the state that specifically address reducing gang activity. |
| MA | The state funds the Safe and Successful Youth Initiative which has had outcomes showing reduced recidivism of those involved in the program and cost-effectiveness. The state also funds the Shannon Grant which provides funds for coordinated prevention, intervention and law-enforcement activities in high need areas. Non-profit programs such as the United Teen Equality Center and Roca, Inc. have had proven results in working with high-risk youth and gang members. |
| MI | I believe that those communities that have high activity of gangs are working hard to deter and reduce their numbers and activity. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 9: Projects related to Juvenile Justice Data Sharing

Answered: 34

Skipped: 0



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe) | 32.35% | 11 |
| Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe) | 35.29% | 12 |
| We have plans to tackle this issue in the future | 8.82% | 3 |
| No immediate plans | 23.53% | 8 |
| Total | | 34 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| NH | The Division is working with local community based agencies in the City of Manchester and the NH DOJ to apply for a grant. The Cities of Manchester and Nashua both have a significant gang problem |
| NV | The state is moving towards a universal needs assessment and that assessment will include questions regarding gang activity. Once we get some usable data on the issue, we can address it. |
| NY | While New York State has not focused on the reduction of gang activity to date, there have been gang related issues raised on Long Island and in Buffalo, among other locations, which warrant action to be taken. New York is currently considering pulling together one or two teams to attend the Comprehensive Gang Model Workshop in Denver this coming June to begin to tackle the issue. |
| UT | UT SAG has not directly involved with this activity. UT SAG on the annual basis provides scholarship for juvenile probation officers and juvenile case workers to attend annual Gang Conference in effort to understand and reduce youth gang activity. |
| VT | Generally, not an issue in Vermont although there have been some disturbing signs of activity recently. |
| WI | Wisconsin currently funds Youth Gang Diversion Grants in Brown, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|---|
| AZ | The SAG is updating its information sharing guide, which will allow providers to understand what data they are legally permitted to exchange with other providers. |
| CO | We are not directly participating in these efforts. However, we support data sharing and many of our SAG members are involved in developing better systems to share data for the purpose of evaluation. |
| DE | Delaware has a statewide criminal justice information system and a statewide system for sharing information from the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families |
| FL | Florida statute 943.0525 - Criminal justice information systems; used by state and local agencies. As a condition of participating in any criminal justice information system established by the Criminal Justice Information Program or of receiving criminal justice information, state and local agencies shall be required to execute appropriate user agreements and to comply with applicable federal laws and regulations. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law. Juvenile justice and public safety officials throughout the State of Florida must be able to access and share critical information at key decision points throughout the whole of the justice and public safety enterprise. The following procedures are in effect concerning sharing of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an advisory committee for all agencies (including FDJJ) participating in the development and on-going operation. This committee should facilitate interagency cooperation and collaboration within the community. A commitment of all agencies is required for membership. • Establish an interagency agreement signed by all parties participating. Interagency agreements shall include provisions regarding the development of protocols and procedures for problem resolution, resource identification, roles, responsibilities, communication among interagency partners. • Establish through the interagency agreement a procedure for releasing and sharing confidential information among the participating agencies. The FDJJ general counsel's office must be contacted for guidance whenever concerns arise regarding the release of information. • Maintain ongoing communication concerning information sharing in efforts to limit disclosure and use of information. |
| GA | Georgia is diligently working to improve the collection of juvenile data. The state of Georgia is served through either dependent or independent juvenile courts and each use their own case management system. Dependent courts use the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). JTS provides a simple way to process juvenile records and is an online, interactive, menu driven system that permits the user to add, update or view juvenile records or to gather juvenile data. Juvenile information entered via JTS immediately creates or updates a record. JTS facilitates the generation, organization and availability of juvenile records throughout DJJ field of operations. Independent courts use their own management system and only use JTS if the youth is committed to DJJ. Thus, state of Georgia is served through either dependent or independent juvenile courts who use their own case management system. In order to address this issue, the state of Georgia has contracted with the Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts for the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) project. JDEX creates a statewide data repository of juvenile data for the entire state of Georgia and will vastly improve the sharing of data and making informed judicial decisions. As of now, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) hosts the most comprehensive juvenile data system and is available for public use. The Georgia's Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

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|----|--|
| | (http://juveniledata.georgia.gov/) provides the most current and accurate juvenile crime data available and also provides the most complete data ever available for the juvenile justice decision points (statewide and for all 159 Counties) from calendar years 2006-2014. |
| HI | The State Attorney General's Office provides statewide reporting of data through its Juvenile Justice Information System, which jurisdictions report to and with data which is shared throughout our State. |
| IL | Illinois' efforts regarding data sharing have centered around the sharing of aggregate data to inform policy. The Commission publishes an annual report of detention data that provides demographic and geographic data. This data can be broken down to the county level and enables counties to examine both policy and practice. The statewide data can also be used to promote policy change; for example, the detention report is being used to support the initiative to raise the minimum age of detention from 10 to 13. In addition to the detention report, the Commission is also collecting data on youth who have been transferred to adult court. The initial "transfer" report is forthcoming. |
| KY | There is current legislation pending in the legislative session that would ease the issue of data sharing. This is a constant struggle for state agencies, although all parties agree that it is necessary and best practice if it would be resolved. |
| MA | Massachusetts stakeholders continue to progress in collecting and reporting juvenile justice data in the aggregated. Stakeholders are also attempting to improve sharing of relevant information on clients when appropriate and useful to serving the clients involved. For example, the Department of Youth Services and the Department of Children and Families have improved information sharing and collaboration over the past few years, including the development of MOUs. JDAI and the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Leadership Forum have stakeholders - including upper management stakeholders - discussing and prioritizing issues such as this across multiple committees with diverse stakeholder representatives. |
| ME | Maine is working on bringing juvenile data in house to help bring down costs and make data available on an ongoing basis |
| MI | This has been a very weak part of the juvenile system. Everyone has their own data but there is an active state group that has been working on using a common data system so everyone is on the same page and monitoring the same. |
| MO | Our courts have an information system and statewide risk assessment. |
| ND | North Dakota's SAG, in collaboration with the North Dakota Department of Human Services, the North Dakota Court System and the North Dakota Division of Juvenile Services will be contracting with the Robert F Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice for technical assistance in moving forward with a Dual Status Youth Initiative. This initiative is aimed at improving multi-disciplinary policies and practices impacting with prior histories in the child welfare system that are entering the juvenile justice system. Data sharing among the respective agencies will be required to address the goal of the initiative. In addition, the DMC initiatives discussed above is another project that is requiring the sharing of data amongst agencies (i.e. law enforcement, schools, private providers, child welfare, courts). |
| NH | NH was successful in getting a NH Senator to support a bill that mandates that all law enforcement agencies in NH submit data to the NH Dept. of Safety. We also plan to seek sponsorship from a NH Senator for the creation of a juvenile database that law enforcement agencies can share. At this time, law enforcement in NH does not have access to information from other departments, so when they have a juvenile in custody they do not |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|---|
| | know the current status of that juvenile, which makes it difficult for law enforcement to proceed in the best interest of that youth. |
| NV | Our recent task force recommended a state wide case management system. The governor has included a 1.5 million dollar initiative for this very thing in this year's budget. The budget is still pending, but if it is passed, the state will have a juvenile case management system across state and county lines. This will allow the state and counties to discuss and implement data sharing agreements. Further down the road, statute may be changed to allow for this type of sharing. |
| NY | Juvenile justice data sharing is a priority for New York State, but it has been a difficult one to navigate because of confidentiality and other related barriers. While it is critical to protect identifiable information, it is also vital to share certain information among system professionals to help our youth achieve the best outcome possible. New York City sent a team of professionals to the Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform information sharing certificate program a few years ago in an attempt to address the issue, and the State is also working with the Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children to put together a statewide conference on the issue. |
| PA | Participation in juvenile justice data projects with the Council of State Governments (CSG), the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) and statewide partners (i.e. PCCD). PCCD recently awarded funding to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission to conduct a thorough assessment of the Juvenile Case Management System, which is the central repository for all juvenile justice system data in Pennsylvania. The work undertaken will evaluate the current system and produce recommendations that could add functions, enhance existing functions, and strengthen the security of the system. |
| OK | Oklahoma has signed data sharing agreement between state juvenile justice agency, state child welfare agency, state employment security commission, state department of education and state department of mental health and state department of corrections. Data matching and data analysis is underway to determine outcomes for services to shared population |
| UT | Utah Juvenile Justice System has a statewide database system that collect data the time the youth enter to the time the youth exit the juvenile justice system. It is shared among juvenile justice system's stakeholders. Utah SAG on the annual basis submits a request for data for DMC purposes. Other purposes are deal with on the case by case basis. |
| WI | The Wisconsin Department of Justice created the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis and is the keeper of juvenile justice data at the state level. This system permits access to juvenile arrest data that can be used to track trends at the state and local level. |
| WY | Working with Department of Family Services to collect data statewide, starting with 14 counties. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Question 10: Other comments

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|--|
| CA | <p>This response provides general information known to the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). It does not represent all activity in California. The BSCC is California's State Administering Agency (SAA) for funding awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) is California's State Advisory Group (SAG), which serves as a standing Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of the BSCC.</p> <p>SACJJDP now includes 9 new members and we anticipate having a new Chair appointed in June 2017. This diverse and representative SACJJDP will then be spending the remainder of 2017 and early 2018 working on the planning and development of California's next three year plan, which will reflect priorities and objectives for SACJJDP and the BSCC.</p> <p>In 2017, SACJJDP continue to focus on the priorities and objectives of the current three-year plan (see attached), which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing racial and ethnic disparities and disproportionality (R.E.D.) within the juvenile justice system, Increased use of Evidence-Based practices (EBPs); and Quality education for youth. <p>Our Title II grant program currently includes 18 local subgrantees providing juvenile justice services and system improvements in Aftercare/Reentry, Alternatives to Detention, Delinquency Prevention, Diversion, R.E.D., and Native American projects.</p> |
| FL | N/A |
| ID | As a general comment, the SAG is unable to launch many initiatives as we are in a state of uncertainty about compliance interpretations and regulations. It is very disruptive to make grants to local communities only to have funding removed or frozen. |
| IL | <p>In September, 2016 IDHS received funding from OJJDP to become part of the National Girls Initiative Juvenile Justice Reform for Girls Collaborative. The funding will be used to conduct a comprehensive assessment of girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system for domestic battery or related charges and to analyze the current juvenile justice, child welfare and human services responses to these girls. Based upon this analysis, Illinois stakeholders will develop a plan to 1) address trauma among girls in the Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB) population; 2) formalize coordination among human services, child welfare, local justice systems and service providers; 3) improve the range and efficacy of community-based responses to girls at risk of arrest, detention and system involvement for ADB; and 4) measure the impact on the involvement of girls and their families in the juvenile justice, child welfare and / or criminal justice systems. This project will enable Illinois to build upon local knowledge generated through previous efforts supported and funded in part by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, as well as provide guidance to other jurisdictions throughout the country on how to increase the use of diversion, decrease the use of detention, and match girls to gender-appropriate and trauma-informed interventions to effectively respond to violence in the home. This year will focus</p> |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

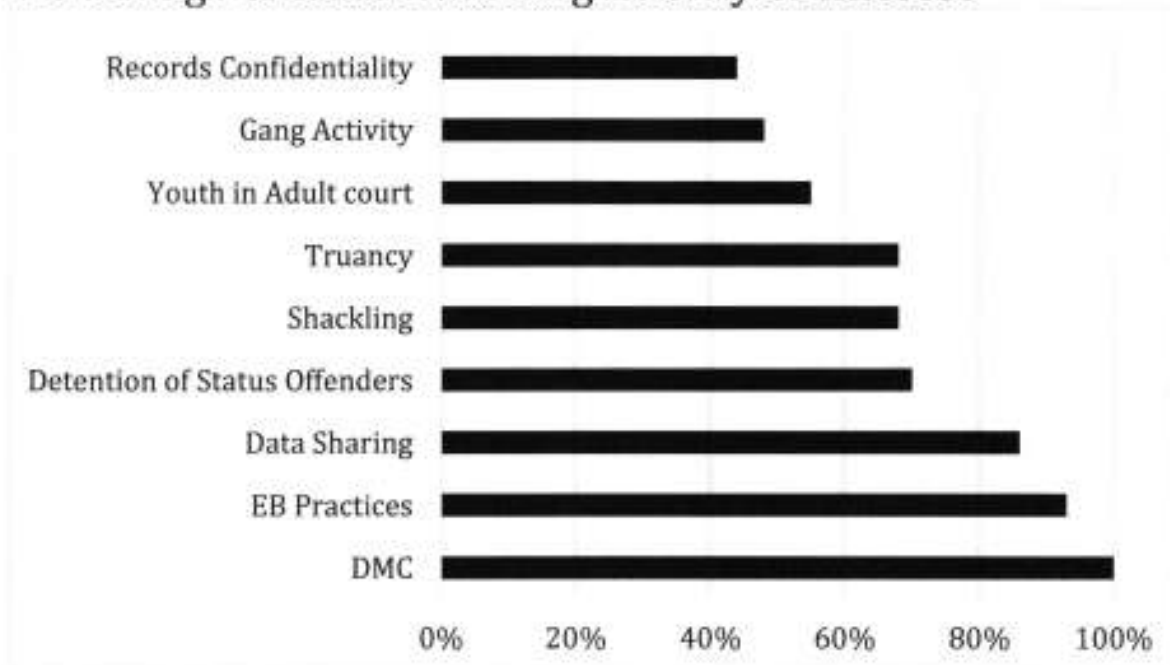
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| | specifically on system analysis; the revision of Illinois DV arrest protocol and the development of law enforcement training on the arrest protocol. The Commission will serve in advisory capacity and Commission staff will serve in a leadership role for this project. |
| ME | Maine JJAG is working on helping Maine become a Restorative Justice State/ To date we have funded a grant to look at where Maine is in Restorative Justice practices and come up with a plan for expanding services. The report is available at MaineJJAG.org Maine is working with a coalition of Juvenile RJ agencies on improving the systems and ways to expand availability throughout the state. We are in the process of developing a RFP to create per the report a Restorative Justice Council |
| MI | Nothing else to add. |
| MO | We are also working on gender specific programming for females and the SAG supports a state level coordinator for gender specific work. |
| NY | New York State's juvenile justice system is highly complex, spanning multiple disciplines and jurisdictions. In 2013, the State established nine Regional Youth Justice Teams, which are multi-disciplinary teams designed to develop effective solutions to promote youth success and ensure public safety. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) provides staff support and technical assistance to the teams, and the teams will have access to the new Youth Justice Institute (YJI) once it is up and running. |
| PA | Recent trends regarding juvenile violent crime arrest rates, juvenile delinquency dispositions, juvenile delinquency placements, juvenile detention center admissions, and juvenile delinquency placement costs all serve to confirm the efficacy of the evidence-based practices that form the foundation of the Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system as well as PA's investment in community delinquency and violence prevention initiatives. The following are trends from 2007 to 2015. - In 2015, the juvenile arrest rate for violent crime, was nearly 43% lower than in 2007. - Delinquency dispositions of new allegations declined by 47%; - Delinquency placements declined by nearly 52%; - Detention admissions declined by 53%; and - From Fiscal Year 2008-2009 through Fiscal Year 2014-2015, juvenile delinquency dispositional placement expenditures have declined by over 91 million dollars. |
| UT | During the 2017 Legislative Session, Utah passed law House Bill 239 Juvenile Justice Amendment. This is a major effort undertaken by an inter-branch of government that include the Judicial, Executive, and Legislature. The Pew Charitable Trust Funds provided technical support by analyzing system-wide data and holding focus group with stakeholders across the state to identify what works and areas of improvement. The Working Group reviewed over 500 data slides with 55 policy recommendations. If adopted, it would: 1) promote public safety and hold juvenile offenders accountable 2) Control cost; and 3) Improve recidivism and other outcomes for youth, families, and communities. If enacted, the policies will yield an estimated \$58 million in averted costs over five years for reinvestment into a continuum of evidence-based options that will enable the courts to effectively hold youth accountable. The Governor signed HB239 and is now law. Part of the law effective date is May 9, 2017 and other provisions will take effect on July 1, 2018. The Utah State Designated Agency (SDA) which manages Title II Formula Grant is assigned with authorities to coordinate and oversight the implementation of the bill. It is anticipated that SDA will designate the oversight tasks to Utah SAG as its members compose of juvenile justice professionals across the juvenile justice field. |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING STATE PROGRESS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

| | |
|----|--|
| VT | 1. Youth Resource Statewide Mapping Project 2. Expansion of Community Justice programs and focus on restorative justice 3. Working on filling the gap created by the elimination of JOBS for Youth Program work readiness, training, and supported employment for transition aged youth with any type of disability... |
| WY | Some responses are dependent and waiting on results of new data collection efforts. |

PERCENTAGE OF STATES INDICTING ACTIVITY OR INTEREST

Percentage of States Indicting Activity or Interest



SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION

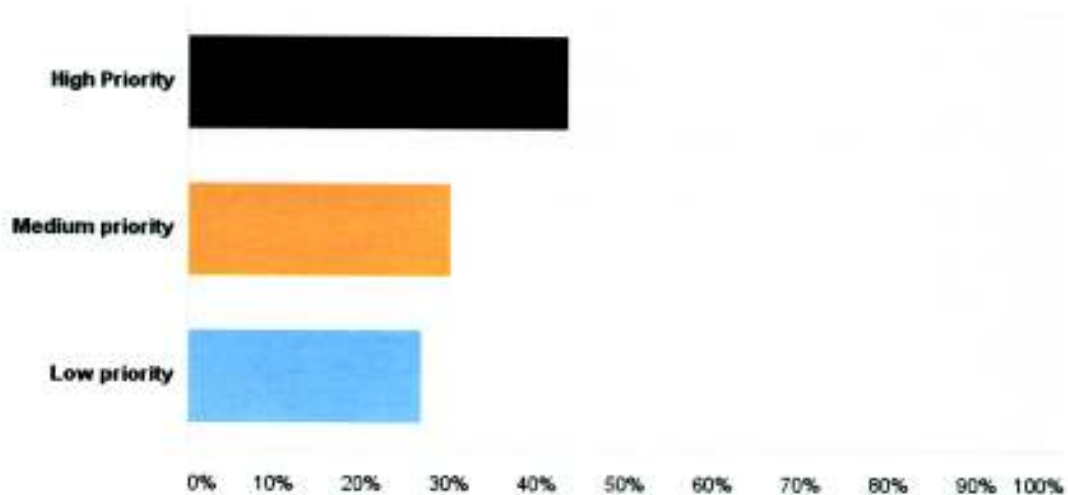
Survey Results Regarding Federal Legislation

Question 11: The Redeem Act

Provides incentives to states for sealing and expunging records for youth who commit non-violent offenses early in life.

Answered: 30

Skipped: 4



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|
| High Priority | 43.33% | 13 |
| Medium priority | 30.00% | 9 |
| Low priority | 26.67% | 8 |
| Total | | 30 |

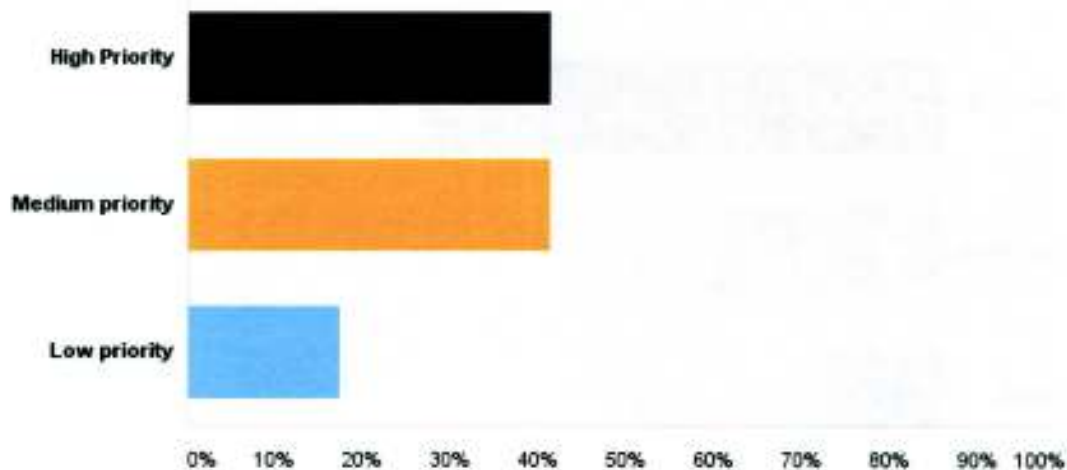
SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Question 12: The Youth Promise Act

Provides communities with grant funds for evidence-based and promising practices aimed at preventing and intervening in gang activity and other negative youthful behaviors.

Answered: 29

Skipped: 5



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|
| High Priority | 41.38% | 12 |
| Medium priority | 41.38% | 12 |
| Low priority | 17.24% | 5 |
| Total | | 29 |

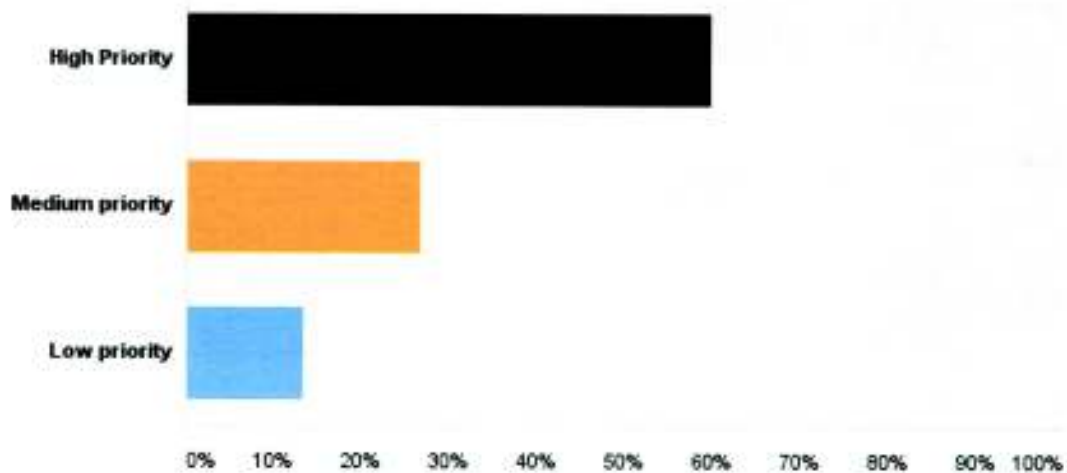
SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Question 13: Connect Act

The Connect Act (Childhood Outcomes Need New Efficient Community Teams) would help states identify dual status youth, children who have come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Answered: 30

Skipped: 4



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|
| High Priority | 60.00% | 18 |
| Medium priority | 26.67% | 8 |
| Low priority | 13.33% | 4 |
| Total | | 30 |

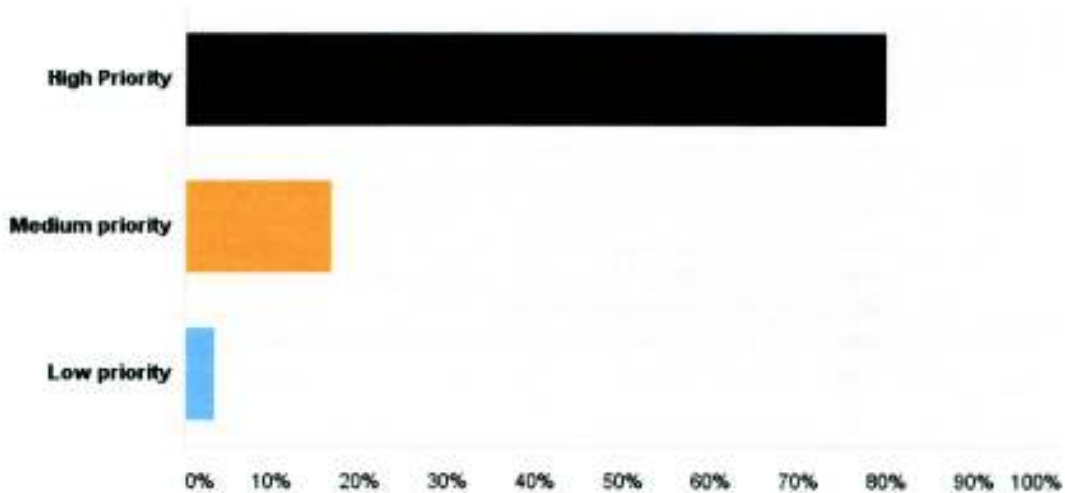
SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Question 14: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization

This bill would reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and allocate "such sums as necessary for the grants in the federal budget. A portion of the funding would also be reallocated to combat bullying.

Answered: 30

Skipped: 4



| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|
| High Priority | 80.00% | 24 |
| Medium priority | 16.67% | 5 |
| Low priority | 3.33% | 1 |
| Total | | 30 |

SURVEY RESULTS REGARDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Question 15: Other – Please identify

| State/ Jurisdiction | Response |
|------------------------|--|
| CA | We will have further discussion at the next SACJJD on May 17, 2017 and individual members may wish to provide input directly. |
| FL | The Florida State Advisory Group recommends that FACJJ please allocate federal funding toward resources or grants to human trafficking, youth violence, cyber bullying, suicide prevention, substance abuse and mental health services. |
| MI | Nothing further. |
| NV | Our state would support any additional money for youth in any capacity. The biggest problems in this state are substance abuse and mental health issues. We have not yet done the research on gang activity and bullying to assess the level of the problem in this state. |
| PA | Regarding #12 above, the Youth Promise Act: We would strongly recommend that any funding from this Act go directly to the State Administering Agencies/SAGs so that funding could be coordinated with existing initiatives and training/technical assistance capacity that is already in place. This would help maximize the impact of these dollars and increase the likelihood of producing positive outcomes. |
| WI | We support discretionary funding to meet community needs with limited earmarking of funds. |

APPENDIX

6. Reduce Detention of Status Offenders

- ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
- ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
- ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
- ☐ No immediate plans

7. Confidentiality of Juvenile Records

- ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
- ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
- ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
- ☐ No immediate plans

8. Reduction of Gang Activity

- ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
- ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
- ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
- ☐ No immediate plans

9. Projects related to Juvenile Justice Data Sharing

- ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
- ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
- ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
- ☐ No immediate plans

10. Other comments

APPENDIX

Appendix

SURVEY QUESTIONS

State Progress in Juvenile Justice

For each of the following subject areas, please let us know what is going on in your state:

1. Reducing adjudication of youth in adult court through expansion of Family/Juvenile Court jurisdiction
 - ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
 - ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
 - ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
 - ☐ No immediate plans
2. Implementation of Evidence Based Practices (including assessment for risk and/or mental health issues)
 - ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
 - ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
 - ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
 - ☐ No immediate plans
3. Disproportionate Minority Contact
 - ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
 - ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
 - ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
 - ☐ No immediate plans
4. Truancy
 - ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
 - ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
 - ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
 - ☐ No immediate plans
5. Shackling Policies
 - ☐ We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)
 - ☐ Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)
 - ☐ We have plans to tackle this issue in the future
 - ☐ No immediate plans

APPENDIX

FACJJ's Subcommittee on Legislation and Policy spent the past year following federal legislative efforts to reauthorize the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) (S.1169). We sent letters of support to the relevant committees in the House and Senate. In addition, we submitted comments on the regulations proposed by the OJJDP this past August. Looking forward to the upcoming year, we are hopeful that reauthorization legislation will pass Congress in December; but, if not, we will continue to follow and support it when the new Congress convenes in January. In addition, listed below are other bills related to Juvenile Justice that were introduced this past session. We anticipate will be reintroduced in January. Please have your SAG rate each of these Bills appropriately. FACJJ is interested to know which of these bills you feel are worthy of our future support.

11. The Redeem Act (S.675; H.R. 1672)

Provides incentives to states for sealing and expunging records for youth who commit non-violent offenses early in life.

- ☐ High Priority
- ☐ Medium Priority
- ☐ Low Priority

12. The Youth Promise Act (S.1770; H.R. 2197)

Provides communities with grant funds for evidence-based and promising practices aimed at preventing and intervening in gang activity and other negative youthful behaviors.

- ☐ High Priority
- ☐ Medium Priority
- ☐ Low Priority

13. Connect Act (S. 3193)

The Connect Act (Childhood Outcomes Need New Efficient Community Teams) would help states identify dual status youth, children who have come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

- ☐ High Priority
- ☐ Medium Priority
- ☐ Low Priority

14. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization (H.R. 68)

This bill would reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and allocate "such sums as necessary for the grants in the federal budget. A portion of the funding would also be reallocated to combat bullying.

- ☐ High Priority
- ☐ Medium Priority
- ☐ Low Priority

15. Other – Please identify