



## Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice And Prevention

This meeting will be held through electronic communication means via Zoom.

### AGENDA

#### DAY 1, 1:00pm–3:00pm September 28<sup>th</sup>

[Zoom](#) Meeting ID 865 3247 5541

- Call to Order and Welcome
- Introductions
- Approval of Minutes (4/15/20)
- DCJS Updates
- Member Updates
- Planning Overview
- Juvenile Interviews: Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Center

#### DAY 2, 1:00pm–3:00pm September 29<sup>th</sup>

[Zoom](#) Meeting ID 891 3036 7879

- Agency Presentations
  - The Center for School and Campus Safety, SRO Overview
  - Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, Youth Profile
  - Legal Aid Justice Center

#### DAY 3, 10:00am–12:00pm October 1<sup>st</sup>

[Zoom](#) Meeting ID 8256713 1358

- Three Year Plan Review and Projections
- Priority Setting
- 2021 Meeting Schedule:
  - Tuesday: January 26, 2021 10:00–12:00pm
  - Tuesday: April 13, 2021 10:00–12:00pm
  - Tuesday: September 14, 2021 10:00–12:00pm
- Public Comment
- Adjournment

# Juvenile Justice Advocacy

ACJJ Meeting – September 29, 2020

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RACHAEL DEANE, ESQ.

LEGAL DIRECTOR, YOUTH JUSTICE PROGRAM

LEGAL AID JUSTICE CENTER

 LEGAL AID  
JUSTICE CENTER

# Legal Aid Justice Center

*More Justice, Less Poverty*

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Civil Rights and Racial Justice

Economic Justice

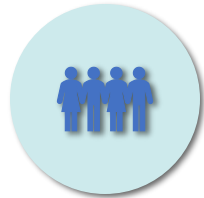
Immigrant Advocacy

Youth Justice

# Youth Justice Program

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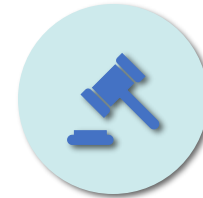
*Building communities where all children thrive*



Community  
Organizing



Policy



Individual Legal  
Representation



Impact Litigation



Communications



Research

# YJP advocacy through the years

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Disorderly conduct

JJ reinvestment

Sentence review hearings

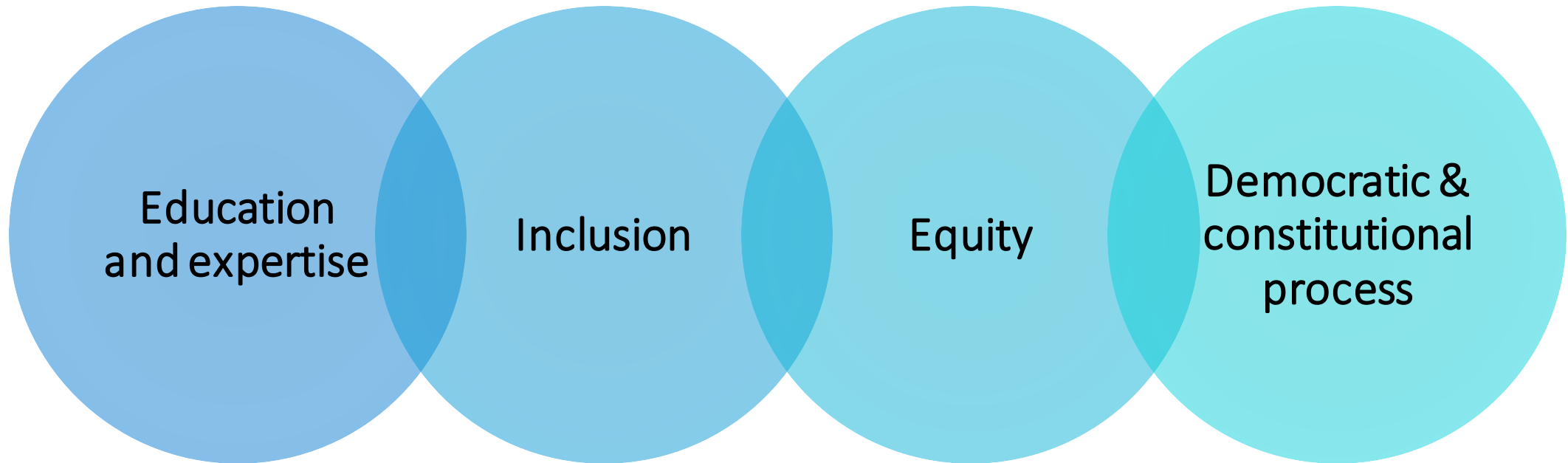
School discipline

School policing

Transfer

# Why does advocacy matter?

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# Why does advocacy matter?

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"Oppressed people, whatever their level of formal education, have the ability to understand and interpret the work around them, to see the world for what it is, and move to transform it."

*Ella Baker*

## Racial and Ethnic Disparities

In FY19:

- 47.7% of juvenile intake cases involved white youth; 40.7% involved Black youth.
- 47.0% of new probation cases involved white youth; 43.4% involved Black youth.
- 55.2% of juveniles detained were Black; 36.6% were white.
- 69.0% of direct care admissions were Black youth; 24.8% were white.

(DJJ Data Resource Guide, 2019)



## Racial and Ethnic Disparities

In FY19:

- 72.2% of determinate or blended commitments were for Black youth.
- 24.% of determinate or blended commitments were for white youth.

(DJJ Data Resource Guide, 2019)

## Alternatives to School Policing

- Local need: examining role of school police in localities
- Collaboration with local youth
- Counselors and mental health workers
- Robust and sustainable restorative justice programs – local pilots and state incentives

# Completing the transformation

1

Ensuring a range of therapeutic, evidence-based options available in every jurisdiction

2

Ensuring these options are available at key decision points for all youth -- eliminating RED in placements

3

Ensuring any secure care is small and community-based

## Fines and fees in the juvenile system

- Payments pursuant to Va. Code sec. 16.1-290(D)  
- child support for juveniles committed to DJJ
- Discretionary fines up to \$500 on juveniles for  
delinquency findings – Va. Code sec. 16.1-278.8
- Payments for court-ordered medical  
examinations, medical care
- Expungement for juvenile offenses

## Health and safety during COVID-19

- Future pandemic and health/safety planning
- Robust education about available release mechanisms
- Moratorium on fines/fees

# Questions

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Rachael Deane

Legal Director, Youth Justice Program

Legal Aid Justice Center

[rachael@justice4all.org](mailto:rachael@justice4all.org)

804.521.7304

# DJJ Youth Profiles

Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention  
Linda McWilliams, Deputy Director  
Community Programs  
September 2020



**Virginia Department of  
Juvenile Justice**



# Mission & Vision

## Mission Statement

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice protects the public by preparing court-involved youth to be successful citizens.

## Vision Statement

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice is committed to excellence in public safety by providing effective interventions that improve the lives of youth, strengthening both families and communities within the Commonwealth.

## Guiding Principles

Safety, Connection, Fairness, Purpose



# DJJ Operations and Oversight Responsibilities



## **The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) operates:**

- 32 court service units (CSUs)
- 1 juvenile correctional center (JCC) – Bon Air
- 1 school – Yvonne B. Miller

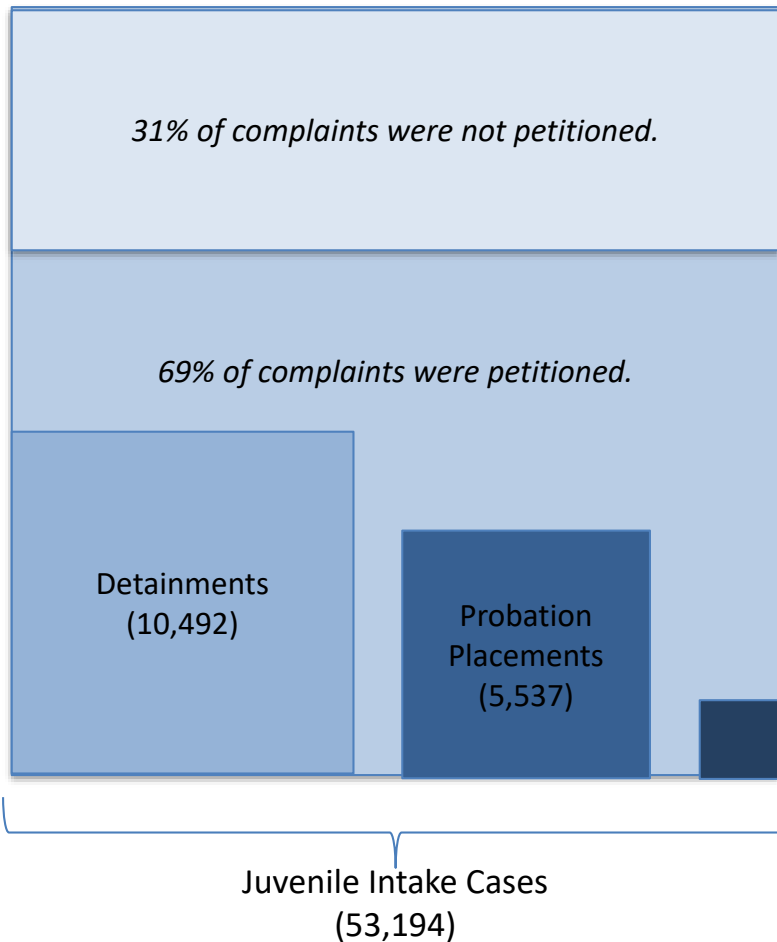
## **DJJ oversees/certifies/approves:**

- 34 CSUs, including 2 locally-operated CSUs
- 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs)
- Bon Air JCC
- 10 Community Placement Program (CPP) sites and 9 detention reentry programs
- 16 group homes, shelters, and independent living programs
- 77 Virginia Community Crime Control Act plans across 133 localities

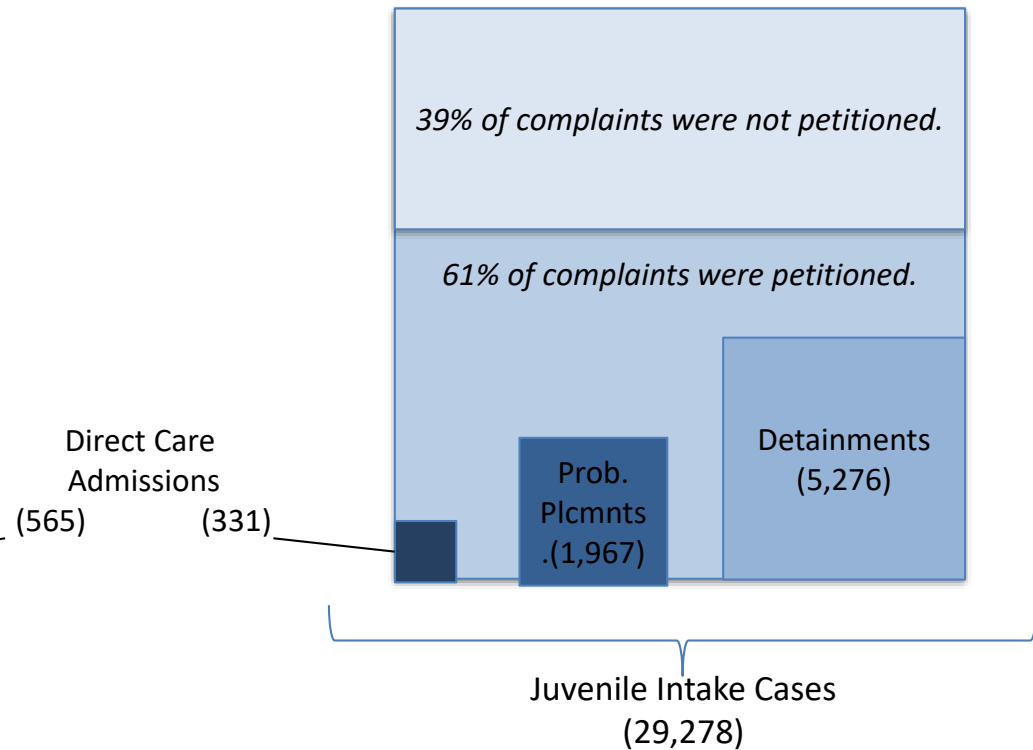
# FY 2020 System Data Counts: All Time Lows



## FY 2011



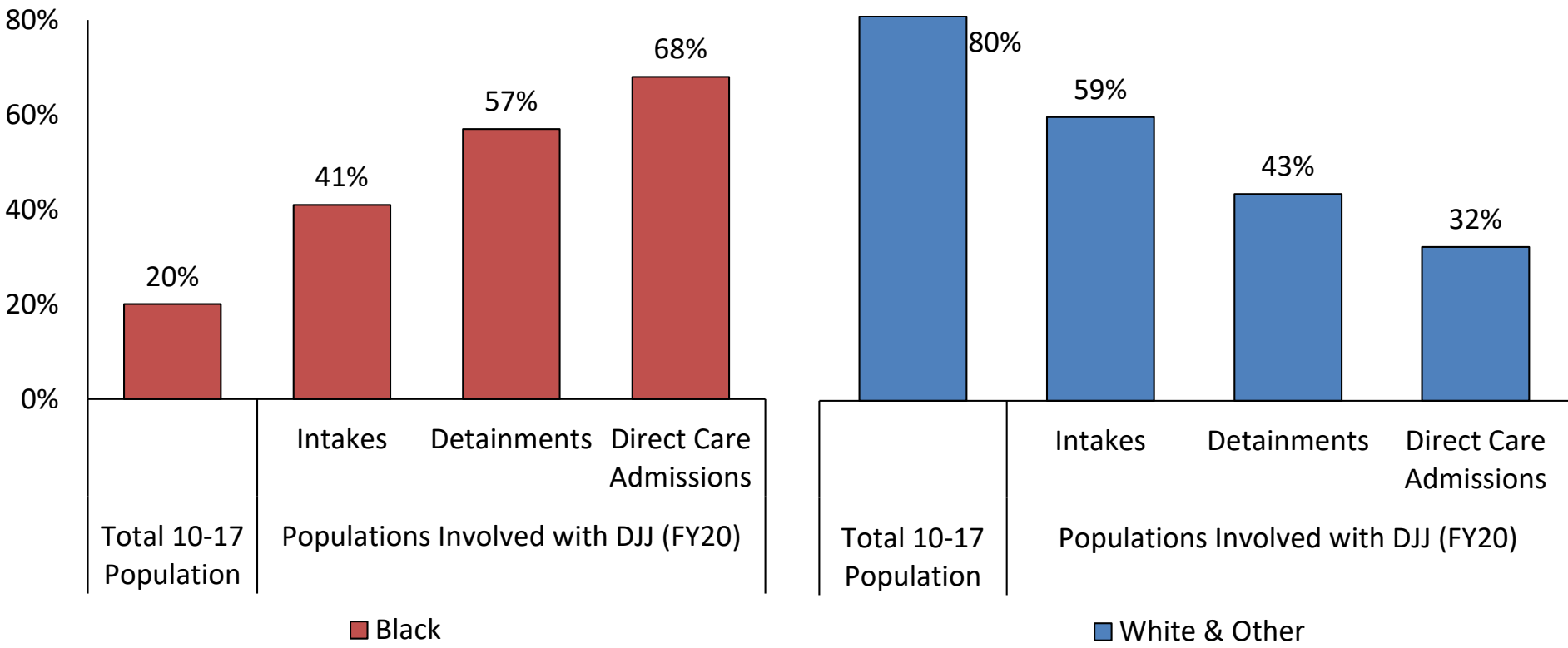
## FY 2020



\* Complaints not petitioned may include court summons, diversion, resolved, unfounded, or other intake decisions. Petitioned complaints include those initially petitioned and those unsuccessfully diverted with a petition later filed.



# Racial and Ethnic Disparities

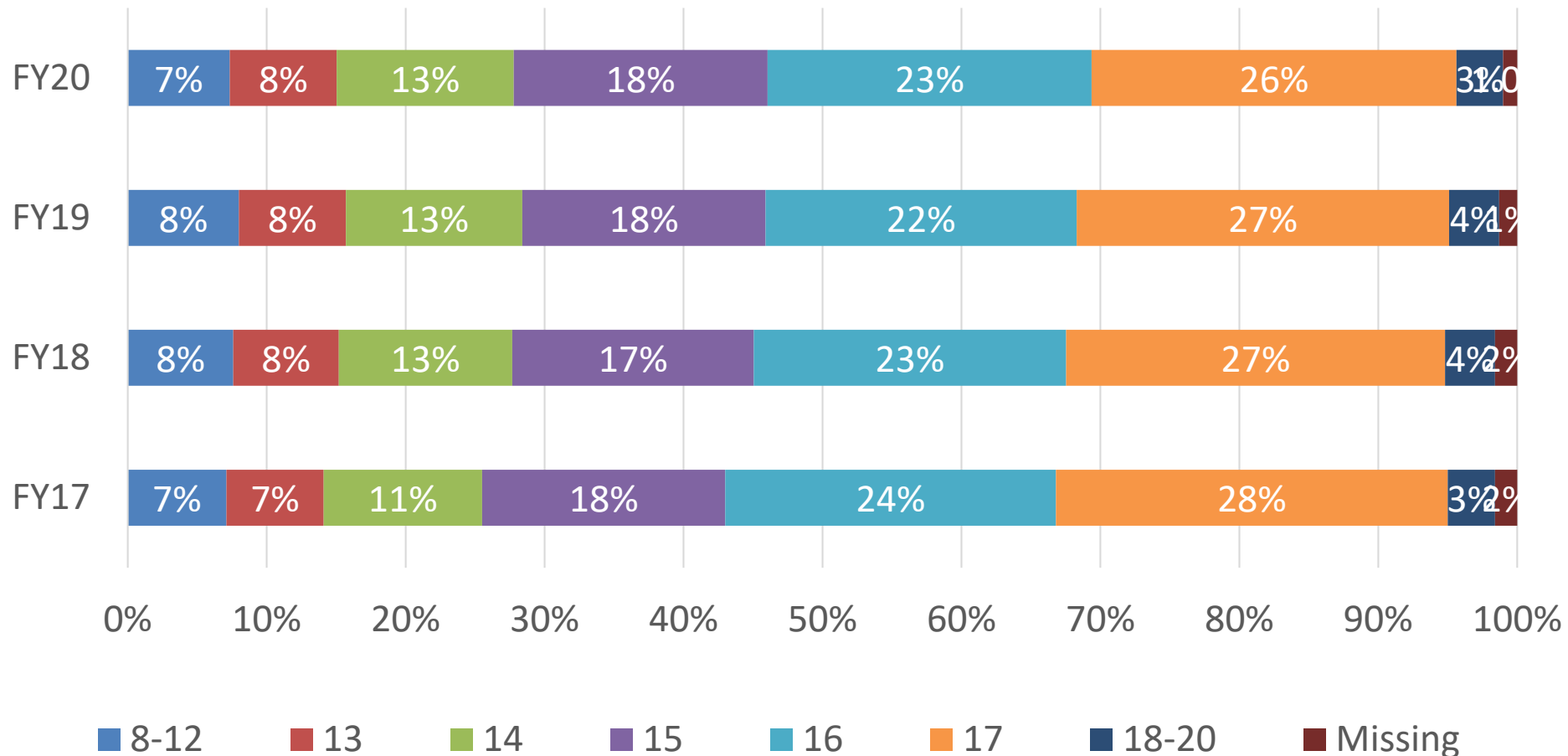


- In FY 2020, black youth were overrepresented at every stage of the juvenile justice system.

# Intake and Diversion

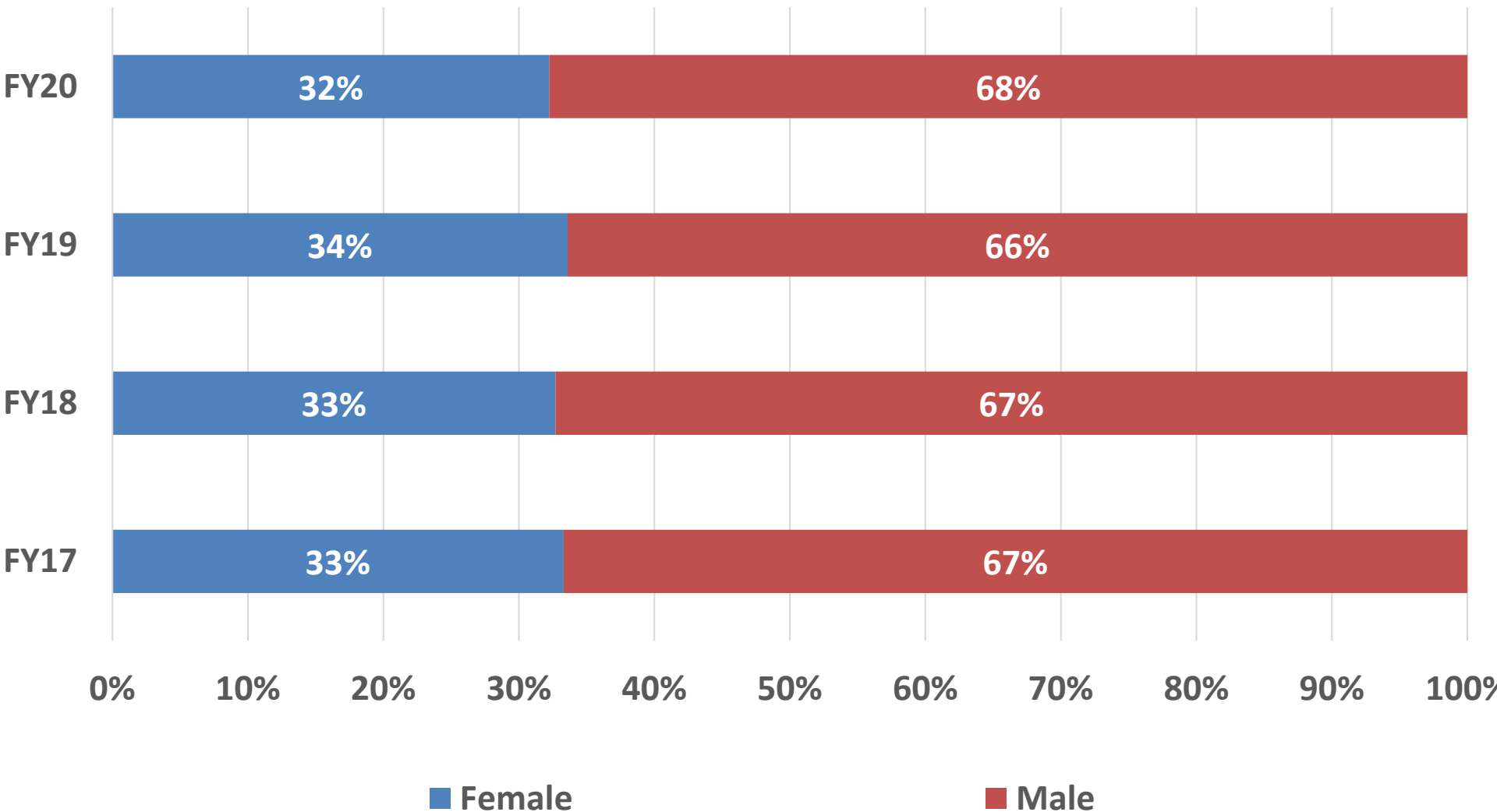


# Intake Case Trends By Age FY 2017 – FY 2020

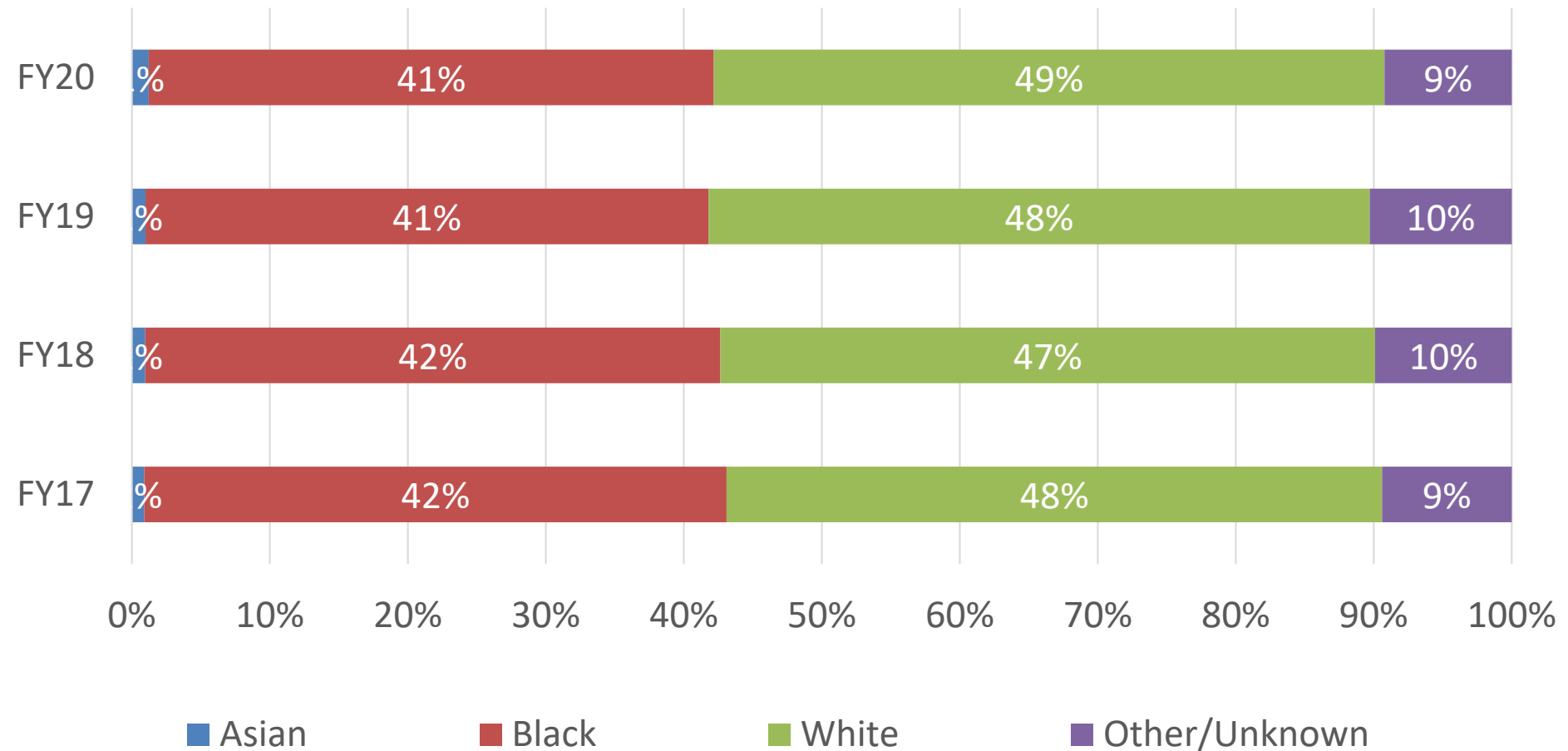


- Approximately 1/2 of intakes are for juveniles age 16 or 17

# Intake Case Trends By Sex FY 2017 – FY 2020



# Intake Case Trends By Race FY 2017 – FY 2020



- Intake percentages have remain static during the past four years.

# Complaints & Offense Severities, FY20



- 17% felonies
- 38% class 1 misdemeanors
- 12% probation, parole, or court order violations
- 18% status offenses
- 15% other

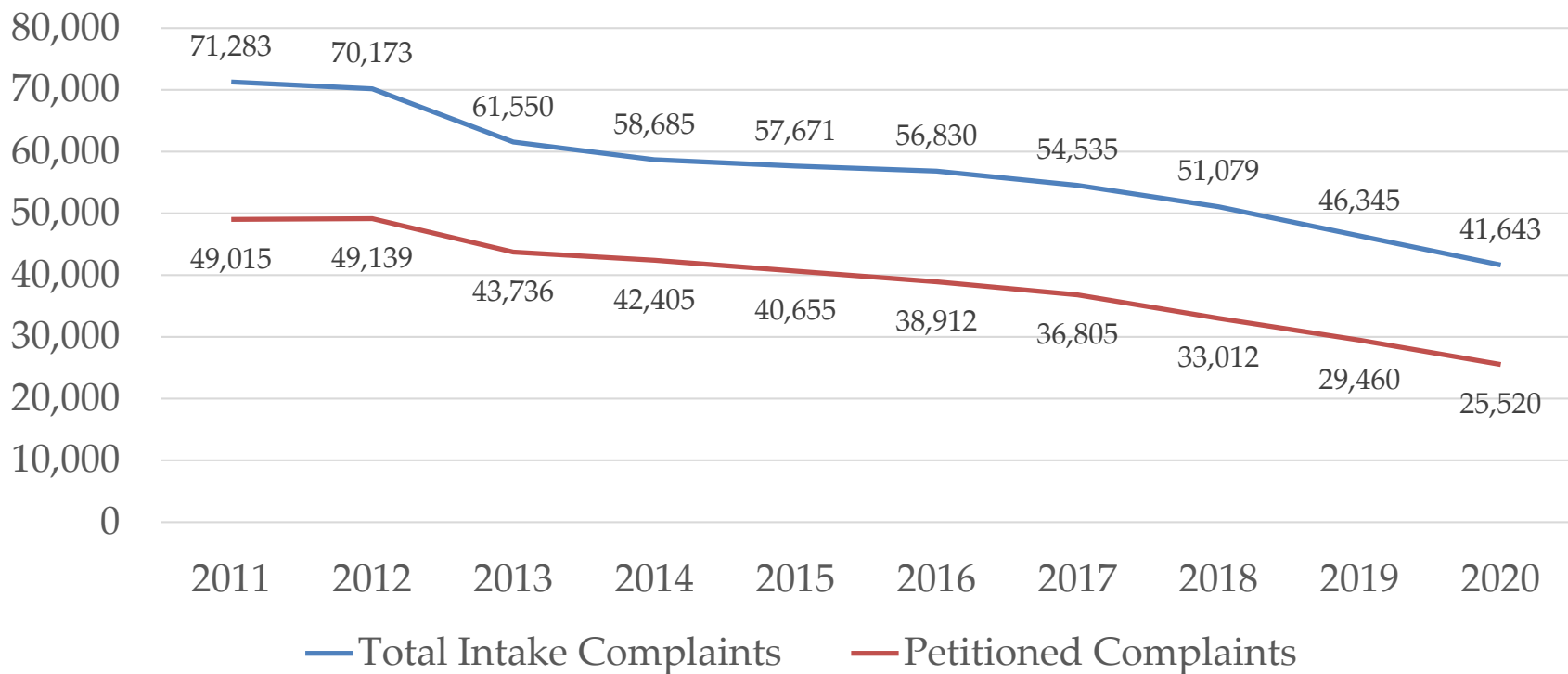


# Most Common Offenses, FY20



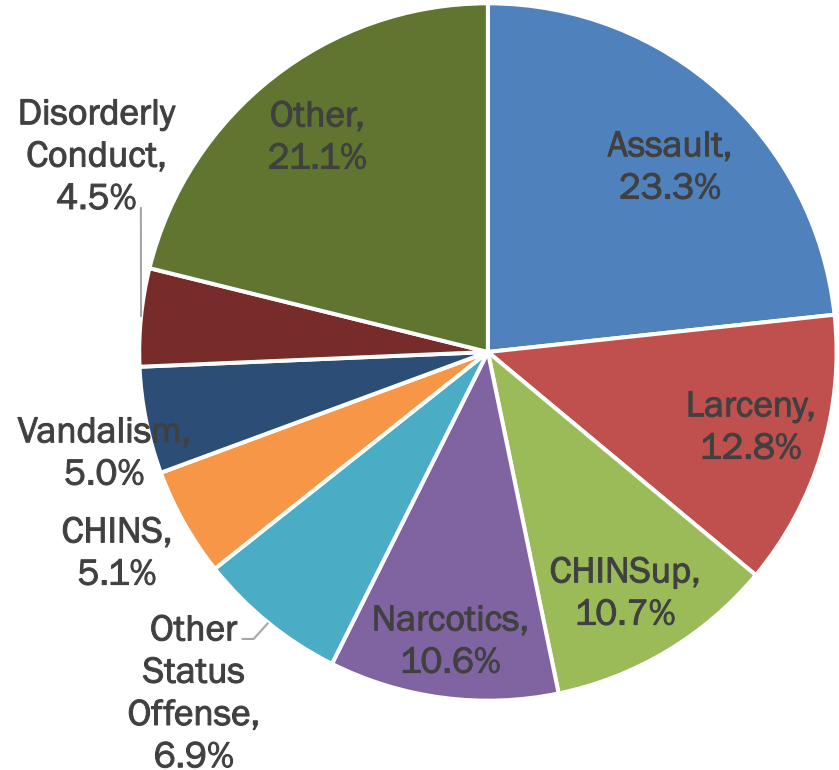
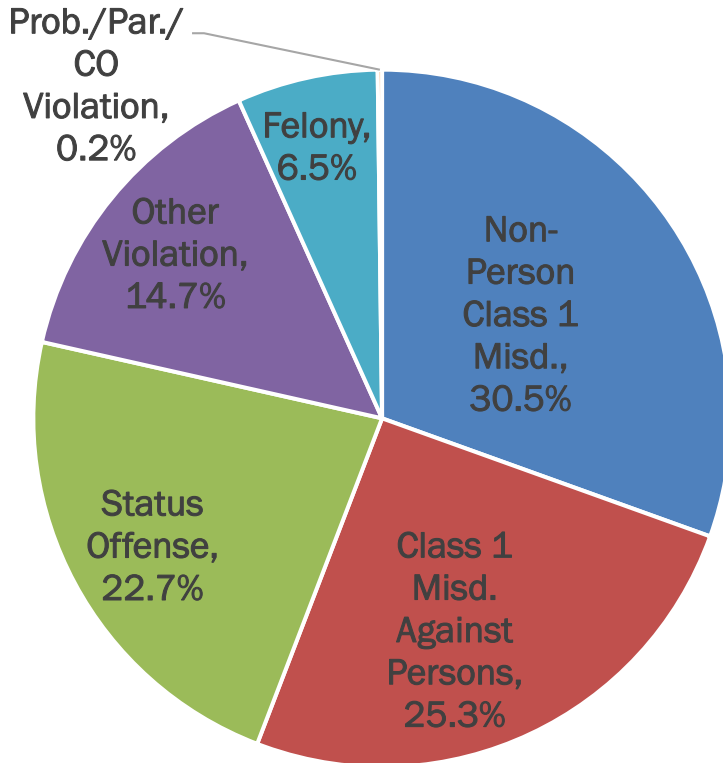
- Assault (16%) & Larceny (12%) were the most common offenses
  - Larceny was the most common among felony complaints (26%)
  - Assault was the most common among misdemeanor complaints (26%)

# Intake Decisions, FY 2011 – FY 2020



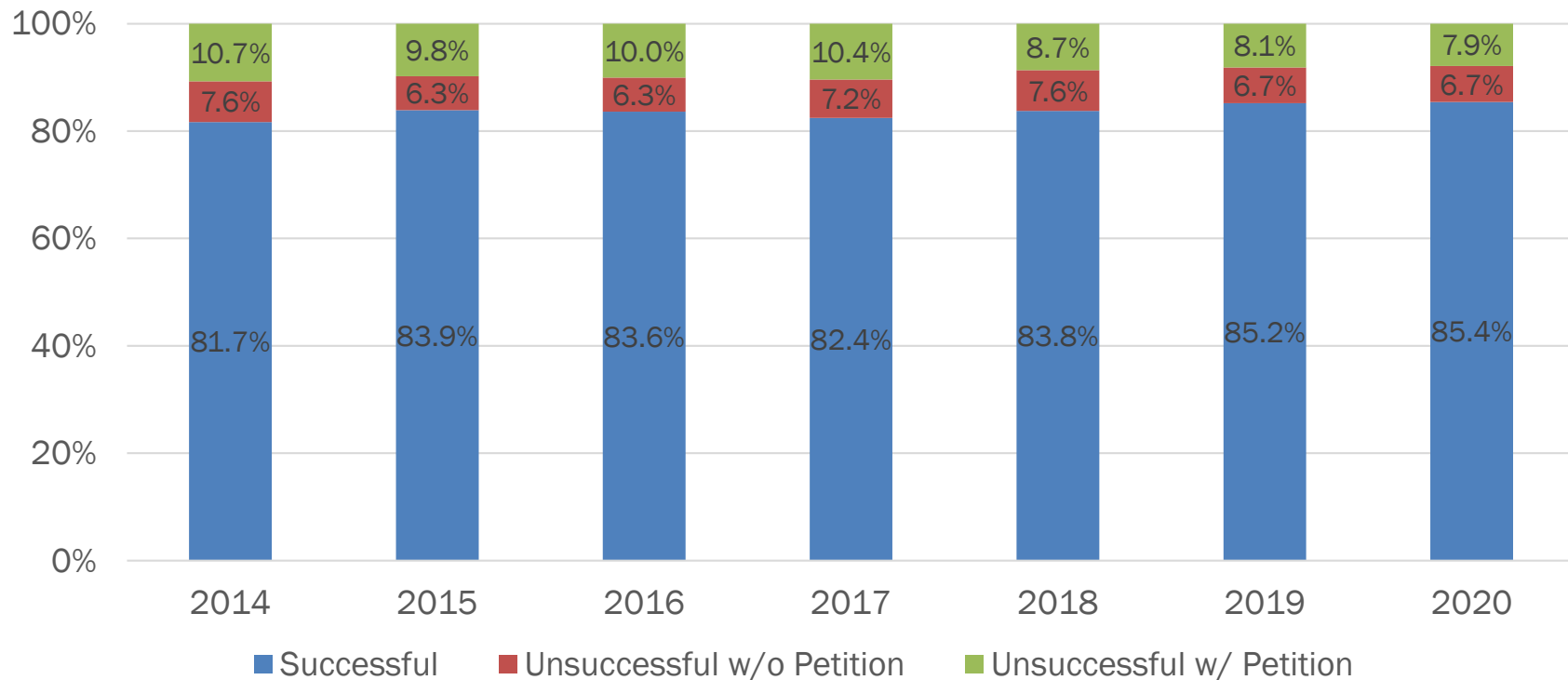
- Between FY 2011 and FY 2020, the number of intake complaints decreased by 42% and the number of petitioned complaints decreased by 48%.
- The proportion of petitioned complaints decreased from 69% in FY 2011 to 61% in FY 2020.
- Compared to the national average (57% in CY 2017), Virginia petitions are slightly higher (Hockenberry & Puzanchera, 2019).

# Diverted and Resolved Complaints by Offense, FY 2020



- In FY 2020, 55.8% of diverted or resolved complaints were for Class 1 misdemeanors. 22.7% were for status offenses.
- 36.1% of diverted or resolved complaints were for assault or larceny.

# Diverted Complaints by Completion, FY 2014 – FY 2020

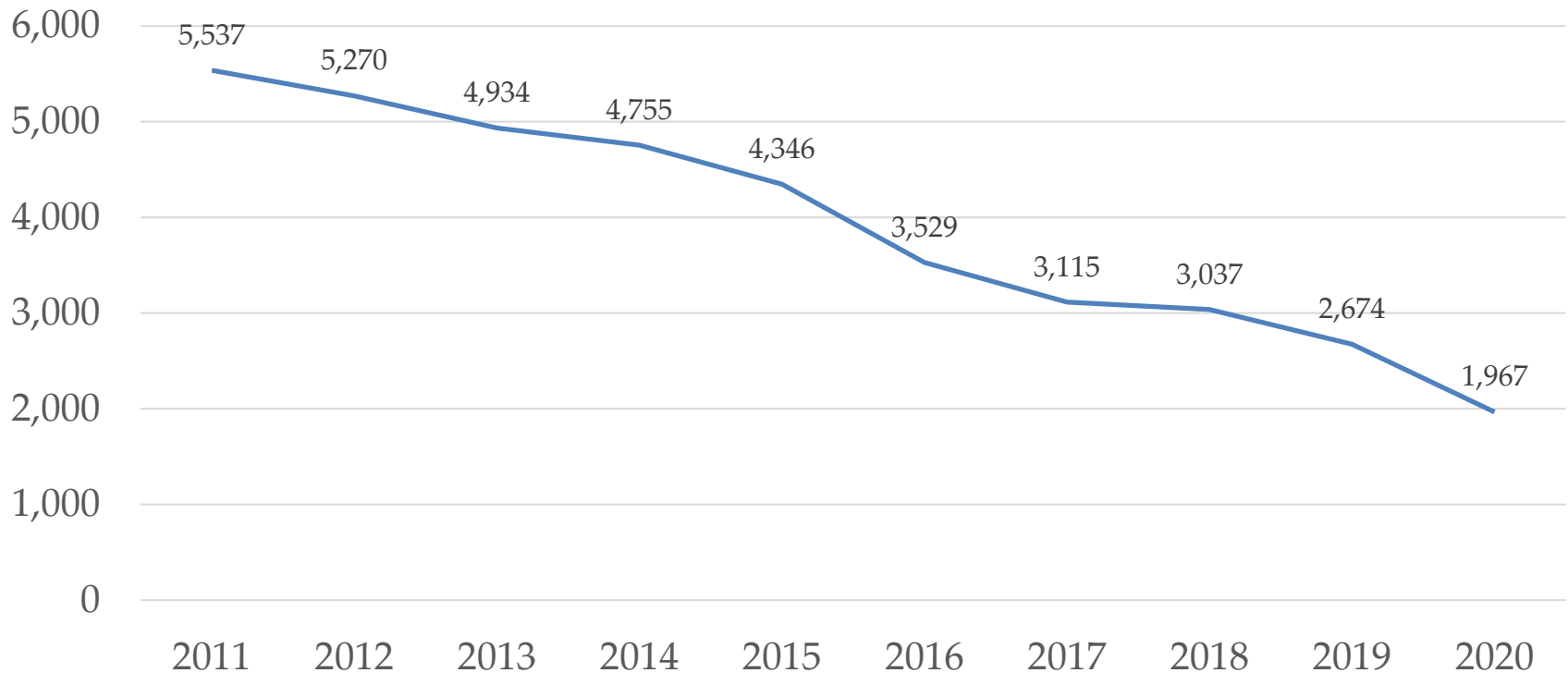


- In FY 2020, 85.4% of intake complaints with a diversion plan were completed successfully.

# Probation

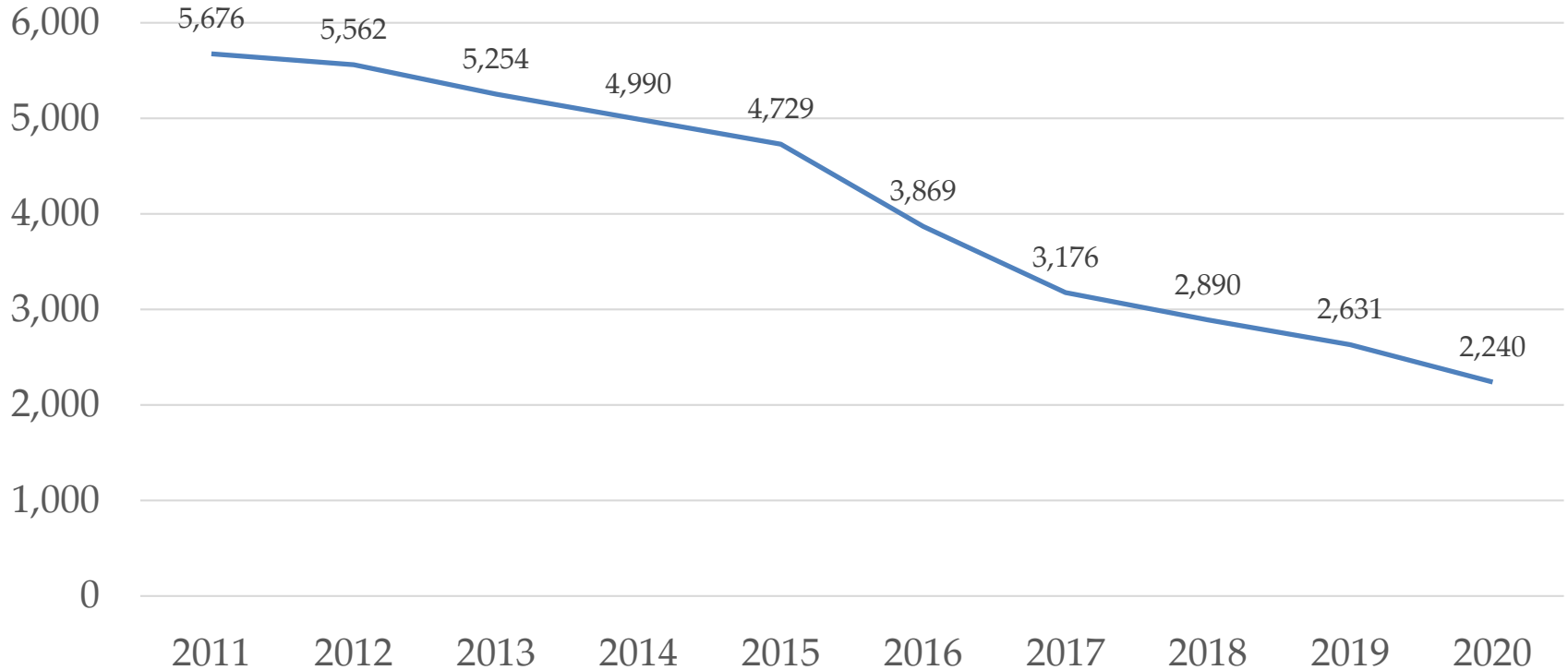


# New Probation Cases, FY 2011 – FY 2020



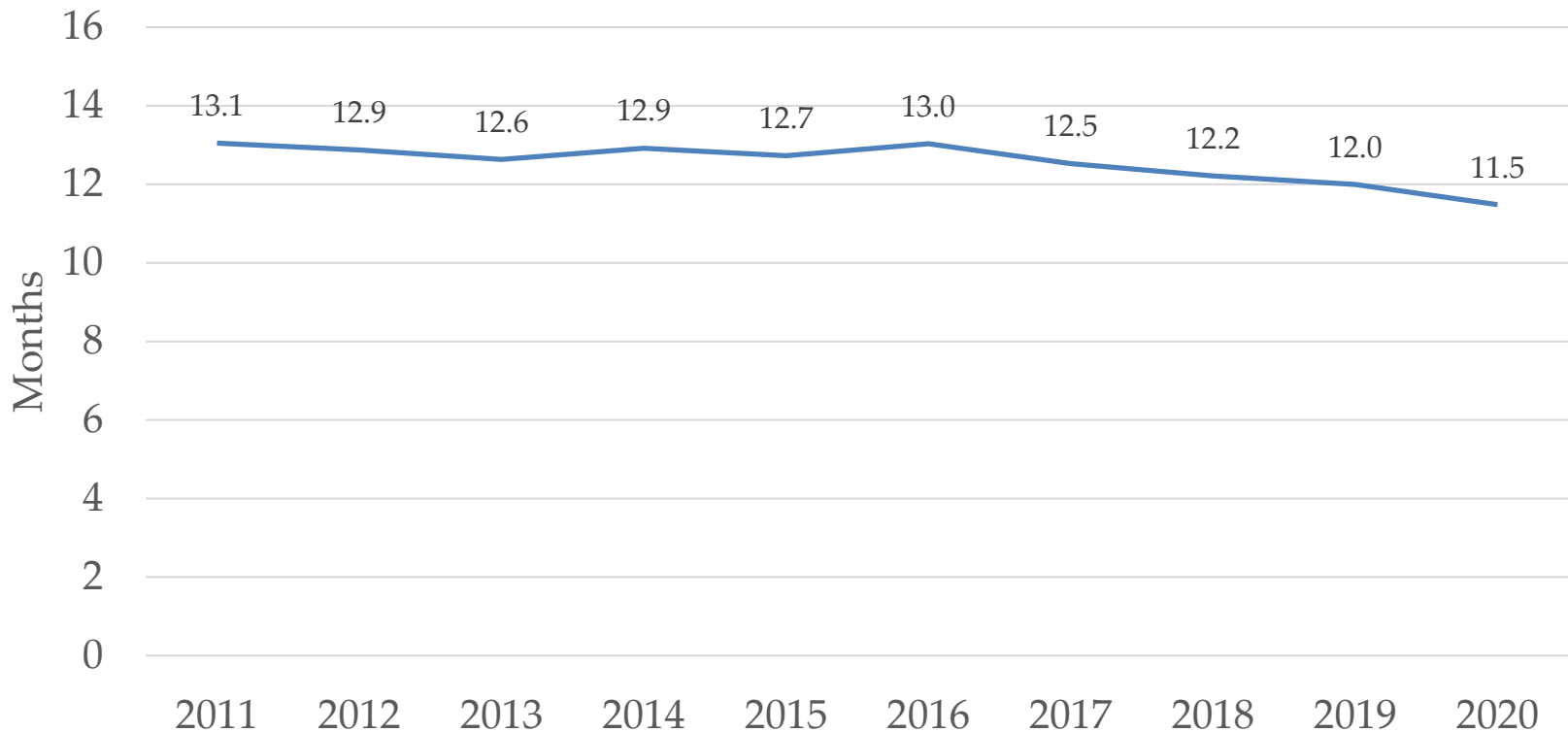
- There were 1,967 new probation cases in FY 2020, a decrease of 65% from FY 2011.

# Probation ADP, FY 2011 – FY 2020



- The probation ADP was 2,240 juveniles in FY 2020, a decrease of 61% since FY 2011.

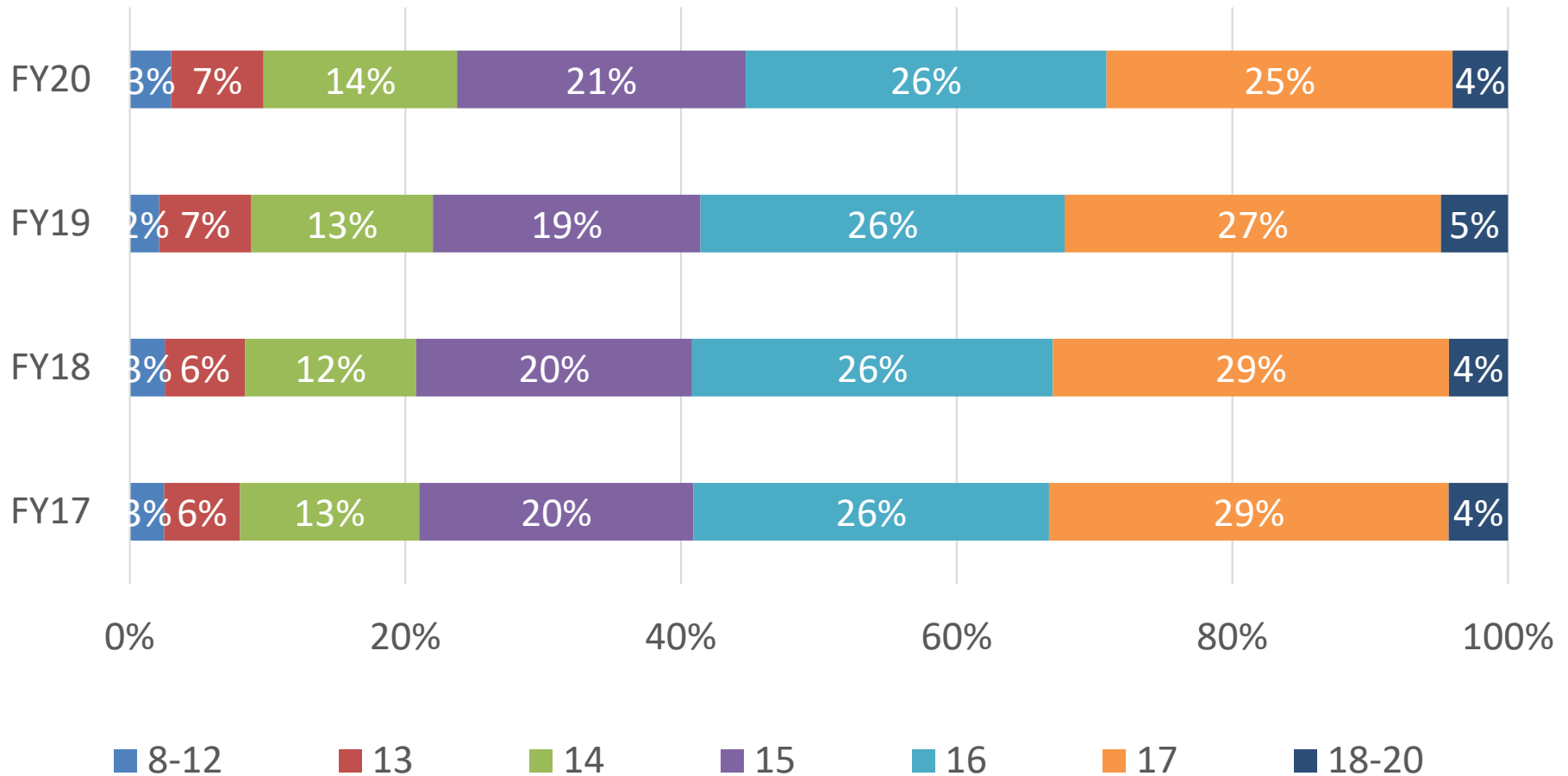
# Average LOS for Probation Releases, FY 2014 – FY 2020



- The average LOS for probation releases was approximately 13 months between FY 2011 and FY 2016, then decreased to 11.5 months in FY 2020.

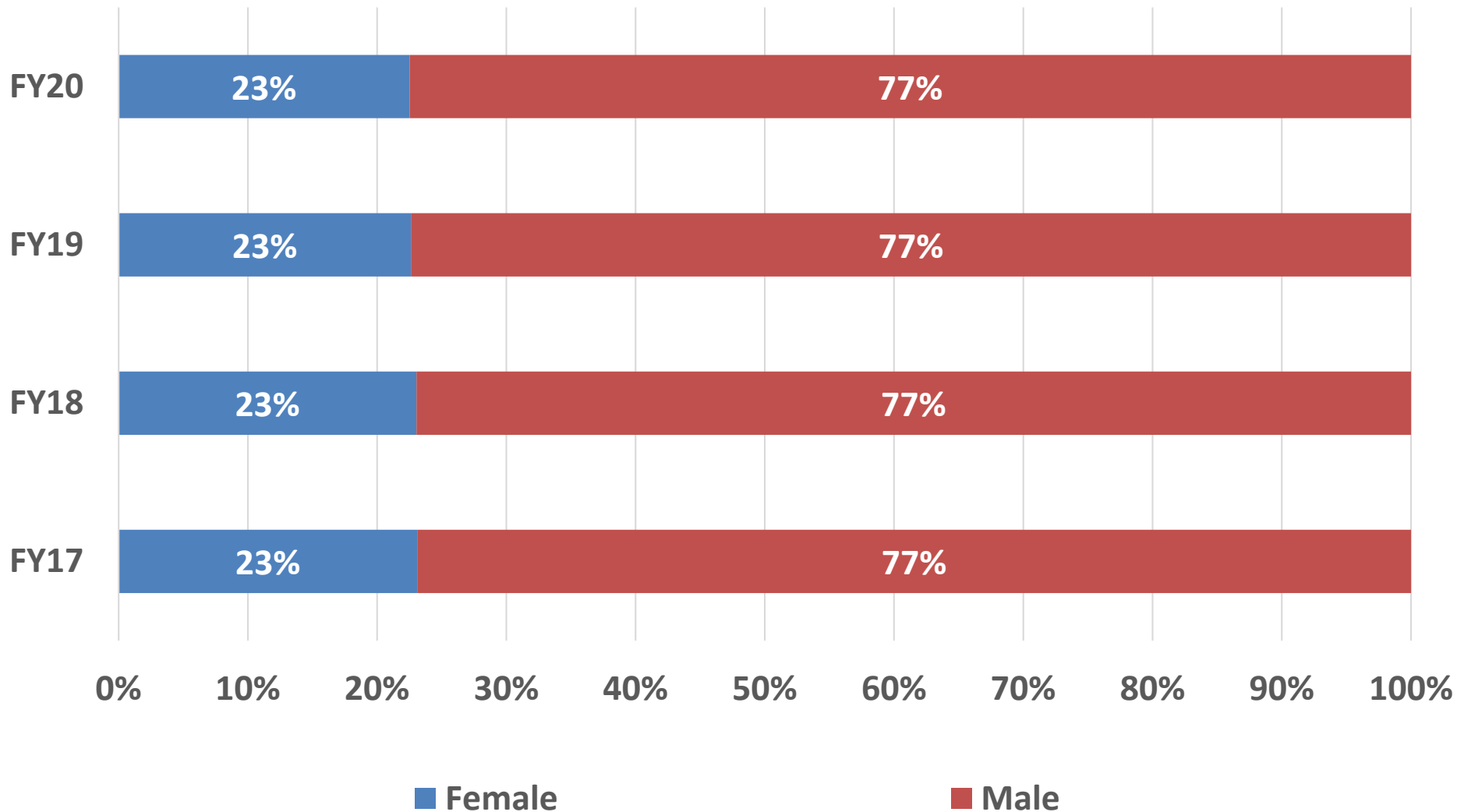


# New Probation Case Trends By Age FY 2017 – FY 2020

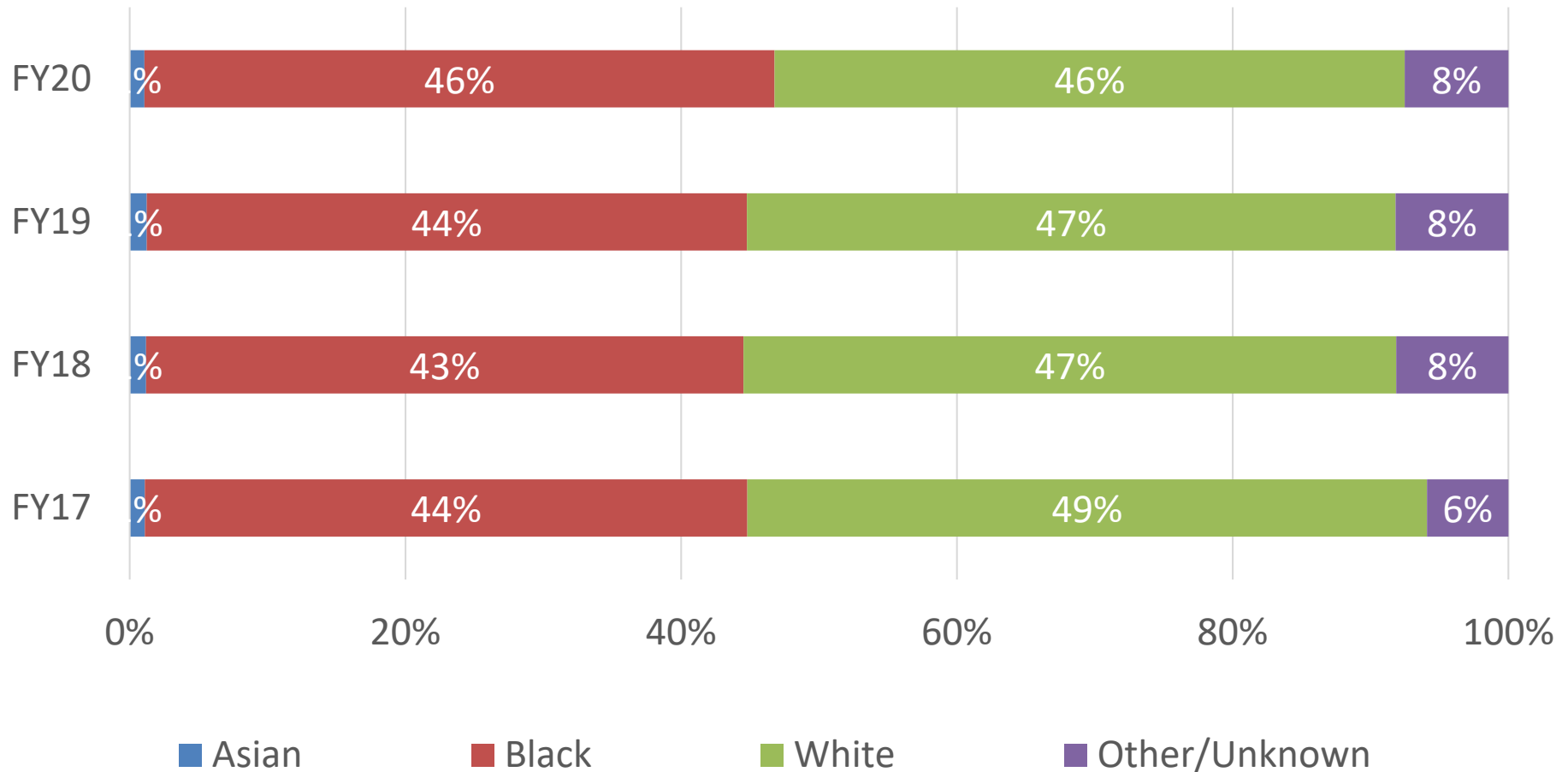


- Approximately half of new probation cases were age 16 or 17

# New Probation Case Trends By Sex FY 2017 – FY 2020



# New Probation Case Trends By Race FY 2017 – FY 2020



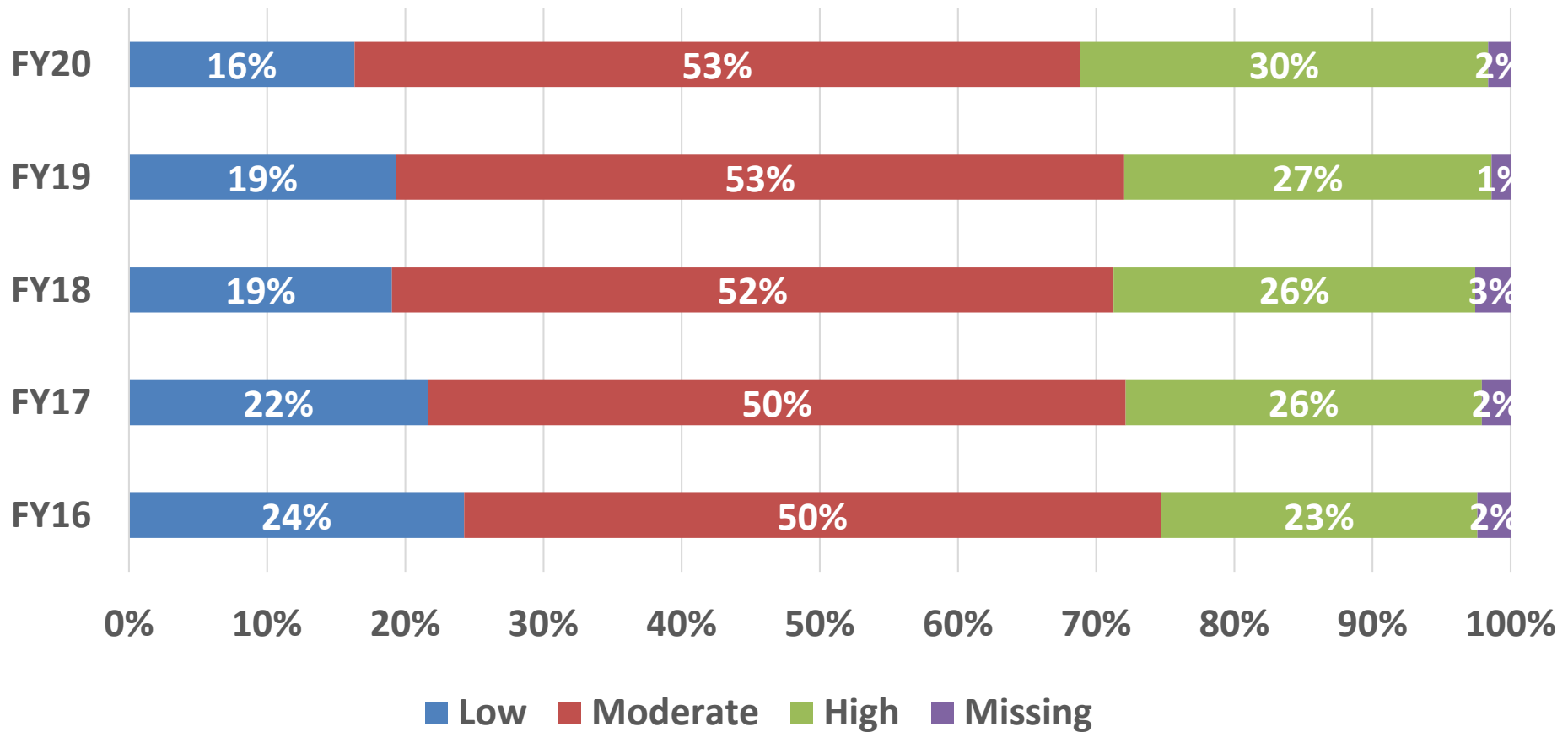
- White and Black youth were equally represented in new probation cases (46%).

# New Probation Cases & Offenses FY20



- 81% delinquent offenses
  - Larceny (18%) and Assault (17%) were the most common offenses
- 9% violations
- 4% traffic offenses
- 7% status or other offenses

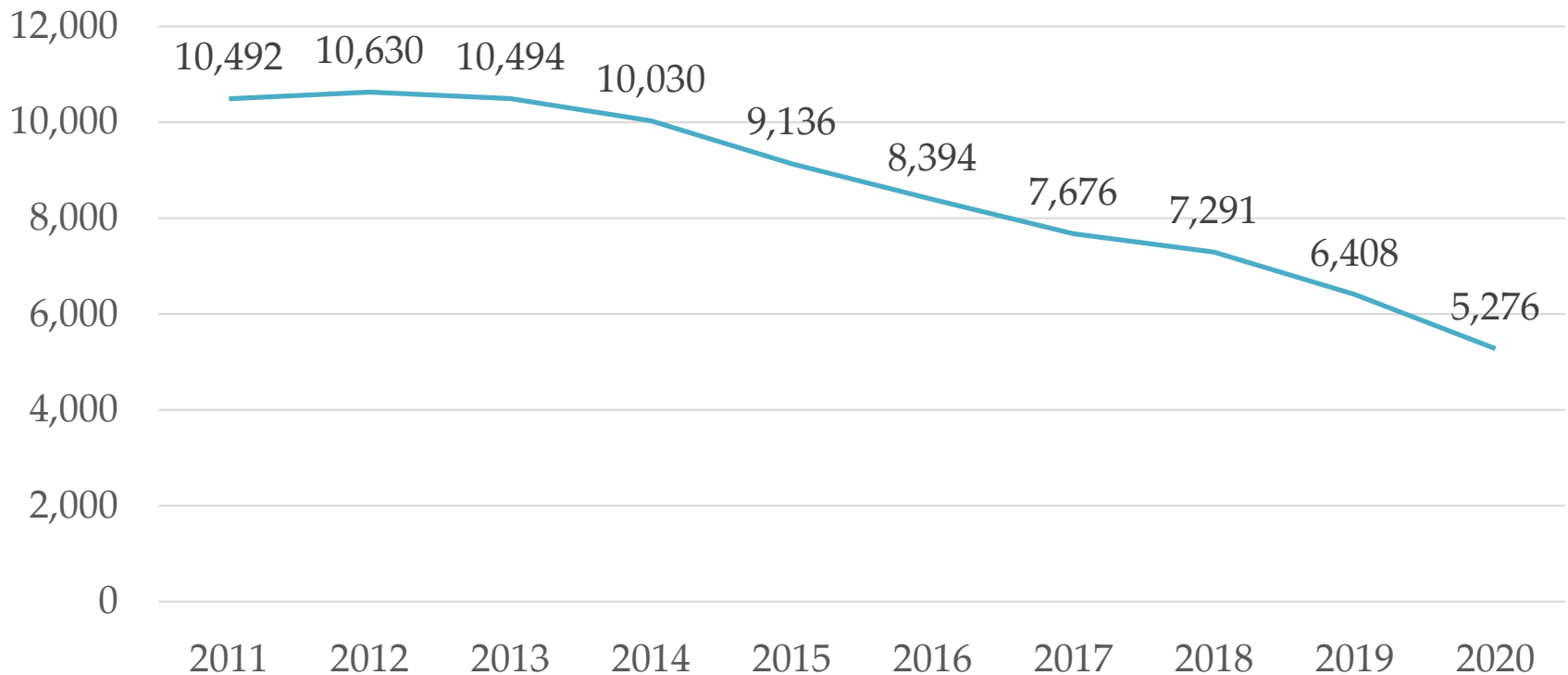
# New Probation Case Trends By YASI Risk Level FY 2016 – FY 2020



# Detention

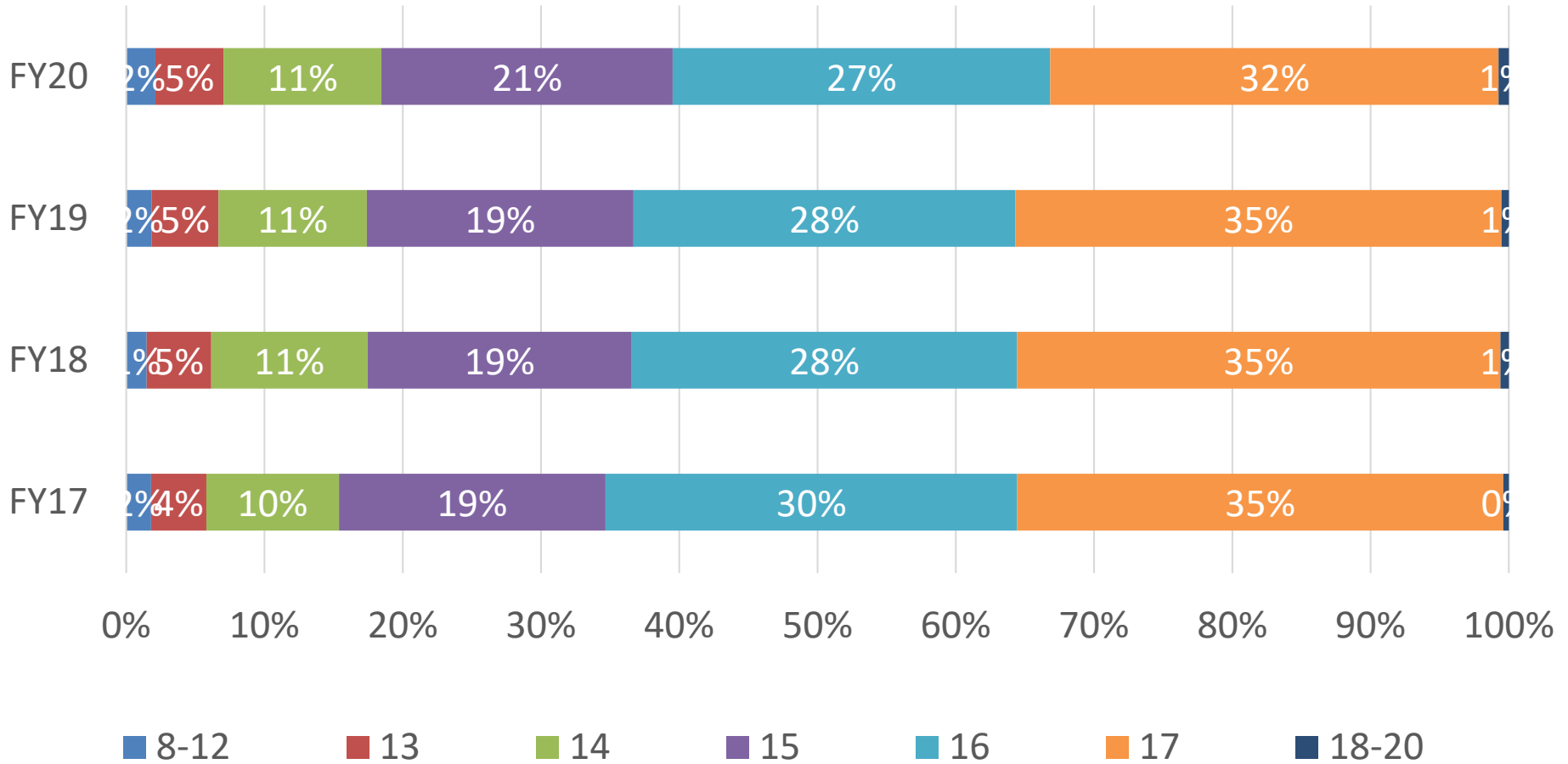


# Detainments, FY 2011 – FY 2020



- There were 5,276 detainments in FY 2020, a decrease of 50% from FY 2011.

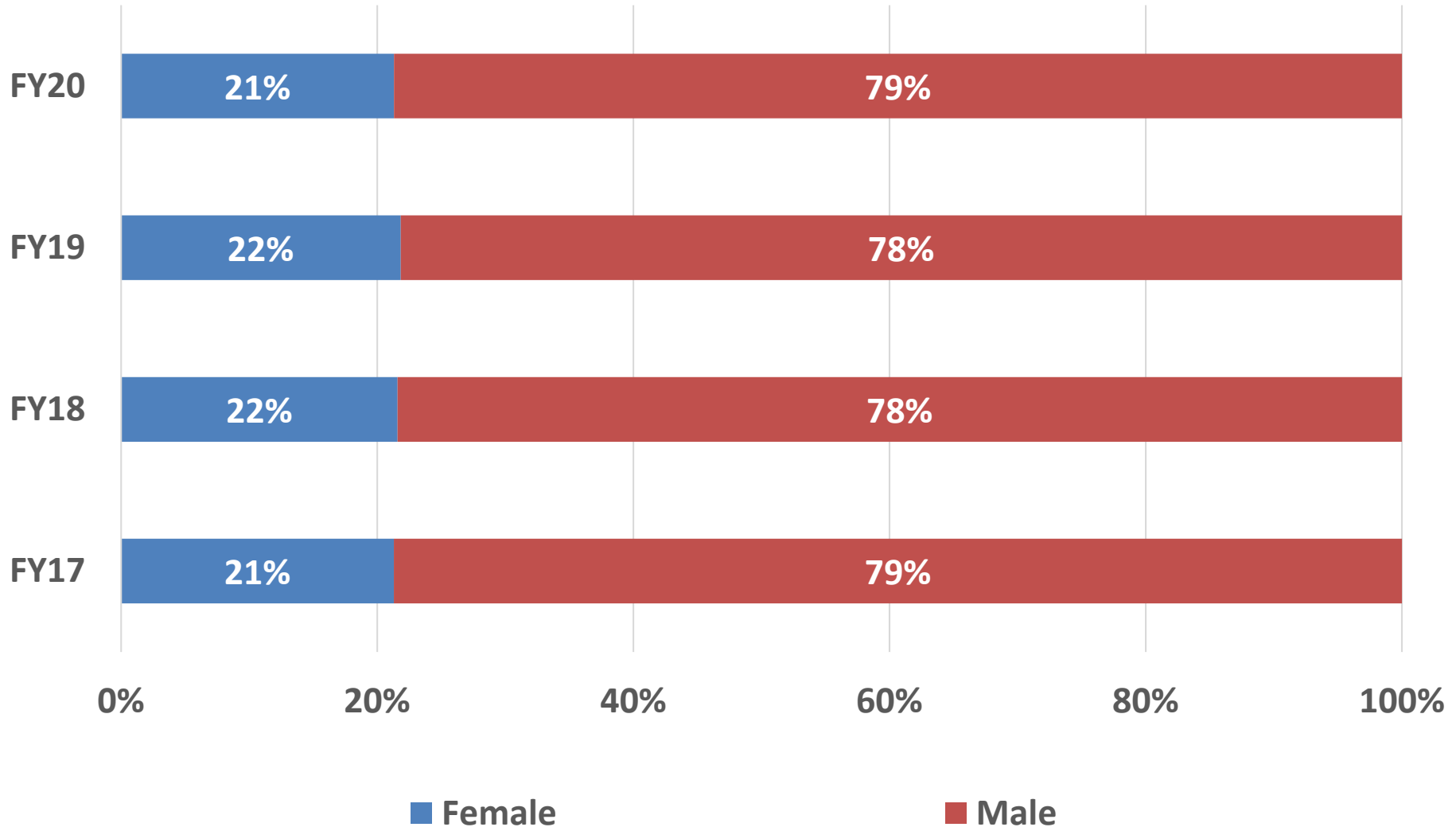
# Detainmentment Trends By Age FY 2017 – FY 2020



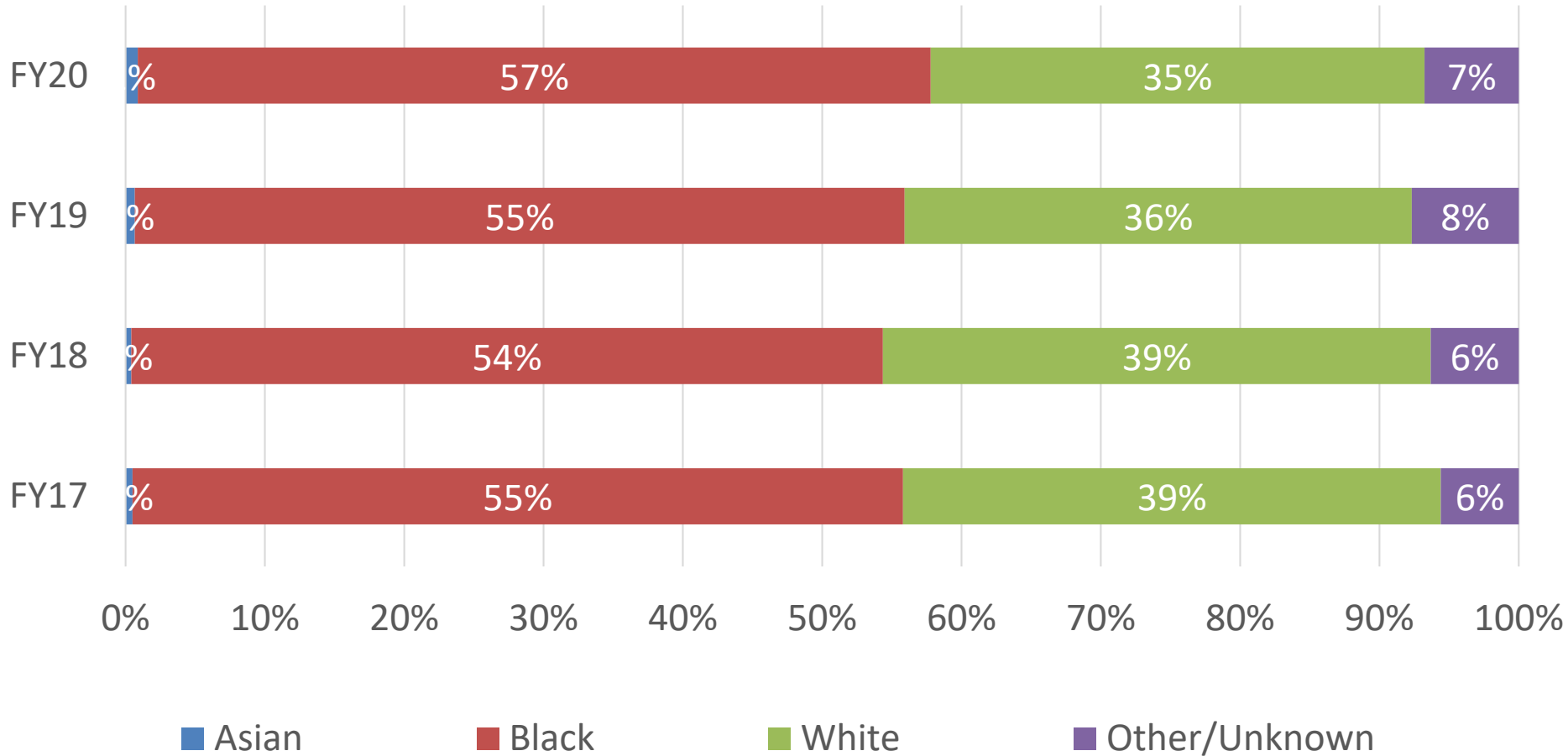
- Over half of detainments were age 16 or 17



# Detainment Trends By Sex FY 2017 – FY 2020



# Detainment Trends By Race FY 2017 – FY 2020



- Over half of detainments were black juveniles

# Pre-Dispositional Detention By Offense Category, FY2020

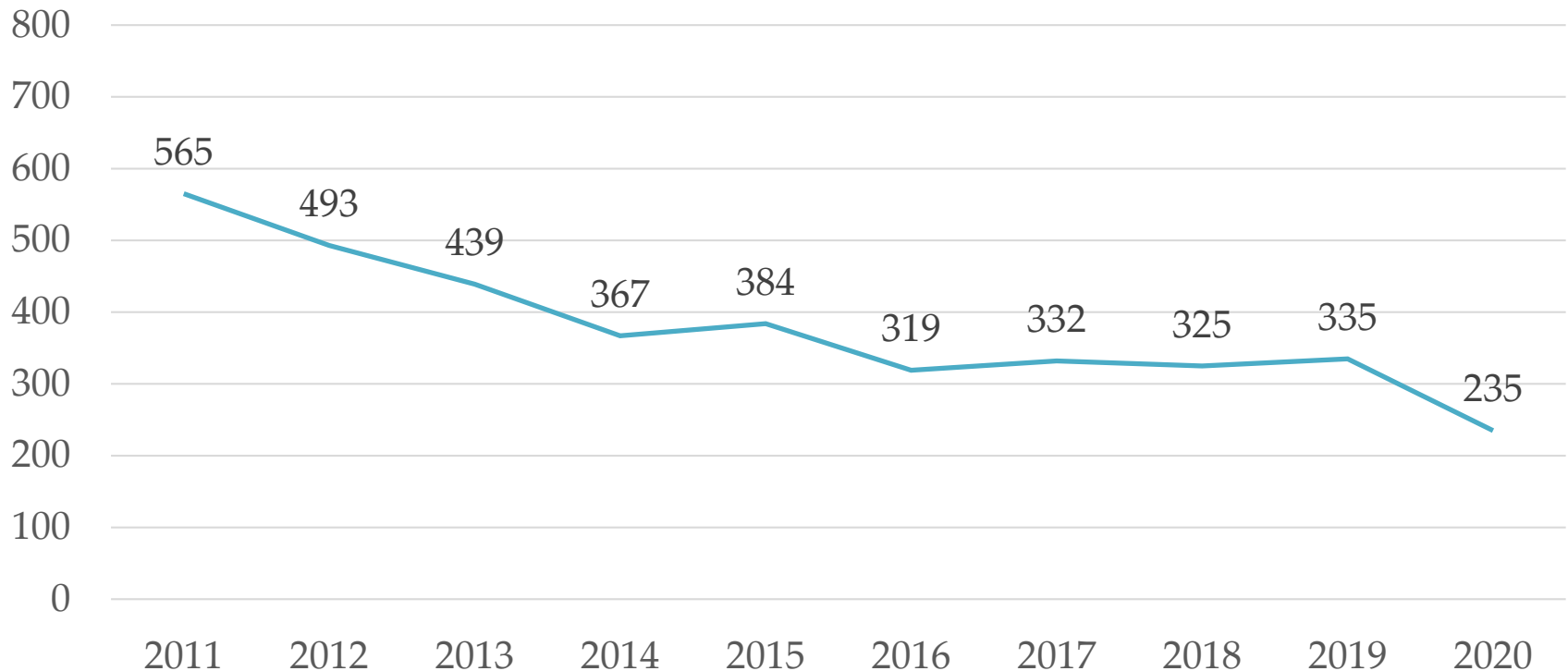


- 64% Felony Offenses
- 13% Misdemeanor Offenses
- 22% Violations (Violation of Probation/Parole, Failure to Appear, Contempt of Court)
- 22 day Average Length of Stay

# Direct Care

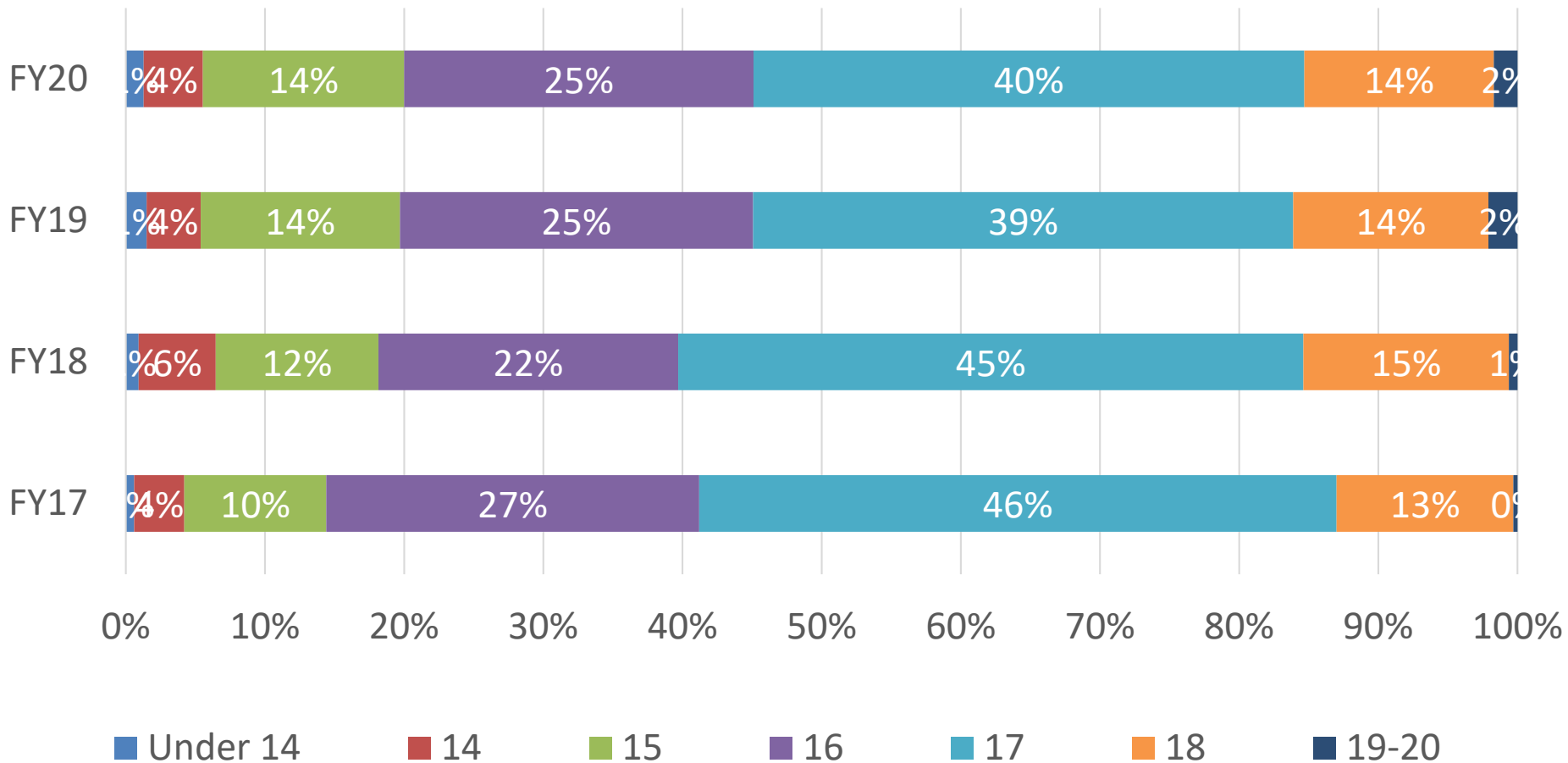


# Direct Care Admissions, FY 2017 – FY 2020



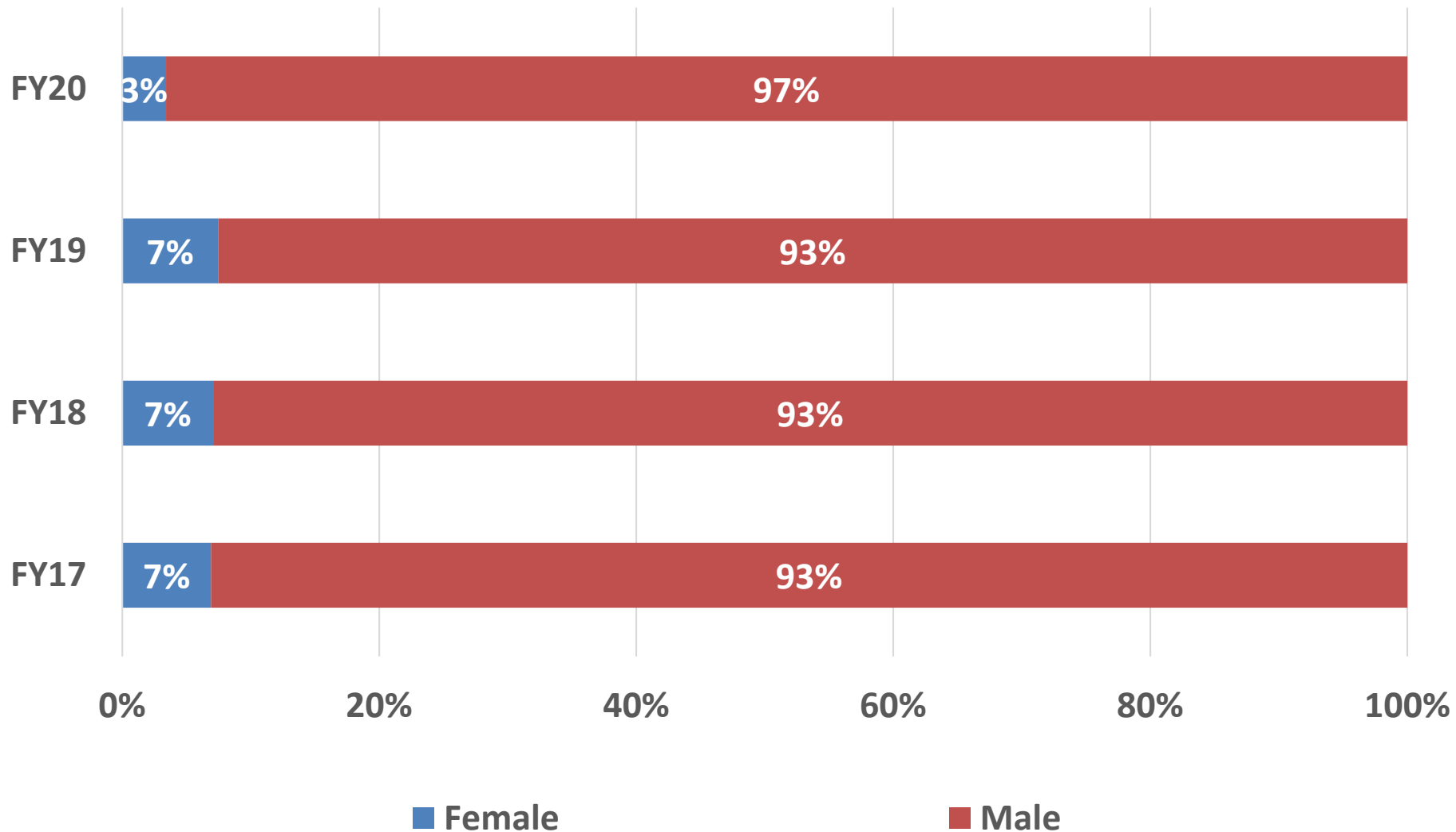
- There were 235 direct care admissions in FY 2020, a decrease of 58% from FY 2011.

# Direct Care Admission Trends By Age FY 2017 – FY 2020

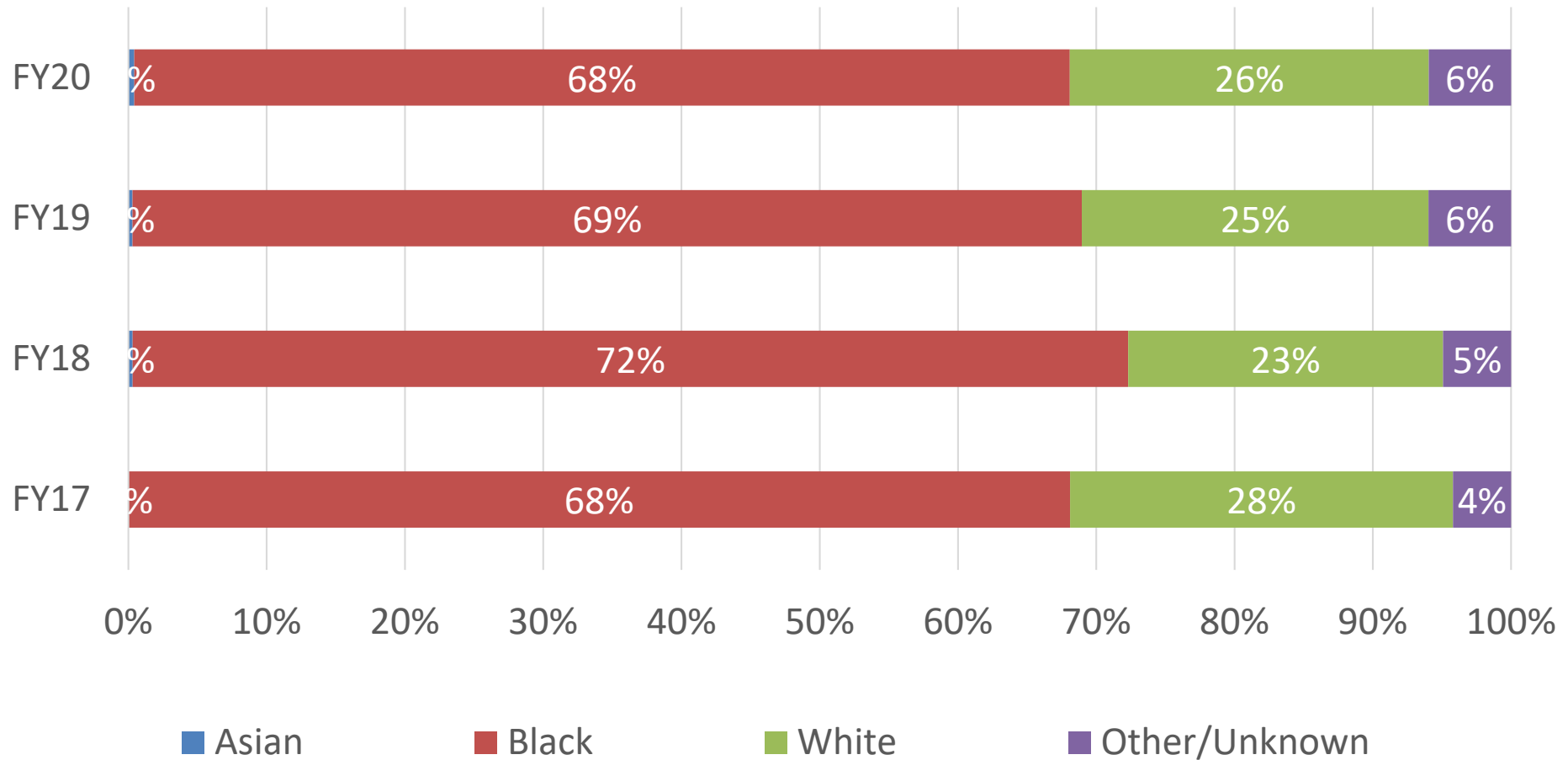


- Over 2/3 of admissions to direct care were age 16 and above
- The average age of admitted juveniles in FY20 was 17.0

# Direct Care Admission Trends By Sex FY 2017 – FY 2020



# Direct Care Admission Trends By Race FY 2017 – FY 2020



- Over 2/3 of direct care admissions were Black juveniles

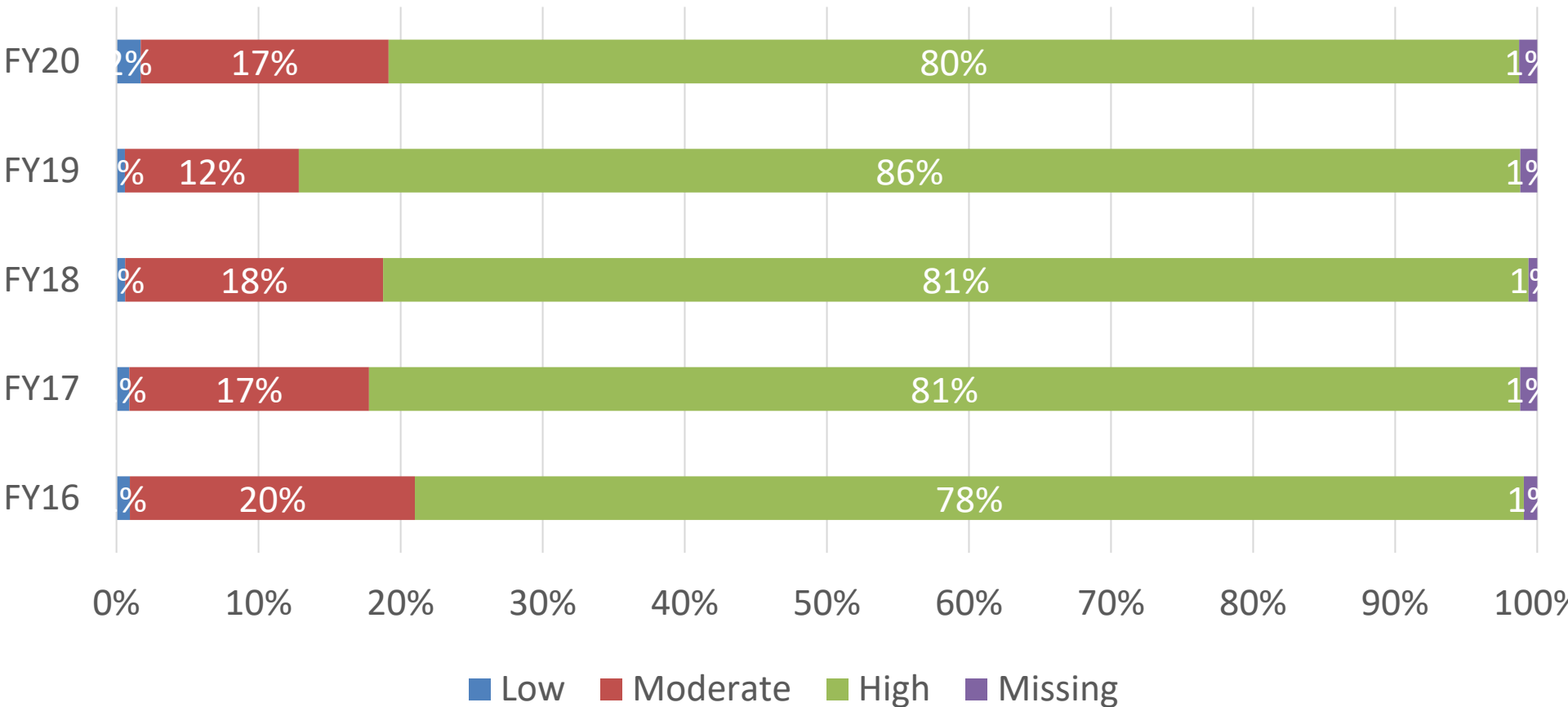


# Direct Care Admissions & Offenses FY20



- The majority (69%) of admissions were for felonies against persons, and 26% were for non-person felonies.
- 7% of admissions were for Class 1 misdemeanors or parole violations.
- Robbery (26%) was the most common offense category among direct care admissions.

# Direct Care Admission Trends By YASI Risk Level, FY 2016 – FY 2020

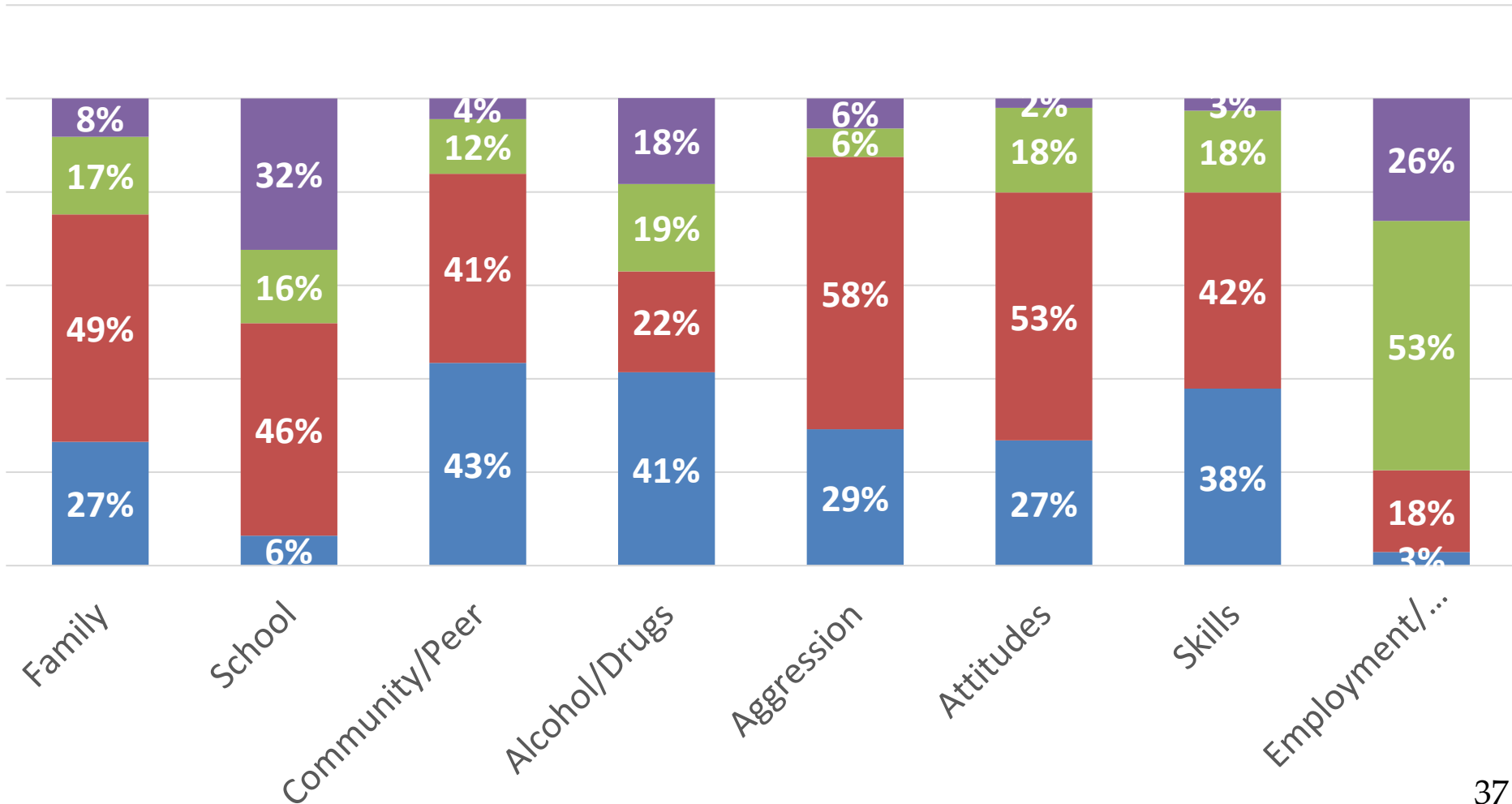


- YASIs completed within 90 days of admission

# Direct Care YASI Assessment Results, Dynamic Risk Factors FY 2020



■ High 
 ■ Moderate 
 ■ Low 
 ■ No Risk



# Trauma Among Committed Youth, FY 2019



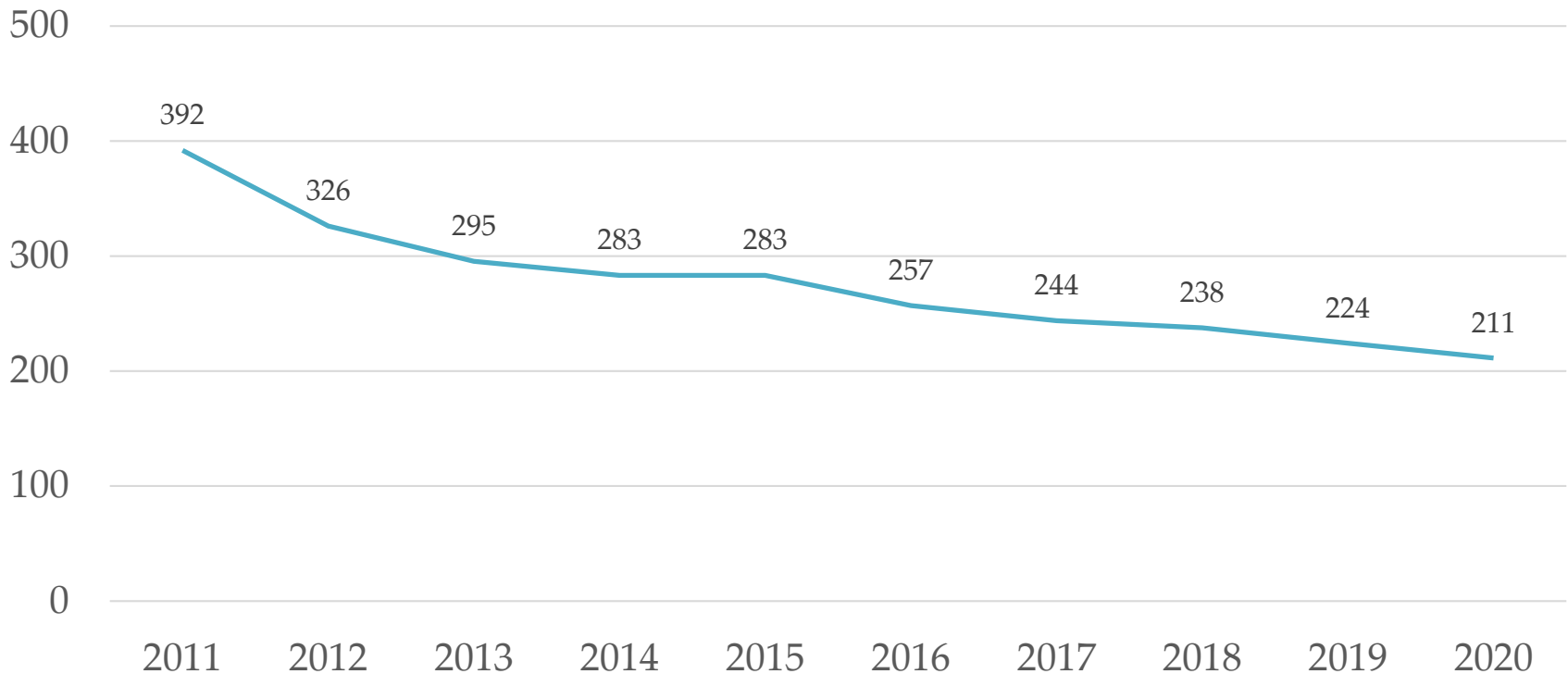
- 61% - parent criminal activity
- 58% - parent incarceration
- 53% - physical assault/abuse
- 40% - parent substance abuse
- 35% - parent death or abandonment
- 22% - family domestic violence
- 20% - self injurious behavior (SIB), suicide attempts, or suicidal ideation
- 17% - sexual assault/abuse

*95% reported at least one of the above*  
*67% reported 3 or more of the above*

# Parole

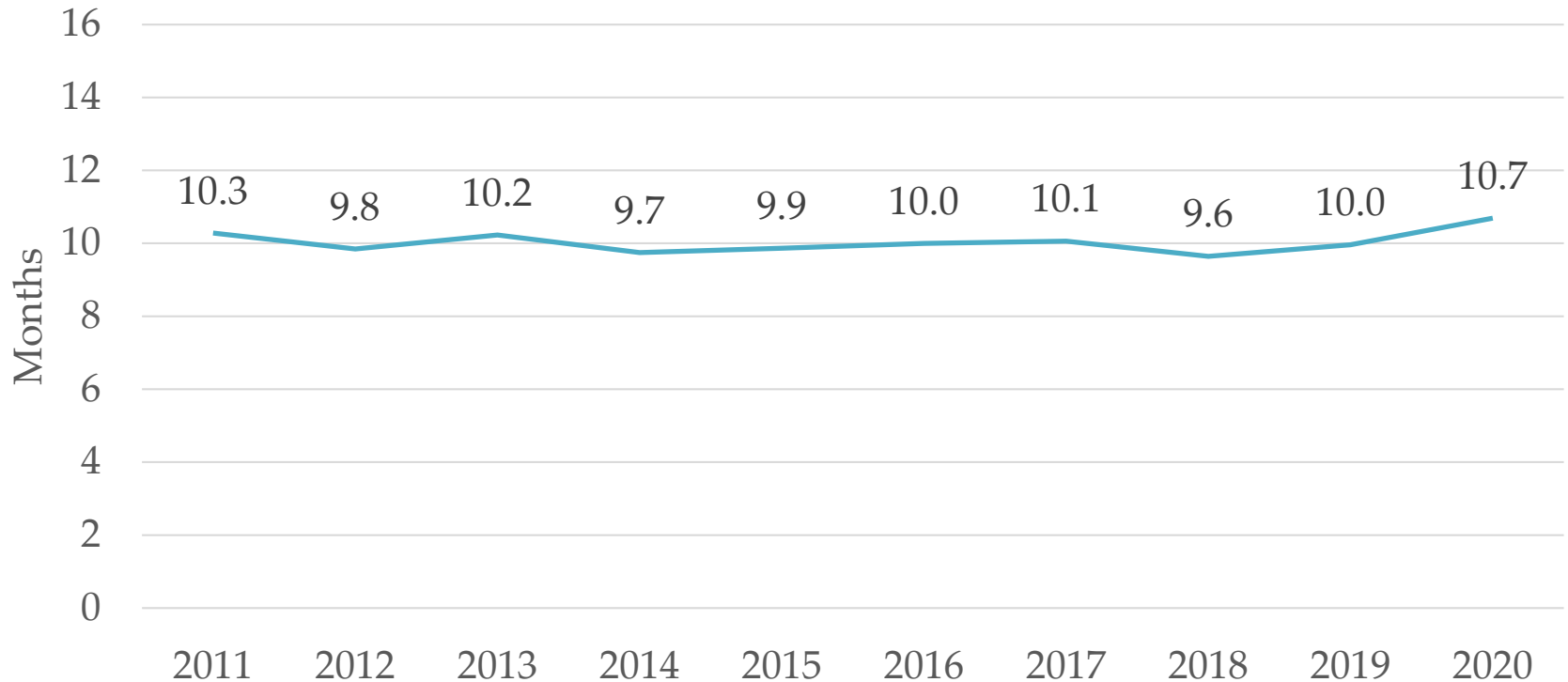


# Parole ADP, FY 2011 - FY 2020



- The parole ADP was 211 juveniles in FY 2020, a decrease of 26% since FY 2011.

# Average LOS for Parole Releases, FY 2011 – FY 2020



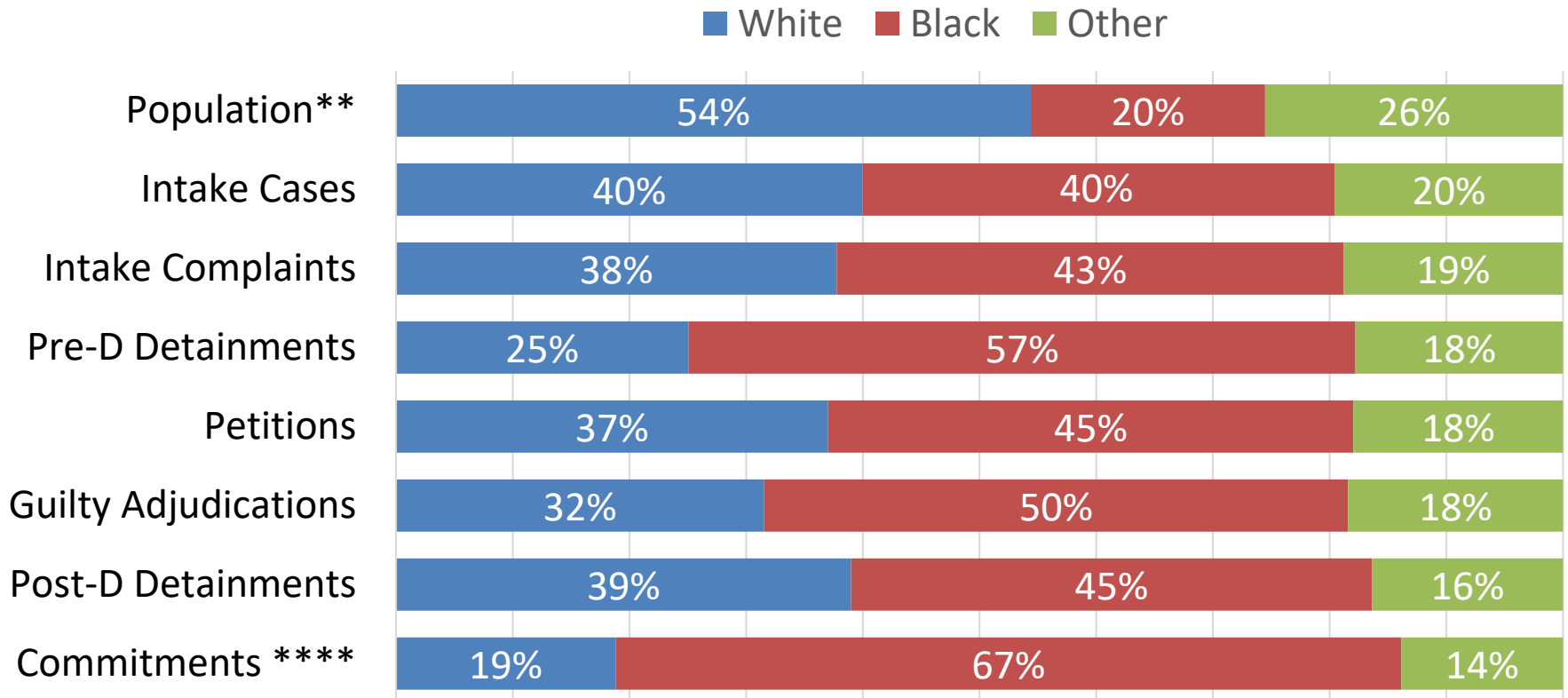
- The average LOS for parole releases in FY 2020 was 10.7, fluctuating at approximately 10-11 months since FY 2011.

# Racial and Ethnic Disparities





# Racial & Ethnic Disparities FY 2019 – FY 2020



- Data represents youth age 10-17, comparable to the census population

# Racial & Ethnic Disparities

## FY 2019 – FY 2020

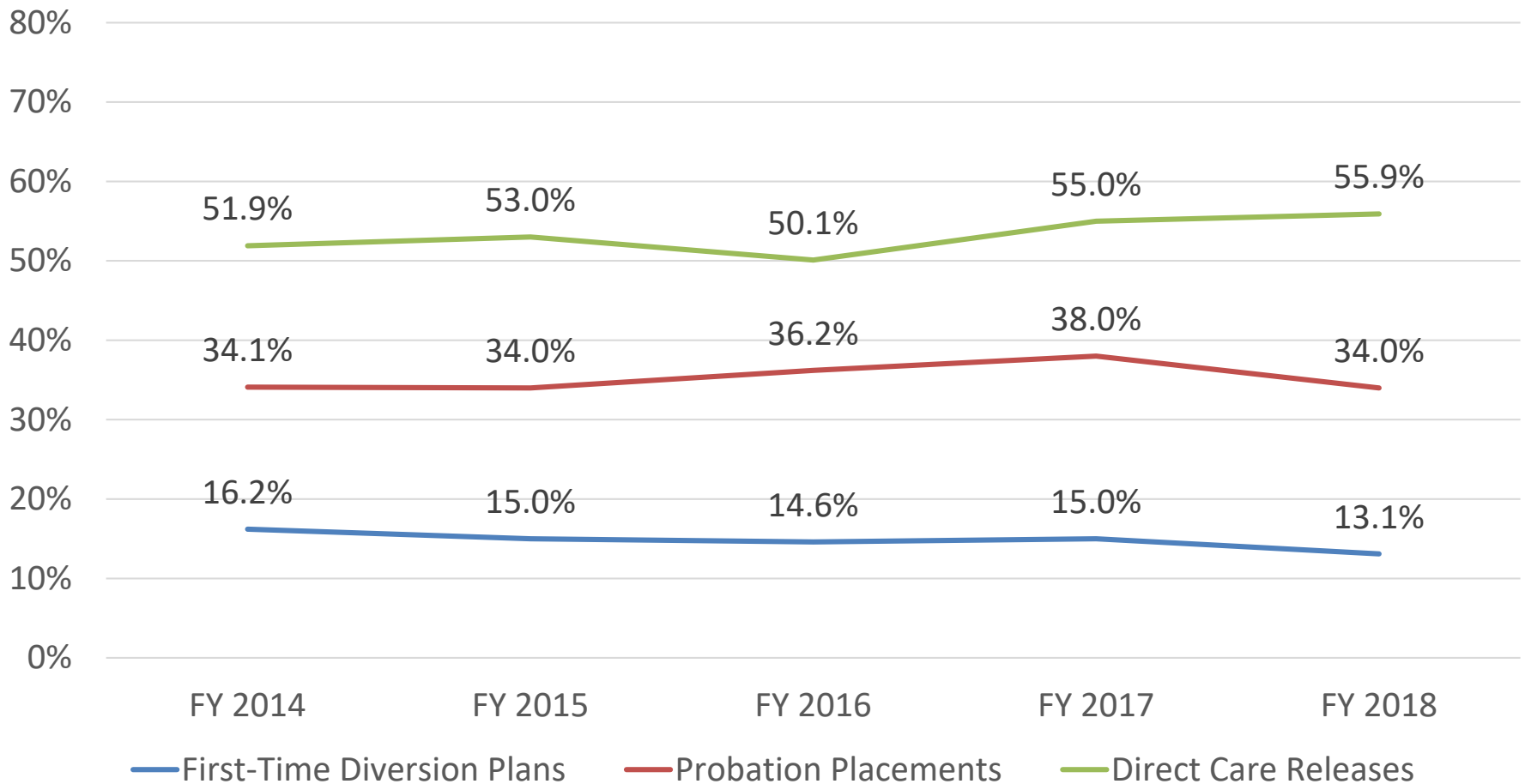


- The decision point that contributed the most to the overall level of disparity in the system is the point of intake. Black youth make up 20% of the population but 40% of intake cases.
  - 53% of intake cases were from law enforcement, 20% were from school officials or school resource officers, 11% were from members of the community (including relatives), 9% were from probation officers, and 7% from other sources.
- Subsequent decision points maintained or increased the level of disproportionality.
  - Black youth comprise 57% of pre-dispositional detainments.
  - Black youth comprise 45% of post-dispositional detainments.
  - Black youth comprise 67% of commitments.

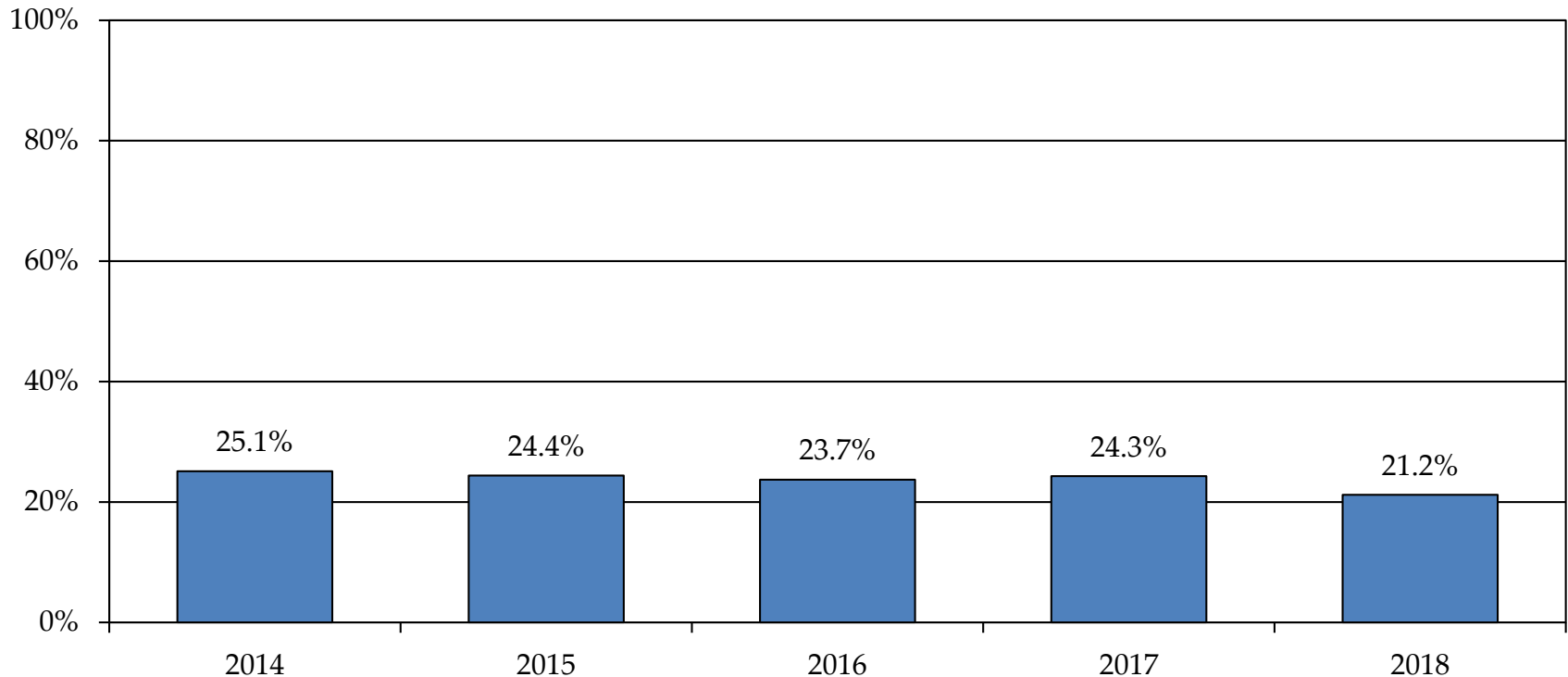
# Recidivism



# 12-Month Rearrest Rates, FY 2014 – FY 2018



# System-Wide 12-Month Rearrest Rates, FY 2014 – FY 2018



- System-wide rearrest rates decreased from 25.1% (2,849 youth rearrested) in FY 2014 to 21.2% (1,999 youth rearrested) in FY 2018.

\* Data includes direct care releases, probation placements, and first-time diversions.

# Achievements and Moving Forward



# CSU Practice Improvements



- Increased use of diversion as allowed by the *Code of Virginia*
- Increased use of evidence based practices
  - Assessment tools (YASI, ACE, etc.)
  - Structured Decision Making tools (DAI, SDM, LOS Guidelines)
  - Probation practices include skill building
  - Incentives and sanctions
- Employee development, support, and coaching

*Right Youth, Right Intervention, Right Time,  
Right Dosage*



# The Work Ahead

- Probation Reform:
  - Diversion programming and opportunities
  - Probation length of stay
  - Technical violations
  - Conditions of probation, parole
- Recidivism reduction
- Racial and ethnic disparities
- Trauma-informed programming
- Family engagement
- Engagement of community-based providers
- Continue cross agency collaborations



# Questions?



Where Treatment and Accountability Meet Justice



Department of Judicial Services, Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia

ANNA POWERS  
SPECIALTY DOCKETS COORDINATOR  
APOWERS@VACOURTS.GOV

# What are Drug Treatment Court Dockets?

“DRUG TREATMENT COURTS ARE SPECIALIZED COURT DOCKETS WITHIN THE EXISTING STRUCTURE OF VIRGINIA’S COURT SYSTEM OFFERING JUDICIAL MONITORING OF INTENSIVE TREATMENT AND STRICT SUPERVISION OF ADDICTS IN DRUG AND DRUG-RELATED CASES. LOCAL OFFICIALS MUST COMPLETE A RECOGNIZED PLANNING PROCESS BEFORE ESTABLISHING A DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM.”



# Rule 1:25. Specialty Dockets



- ▶ When used in this Rule, the term "specialty dockets" refers to specialized court dockets within the existing structure of Virginia's circuit and district court system offering judicial monitoring of intensive treatment, supervision, and remediation integral to case disposition.

# Drug Treatment Court Act

## § 18.2-254.1

### C. THE GOALS OF DRUG TREATMENT COURTS INCLUDE:

- (i) reducing drug addiction and drug dependency among offenders;
- (ii) reducing recidivism;
- (iii) reducing drug-related court workloads;
- (iv) increasing personal, familial and societal accountability among offenders; and,
- (v) promoting effective planning and use of resources among the criminal justice system and community agencies.

# 3 Types of Specialty Dockets



- Veterans Dockets
- Behavioral/Mental Health Dockets
- Drug Treatment Court Dockets

*Specialty Dockets accommodate offenders with specific problems and needs that could not be addressed in the traditional court setting.<sup>1</sup>*

# Virginia Specialty Dockets

- ▶ **Specialty Dockets** are specialized court dockets **within the existing structure** of Virginia's circuit and district court system offering judicial monitoring of intensive treatment, supervision, and remediation integral to case disposition.
  - ▶ **Veterans Dockets**
  - ▶ **Behavioral/Mental Health Dockets**
  - ▶ **Drug Treatment Court Dockets**
    - ▶ **Adult** drug treatment court dockets in circuit courts monitor sentenced offenders and/or deferred prosecution defendants on supervised probation.
    - ▶ **Juvenile** drug treatment court dockets in juvenile and domestic relations district courts monitor adjudicated delinquents on supervised probation.
    - ▶ **DUI** drug treatment court dockets in general district courts monitor (post-conviction) sentenced DUI offenders through the local Alcohol Safety Action Program.
    - ▶ **Family** drug treatment court dockets in juvenile and domestic relations district courts monitor parent respondents petitioned for child abuse, neglect and/or dependency who are seeking custody of their children.

# Juvenile Specialty Dockets

- ▶ Juvenile Specialty Dockets are a docket within the Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court, to which selected delinquency cases, and in some instances, status offenders, are referred for handling by a designated Judge.
- ▶ The youth referred to these dockets have been identified as having a substance use disorder and/or a mental health disorder.





# How Do Juvenile Specialty Dockets Work?

- ▶ Participants are held accountable for their behaviors by attending court and appearing before the juvenile specialty docket judge for judicial monitoring at regularly scheduled review hearings.



Torrey DePhilipis  
Juvenile Drug Court Graduate



- Participants receive comprehensive, intensive treatment for substance use and/or co-occurring mental health disorders if applicable and intensive probationary supervision.

# How Do Juvenile Specialty Dockets Work?

- ▶ Required to provide regular and random drug and alcohol screenings
- ▶ Rewarded and/or sanctioned based on behavior compliance as appropriate
  - Examples of incentives include praise from the judge, applause, certificates, gift cards, movie passes, becoming a peer mentor
  - Examples of sanctions include essays, day reporting, life skill assignments, community service, “flash” jail sanctions



**Participant Behavior Determines the Outcome**

# Juvenile Specialty Docket Operations

- ▶ Over the course of a year or more, the team meets frequently (often weekly,) determining how best to address the substance use and related behaviors of the youth and his or her family that have brought the youth into contact with the justice system.
- ▶ The juvenile model incorporates probation supervision, drug testing, treatment, court appearances, and behavioral sanctions and incentives.
- ▶ Programs address issues that are unique to the juvenile population and parents, such as school attendance, anger management, accountability and parenting skills. The families of these juveniles play a very important role in the specialty docket process.

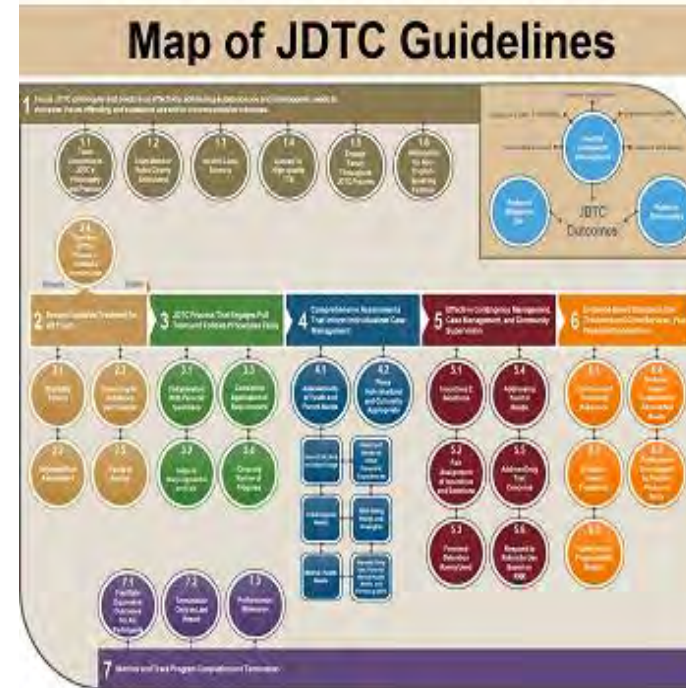
# Juvenile Specialty Docket Team Members

- ▶ The Judge both leads and works as a member of the team that comprises representatives from:
  - ▶ Social Services
  - ▶ School System
  - ▶ Guardian Ad Litem
  - ▶ Public Defender or Defense Attorney
  - ▶ Prosecution
  - ▶ Law Enforcement
  - ▶ Substance Use/Mental Health Treatment



# How Long is Juvenile Specialty Docket?

- ▶ The dockets implement a phased approach with each phase lasting a specific amount of time with specific required achievements before advancing to the next phase.
- ▶ Phase advancement also requires the participant to maintain a specific period of sobriety as defined by the docket program.
- ▶ Most juveniles will take between 10 to 12 months to complete the program.



# What is the referral process?

- ▶ Referrals to the Juvenile Specialty Dockets may come from the:
  - ▶ Juvenile Court Services Unit
  - ▶ The Court
  - ▶ Defense attorney
  - ▶ Prosecutors
  - ▶ Guardian Ad Litem

**Newport News  
Juvenile Drug Treatment Court**

2501 Washington Avenue, Newport News, VA 23607  
(757) 926-7053 Fax (757) 926-3638

**PROGRAM REFERRAL FORM**

Date of Referral: \_\_\_\_\_

Participant's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ MF: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent(s)/Legal Guardian(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnicity:  Caucasian  Hispanic  African American  Native American  Other

Currently in Detention:  Yes  No

**Eligibility Criteria (Check As Applicable):**

- Age 12-17 (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Resident of Newport News \_\_\_\_\_
- MAYSJ Completed, Score: \_\_\_\_\_
- SASSI Completed, Score \_\_\_\_\_
- (Please attach a copy)
- Identified Substance Usage/Abuse \_\_\_\_\_

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Reason for Referral: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Please attach the following:

- Release of Information
- Social History
- Urine Drug Screens
- Other Pertinent Youth and/or Family Information

Send to: Cheryle B. Cole, Program Administrator  
Juvenile Drug Treatment Court  
2501 Washington Avenue 3rd Floor  
Newport News, VA 23607

\_\_\_\_\_  
Referring Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Agency & Phone Number

Revised 04/2008

# Eligibility Criteria

- ▶ Juvenile offenders who previously have been adjudicated not innocent of any violent offense within the preceding 10 years, are NOT eligible to participate.
- ▶ Participation must be voluntary with written consent between the participant, the Judge and the Commonwealth Attorney.
- ▶ Risk assessment factors that are crucial in determining a participant's suitability for the specialty docket:
  - ▶ Score High Risk/High Need o risk assessment
  - ▶ Family and community support
  - ▶ Substance use disorder and/or mental health disorder
  - ▶ Between the ages of 14 to 17.5

## Eligibility



# Validated Screening Tools

- ▶ Candidates for the Docket are assessed for eligibility using a **validated clinical-assessment tool** that evaluates the formal diagnostic symptoms of moderate to severe substance use and a validated clinical assessment tool that produces a mental health diagnosis by qualified treatment professionals.
- ▶ Participants are also assessed for eligibility using **validated risk-needs assessment tool** that has been demonstrated empirically to predict criminal recidivism or failure on community supervision, by community corrections office.



# Juvenile Specialty Dockets

- ▶ Substance use disorders are prevalent among youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Adolescents with substance use disorders frequently have mental health disorders, traumatic histories, and other risk factors that present unique challenges for the courts.
- ▶ A Juvenile Specialty Docket is a specially designed court docket for youth with substance use disorders at **medium to high risk** for re-offending.
- ▶ It is intended to provide youth with specialized treatment and other services.
- ▶ Juvenile Specialty Dockets were modeled after Adult Drug Treatment Courts, which have been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism and subsequent drug use in adults.

# How Juvenile Specialty Dockets Differ from traditional Adult Specialty Dockets

- ▶ Although juvenile specialty dockets are modeled after traditional drug court, many juvenile practitioners have found the traditional drug court approach to be ineffective when applied to the problems of juvenile substance using offenders.
  - ▶ Juveniles require more involvement of agencies and community representatives.
  - ▶ Drug use among participants are increasingly more severe with age at first use between 10 and 14.
  - ▶ Parents or guardians are required to attend status hearings along with the youth in court in front of a judge.
  - ▶ Courts avoid over-reliance on costly detention sanctions.
  - ▶ Juvenile Specialty Dockets reducing youths' associations with drug-using and delinquent peers, promoting pro-social behaviors.
  - ▶ Enhancing parents' or guardians' supervision of their teens and modeling consistent and effective disciplinary practices.

# Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Standards

- ▶ **Standard 1**: Comprehensive and inclusive planning process.
- ▶ **Standard 2**: Integrate substance abuse treatment with adjudication of the cases(s).
- ▶ **Standard 3**: Eligibility criteria
- ▶ **Standard 4**: Non-adversarial approach
- ▶ **Standard 5**: Early identification & placement of participants
- ▶ **Standard 6**: Access to treatment & rehabilitation services
- ▶ **Standard 7**: Frequent alcohol and drug testing
- ▶ **Standard 8**: Coordinated strategy for participants performance and progress
- ▶ **Standard 9**: On-going judicial interaction
- ▶ **Standard 10**: Evaluation
- ▶ **Standard 11**: Continuing education and program development
- ▶ **Standard 12**: The local advisory committee interacts in a vital way with the staff of the drug treatment court

The juvenile drug treatment court standards can be found:

[http://www.vacourts.gov/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/sds/programs/dtc/admin/juvenile\\_standards.pdf](http://www.vacourts.gov/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/sds/programs/dtc/admin/juvenile_standards.pdf)

# Juvenile Specialty Dockets in Virginia

- Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Dockets
- Juvenile Behavioral Health Docket



Virginia has 8 operational Juvenile Specialty Dockets

# History

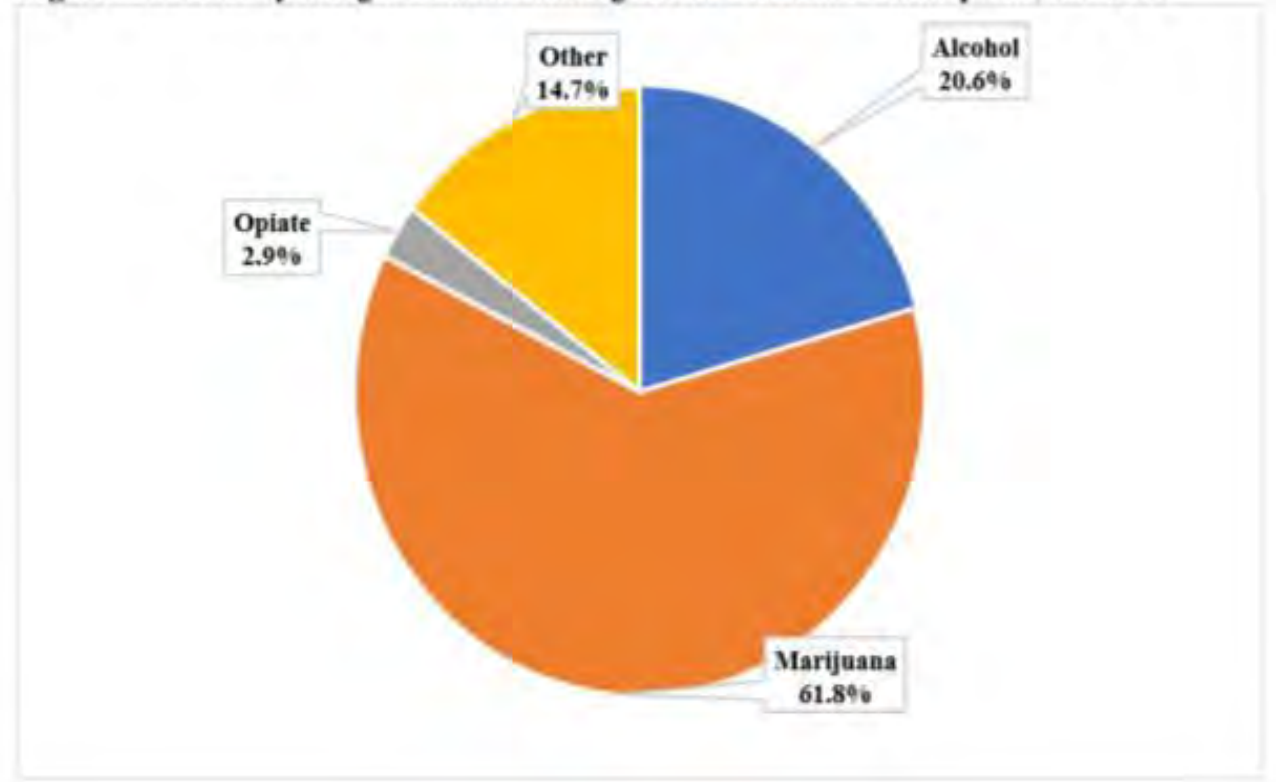
- ▶ There are seven operational Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts and one Juvenile Behavioral Health Docket throughout the Commonwealth.
  - ▶ Rappahannock Regional Juvenile Drug Treatment Court began operation as the first juvenile drug treatment court docket in Virginia in November 1998.
  - ▶ This juvenile drug treatment court docket initially served the city of Fredericksburg and the counties of Spotsylvania and Stafford and in 2011 added King George County.
  - ▶ The newest juvenile drug court docket was approved in Henrico County in 2016.
  - ▶ Richmond started the first Juvenile Behavioral Health Docket after operating a juvenile drug court.

# 2019 Juvenile Demographics

**Table 21. Demographics of Active Juvenile Participants, FY 2019**

Gender		
	Count	Percent
Male	62	75.6%
Female	20	24.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Race		
	Count	Percent
African-American	16	19.5%
Caucasian	61	74.4%
Other	5	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98.8%</b>
Ethnicity		
	Count	Percent
Hispanic	8	9.8%
Non-Hispanic	75	91.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Age at time of referral		
	Count	Percent
Less than 15 years old	7	8.5%
15 years old	19	23.2%
16 years old	27	32.9%
17 years old	24	29.3%
18+ years old	5	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 25. Primary Drug of Choice among Active Juvenile Participants, FY 2019**



## Juvenile Specialty Dockets Are **Not**:

- ▶ “Dockets which group cases together based simply on the area of the law at issue, e.g., a docket of unlawful detainer cases or child support cases, are not considered ‘specialty dockets.’”

# The Future of Specialty Dockets

With additional funding resources:

- ▶ Increase in number of juvenile docket program applications
  - ▶ Applications to Operate Behavioral/ Mental Health Dockets
  - ▶ Applications to Establish Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Dockets
- ▶ Resulting in increased number of youth served
- ▶ Making these services available to more youth





# Next Steps

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT AN OPERATIONAL DRUG COURT DOCKET!



# Resources

1. THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA, *ANNUAL REPORT*, (2018); GOVT. DOCUMENT ONLINE. AVAILABLE FROM [HTTP://WWW.COURTS.STATE.VA.US/COURTADMIN/AOC/DJS/PROGRAMS/DTC/RESOURCES/2018ANNUALREP  
ORT.PDF](http://www.courts.state.va.us/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/dtc/resources/2018annualreport.pdf); ACCESSED 03, OCT. 2019.

2. THE NATIONAL DRUG COURT RESOURCE CENTER, *DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES*, (2017); AVAILABLE FROM [HTTPS://NDCRC.ORG/DATABASE/](https://ndcrc.org/database/); ACCESSED 03, MARCH, 2020.

3. [HTTP://WWW.COURTS.STATE.VA.US/COURTADMIN/AOC/DJS/PROGRAMS/DTC/RESOURCES/2019ANNUALREP  
ORT.PDF](http://www.courts.state.va.us/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/dtc/resources/2019annualreport.pdf)

4. [HTTP://WWW.VACOURTS.GOV/COURTADMIN/AOC/DJS/PROGRAMS/SDS/PROGRAMS/DTC/MODEL/JUVENILE  
.PDF](http://www.vacourts.gov/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/sds/programs/dtc/model/juvenile.pdf)

5. [HTTPS://OJJDP.OJP.GOV/SITES/G/FILES/XYCKUH176/FILES/PUBS/250368.PDF#:~:TEXT=%20%20%20TITLE%20%20%20%20JUVENILE%20DRUG,CREATED%20DATE%20%20%2012%2F12%2F2016%2010%3A04%3A15%20AM%20](https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/pubs/250368.pdf#:~:text=%20%20%20title%20%20%20juvenile%20drug,created%20date%20%20%2012%2F12%2F2016%2010%3A04%3A15%20AM%20)

6. [HTTP://WWW.VACOURTS.GOV/COURTADMIN/AOC/DJS/PROGRAMS/SDS/PROGRAMS/DTC/ADMIN/JUVENILE  
STANDARDS.PDF](http://www.vacourts.gov/courtadmin/aoc/djs/programs/sds/programs/dtc/admin/juvenilestandards.pdf)

7. [HTTPS://RGA.LIS.VIRGINIA.GOV/PUBLISHED/2019/RD625/PDF](https://rga.lis.virginia.gov/published/2019/RD625/PDF)



# DCJS Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety

Through *Virginia Code* [§ 9.1-184](#), the **VCSCS** is mandated to:

- Provide [training](#) for stakeholders,
- Develop, review, and disseminate [resources and legislation](#),
- Facilitate the [annual school safety audit](#),
- Provide **technical assistance**, and
- **Develop partnerships** to promote school safety and campus in Virginia.
- **Develop a model MOU** setting forth the respective roles and responsibilities of local school boards and local law enforcement agencies [regarding the use of School Resource Officers](#).

# VCSCS Staff – We are here to help!

**Donna Michaelis**, Director

**Betsy Bell**, K-12 Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Coordinator

**Randy Campbell**, Active Attack Lead Instructor

**James Christian**, K12 School Safety and Threat Assessment Manager

**Marc Dawkins**, Campus Safety and Technical Assistance Manager

**Shellie Evers**, School Safety Audit Coordinator and Conference Planner

**Kristina Fawcett**, Technical Assistance and Information Dissemination Coordinator

**Adam Keene**, Active Attack Training Coordinator

**Tracy Matthews**, Law Enforcement Training Supervisor

**Michelle Miles**, SRO/SSO Grant Monitor

**Carol Miller**, Administrative Training Specialist

**Nicole Phelps**, Criminal Justice Grant Program Specialist

**Denny Proffitt**, Red Flag Law Training Coordinator

**Chris Scuderi**, Public Safety Law Enforcement Training Coordinator

**Kim Simon**, SRO/SSO Training and Program Coordinator

**Brad Stang**, Threat Assessment Program Coordinator

**Karen Thomas**, Threat Assessment Grant Coordinator

**Lori Walters**, Administrative Training Specialist

**Nikki Wilcox**, School Safety Audit and Climate Survey Coordinator

**Gillian Wilson**, Resource Development and Online Training Coordinator

# SRO Training and Program Coordinator

## Public Safety Professional

- Served as a patrol officer/ deputy in specialty areas:
- Professional Standards
- Crime Prevention Specialist
- Crisis Intervention Team
- General Instructor
- Crisis Negotiation Team
- Served as a Virginia SRO

## School Professional

- Served as a long-term substitute teacher at a Virginia Alternative Education school
- Served as a community youth sports coach
- Served as a PTO Vice President
- Served as a school division Emergency Manager
- Served as a Virginia SRO

# What is a Virginia SRO?

## *§ 9.1-101 defines a SRO:*

- A certified law-enforcement officer
- Hired by local law-enforcement agency
- Provides law-enforcement and security services to public elementary and secondary schools
- Prior to July 1, 2020 Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices could place any officer in a school as they deemed appropriate. With the 2020 GA session, there is now a separate certification for SROs. ***Standards pending CJSB approval.***

# What is a Virginia SRO?

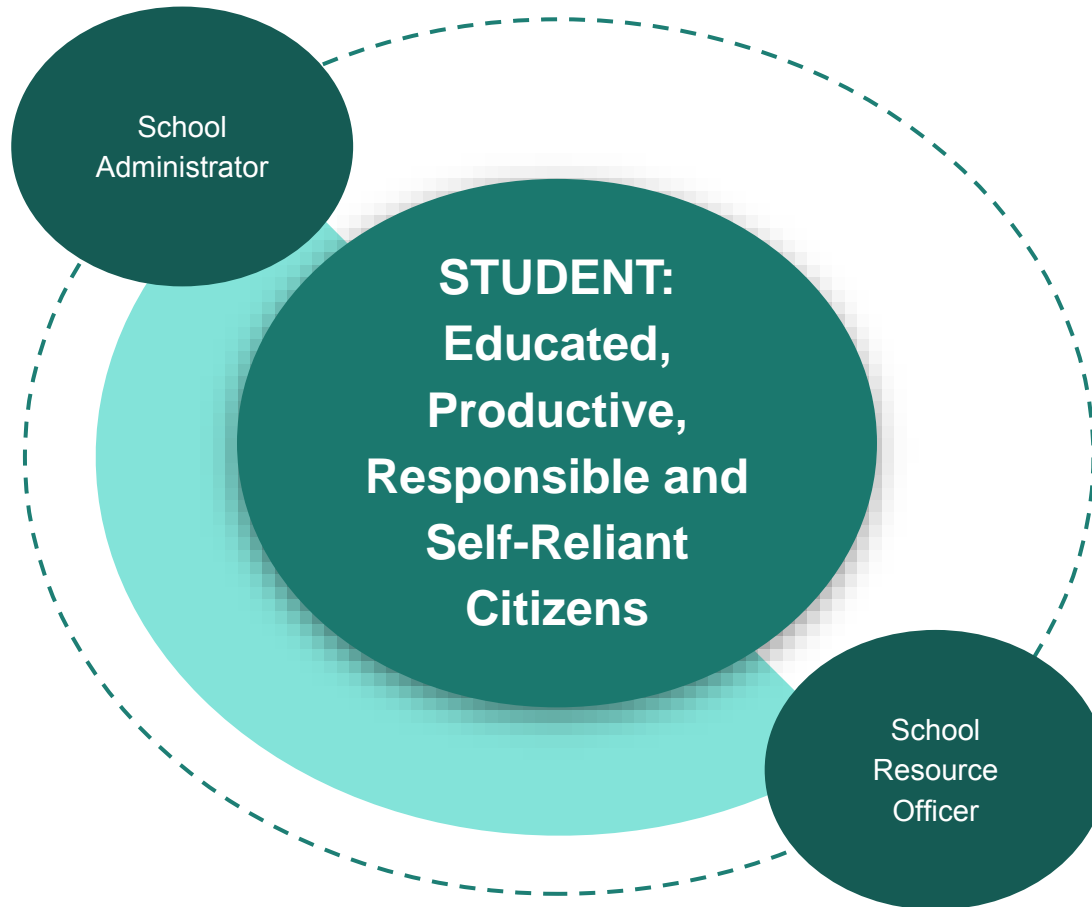
**Community Policing Model:** The Virginia SRO program is based on a community policing and positive engagement model. School Resource Officers must be carefully selected, possess an interest in working with young people, and have both experience and training in order to be promoted to this vital role.



**Triad of Roles:** SROs in Virginia serve in a triad of roles: Mentor, law-related educator, and law enforcement officer. These roles allow SROs to build positive and trusting relationships with students and staff in the communities in which they serve.

- According to both SROs and the school administrators they work with, SROs spend more than 35% of their time in the schools in the role model/mentor role. (35.2% Mentor, 24% Community Liaison (resource), 22.6% Law Enforcement Officer, and 14.6% Law-related educator)

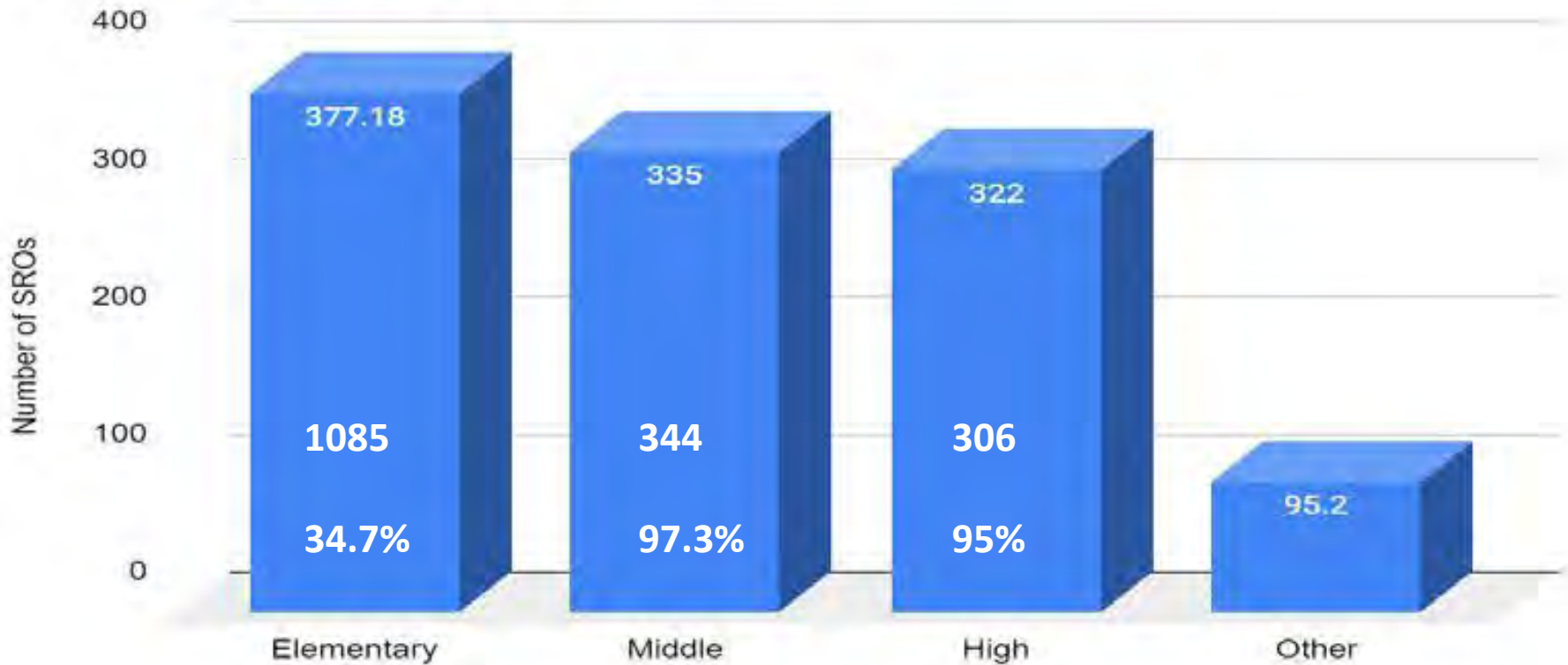
# SRO and School Official Two Roles = One GOAL





**“Partnership is not a posture but a process - a continuous process that grows stronger each year as we devote ourselves to common tasks”  
- John F. Kennedy**

## Number of SROs in 2019



# Perceptions of SROs by Students and Staff in Commonwealth of Virginia

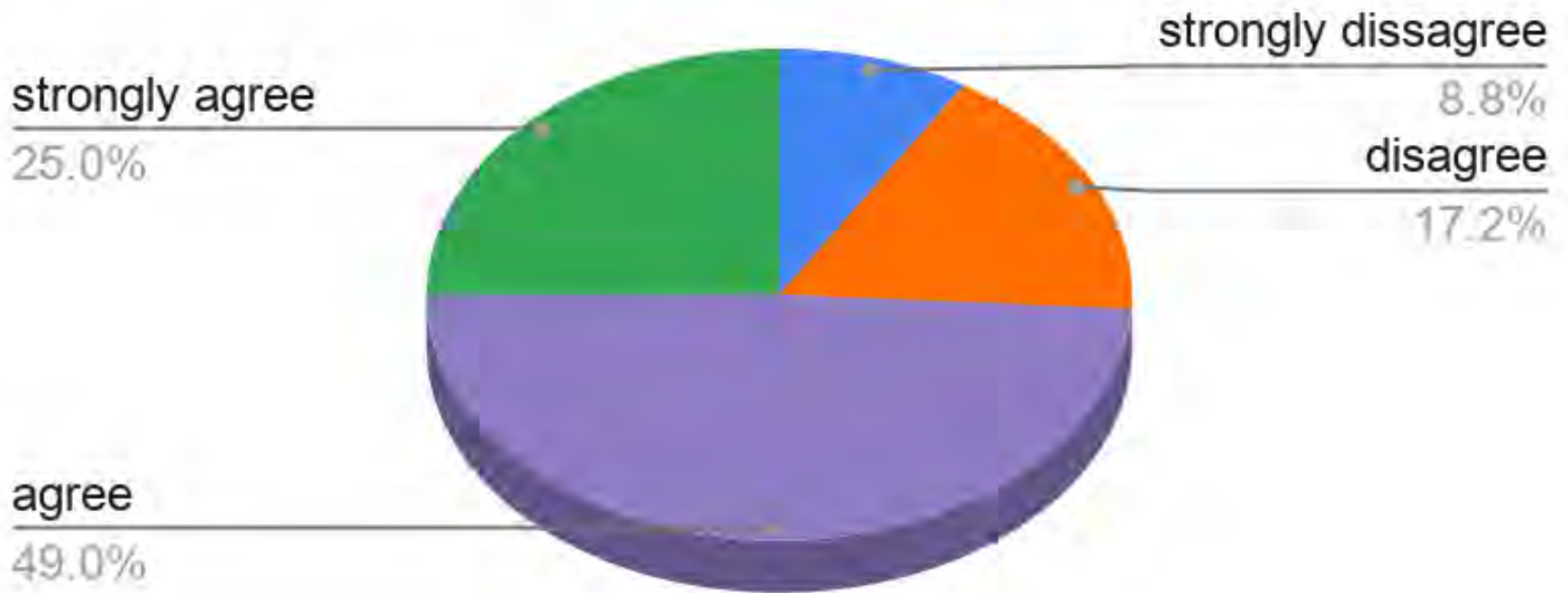


**DCJS**

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

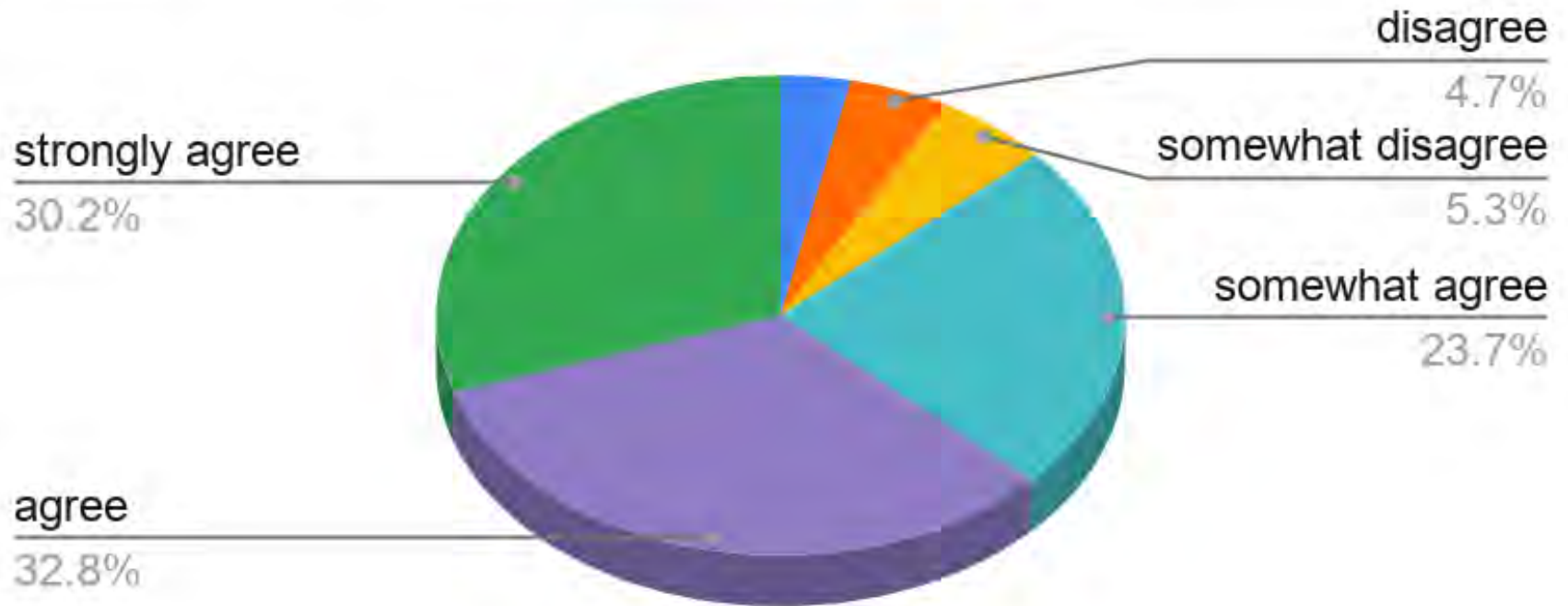
# Total Students 2018-2020 "The SRO makes me feel safer at this school"

\*as reported on the 2018, 2019 and 2020 Secondary School Climate Survey



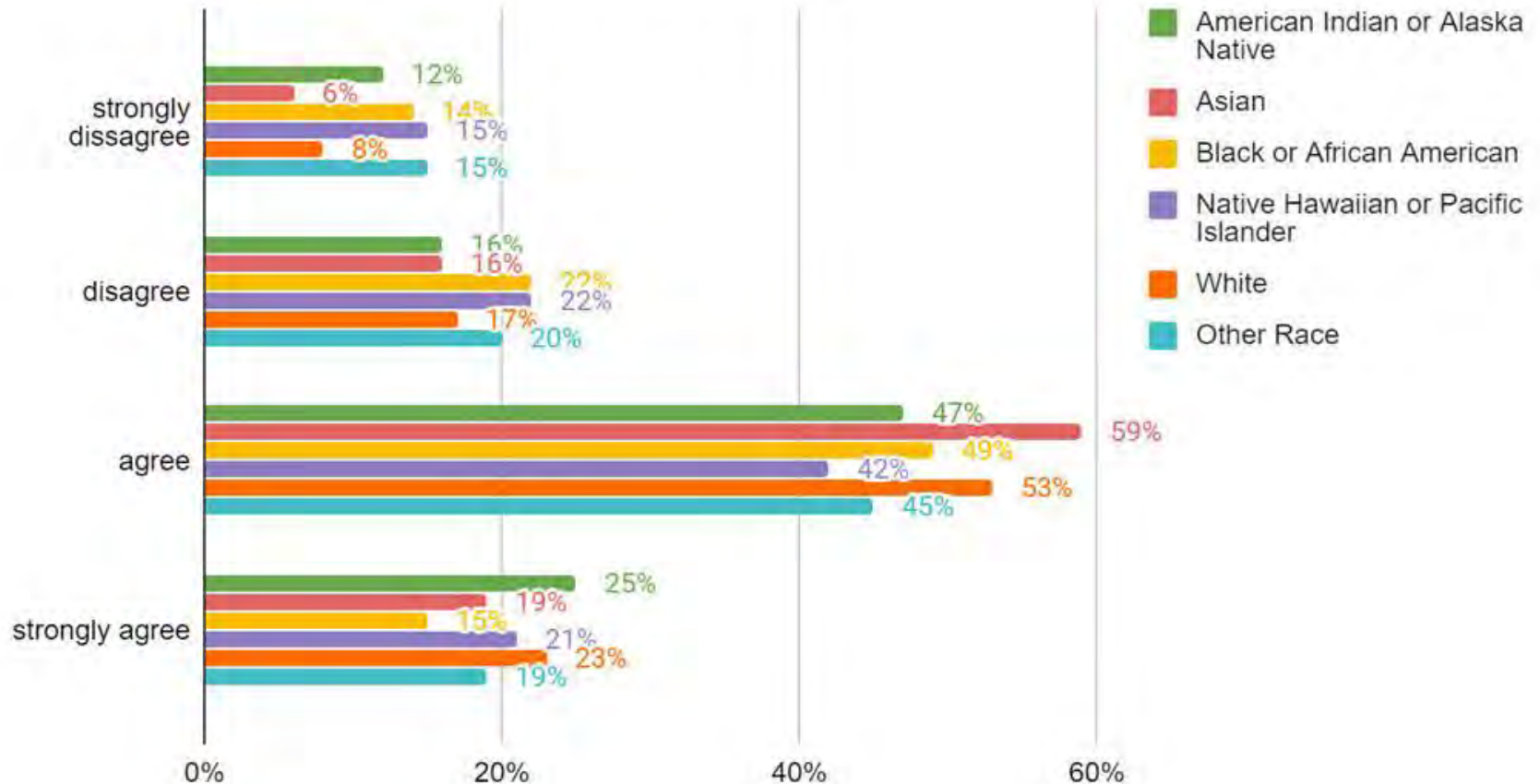
# Total Staff 2018-2020 "The SRO makes me feel safer at this school"

\*as reported on the 2018, 2019 and 2020 Secondary School Climate Survey



# Percent of Student Responses by Race "The SRO makes me feel safer at this school"

\*as reported on the 2020 Secondary School Climate Survey





# Virginia is NOT leading the nation in the school to prison pipeline

Studies undertaken at Virginia Tech in 2015, "A Multiple Analysis of the Influences on the School to Prison Pipeline in Virginia", and again in 2019, "An Investigation of School Resource and Safety Programs Policy and Practice in Virginia" (NIJ grant funded) found:

- Virginia's rate of referral to courts is 2.3 per thousand students in Virginia.
- *This puts Virginia near the bottom across the country*

# Training Requirements for SROs

- **As of July 1, 2020**, all Virginia law enforcement officers employed as an SRO must complete training established by the DCJS Criminal Justice Services Board. § 9.1-114.1 requires every full-time or part-time law-enforcement officer employed as a school resource officer after July 1, 2020, shall comply with the compulsory minimum training standards for school resource officers established by the Board within a period fixed by the Board.
- **Virginia SRO Training Curriculum:** Virginia is one of the only states in the nation with its own SRO curriculum, tailored to Virginia laws and requirements. The Virginia SRO curriculum has been used as a model for other states.

# SRO Training Topics - mandated

- Relevant state and federal laws;
- school and personal liability issues;
- security awareness in the school environment;
- mediation and conflict resolution, including de-escalation techniques such as a physical alternative to restraint;
- disaster and emergency response;
- awareness of cultural diversity and implicit bias;
- working with students with disabilities, mental health needs, substance abuse disorders, and past traumatic experiences;
- and student behavioral dynamics, including child and adolescent development and brain research.

# SRO Training – 2021 Draft Agenda

SRO BASIC	8:00 - 8:30	8:30 - 9:00	9:00 - 9:30	9:30 - 10:00	10:00 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 11:30	11:30 - 12:00	1200	1:00 - 1:30	1:30 - 2:00	2:00 - 2:30	2:30 - 3:00	3:00 - 3:30	3:30 - 4:00	4:00 - 4:30
<b>MONDAY</b>	Orientation to the SRO Program and the VCSCS (1 hr.)		School-Law Enforcement Partnership and Working with Virginia Schools (2 hr.)			The Triad of SRO Roles (1 hr.)		<i>LUNCH</i>		Behavioral Threat Assessment (2 hr.)			Leveraging Relationships with Community Stakeholders (1.5 hr.)			
<b>TUESDAY</b>	Youth Brain Development (1 hr.)		Youth Mental Health Topics (1 hr.)	Impact of Trauma (1 hr.)		Suicide Prevention (1 hr.)		<i>LUNCH</i>		Communicating with Youth (1.5 hr.)			Mediation and De-escalation for Youth (2 hr.)			
<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	Legal Topics for SROs and Administrators (4 hr.)							<i>LUNCH</i>		Legal Topics for SROs and Administrators (2 hr.)			Social Media and Technology (1.5hr)			
<b>THURSDAY</b>	Diversity and Implicit Bias (2 hr.)			Working with Students with Special Needs and Different Abilities (2 hr.)				<i>LUNCH</i>		Interviewing Youth (2 hr.)			Addiction: Vaping and other Youth Substance Misuse Trends (1.5 hr.)			
<b>FRIDAY</b>	School Security Topics and Disaster and Emergency Response (Crisis Management and CPTED/Security Inspection Checklist) (2.5 hr.)				SRO Program Dev. (.5 hr.)	Resources for Ongoing Prof. Dev. (1 hr.)		<i>Commencement</i>								

# Disorderly Conduct and Court Involved Youth

Between FY 2014 and FY 2018,

- 2.6% (7,128) of juvenile complaints were disorderly conduct.
- The number of disorderly conduct complaints decreased 30.8% (1,673 to 1,158) while the number of all juvenile intake complaints decreased 13.2% (58,683 to 50,910).
- This percentage of complaints that were petitioned decreased each FY, from 65.0% in FY 2014 to 49.5% in FY 2018. The number of petitions for disorderly conduct decreased 47.3% (1,088 to 573).
- ***As of July 1, 2020 Virginia students can no longer be charged under the disorderly conduct statute\****

# SROs and Required Threat Assessment Teams

- Law enforcement expertise is a requirement on Virginia's school-based behavioral threat assessment teams.
- SROs serve as the law enforcement representative on the majority of school threat assessment teams within the Commonwealth as they best understand the students and the culture.
- Threat assessment teams serve a vital purpose for preventing violence and providing interventions for students who may pose a risk of harming themselves or others.
- Seventy-eight percent of schools reported conducting one or more

# Legislative Requirements Around the School- Law Enforcement Partnership

- **Memorandum of Understanding:** All K-12 public school divisions with SROs are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with their law enforcement partner. The MOU is required to be updated every 2 years. The Virginia Model MOU clearly delineates the role of the SRO as separate from that of school officials who engage in discipline.
- **School – Law Enforcement Partnership Guide:** DCJS Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety (VCSCS) developed a legislatively mandated Model MOU as guidance. VCSCS also developed a School- Law Enforcement Partnership Guide for guidance to school divisions/law enforcement agencies.

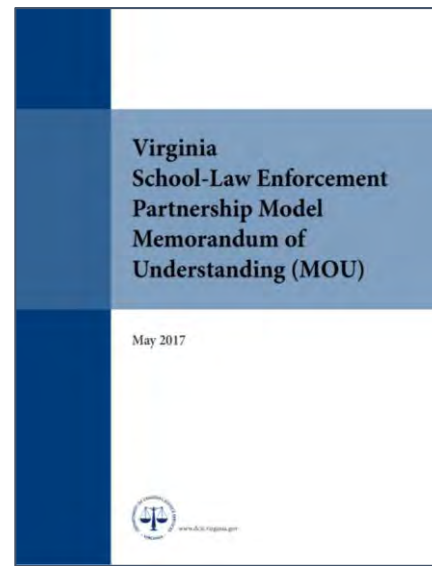
- **Information Sharing Guide:** 2020 budget language directed the VCSCS to develop an information-sharing guide to assist school divisions in interpreting the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) as it relates to sharing information with SROs in schools.
- **School Safety Training for School Administrators:** 2019 HB2609/SB1130 mandated at least one school administrator from each school must complete school safety training from the VCSCS if it is available online.
- **Collection of Data:** 2020 HB 271, effective July 1, 2020, requires the VCSCS to collect, analyze and disseminate information relating to the activities of school resource officers; and, annually collect, report and publish data on use of force against, arrests of, and court referrals to students by school resource officers.



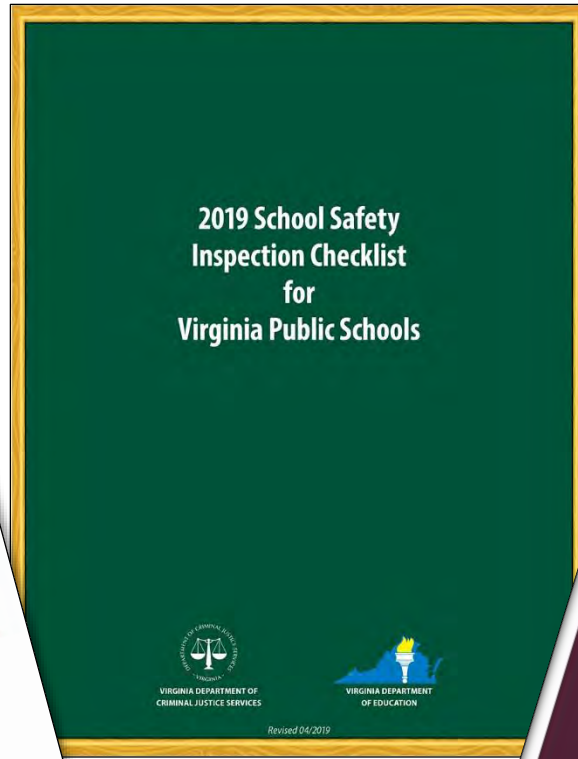
# Resources

For copies of all VCSCS resources to include the School-Law Enforcement Partnership Guide and the Model MOU, please visit our website here:

<https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/virginia-center-school-and-campus-safety/k-12-resources-and-curriculum>



# Resources



## Mandated

# For More Information

Kim Simon, CPS

SRO/SSO Training and Program Coordinator

[kim.simon@dcjs.virginia.gov](mailto:kim.simon@dcjs.virginia.gov)

804.997.1717

<https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/virginia-center-school-and-campus-safety>