

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

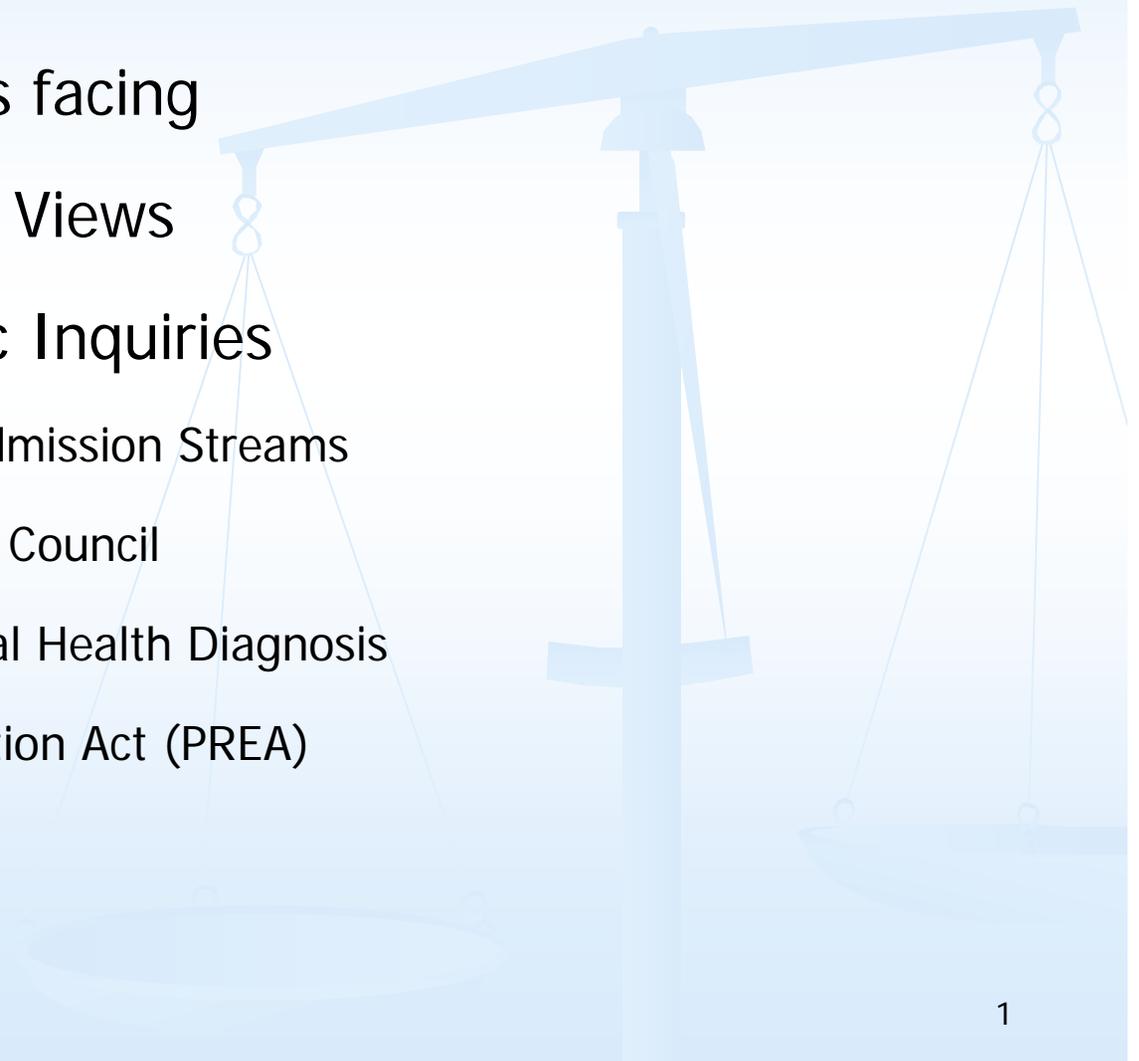


Senate Finance Public Safety Subcommittee

Director Helivi L. Holland
January 21, 2011

Today's Presentation

- A Broad Overview of DJJ
- The Challenges DJJ is facing
- New Administration's Views
- Responses to Specific Inquiries
 - Juvenile Forecast/Admission Streams
 - Governor's Re-Entry Council
 - Juveniles with Mental Health Diagnosis
 - Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

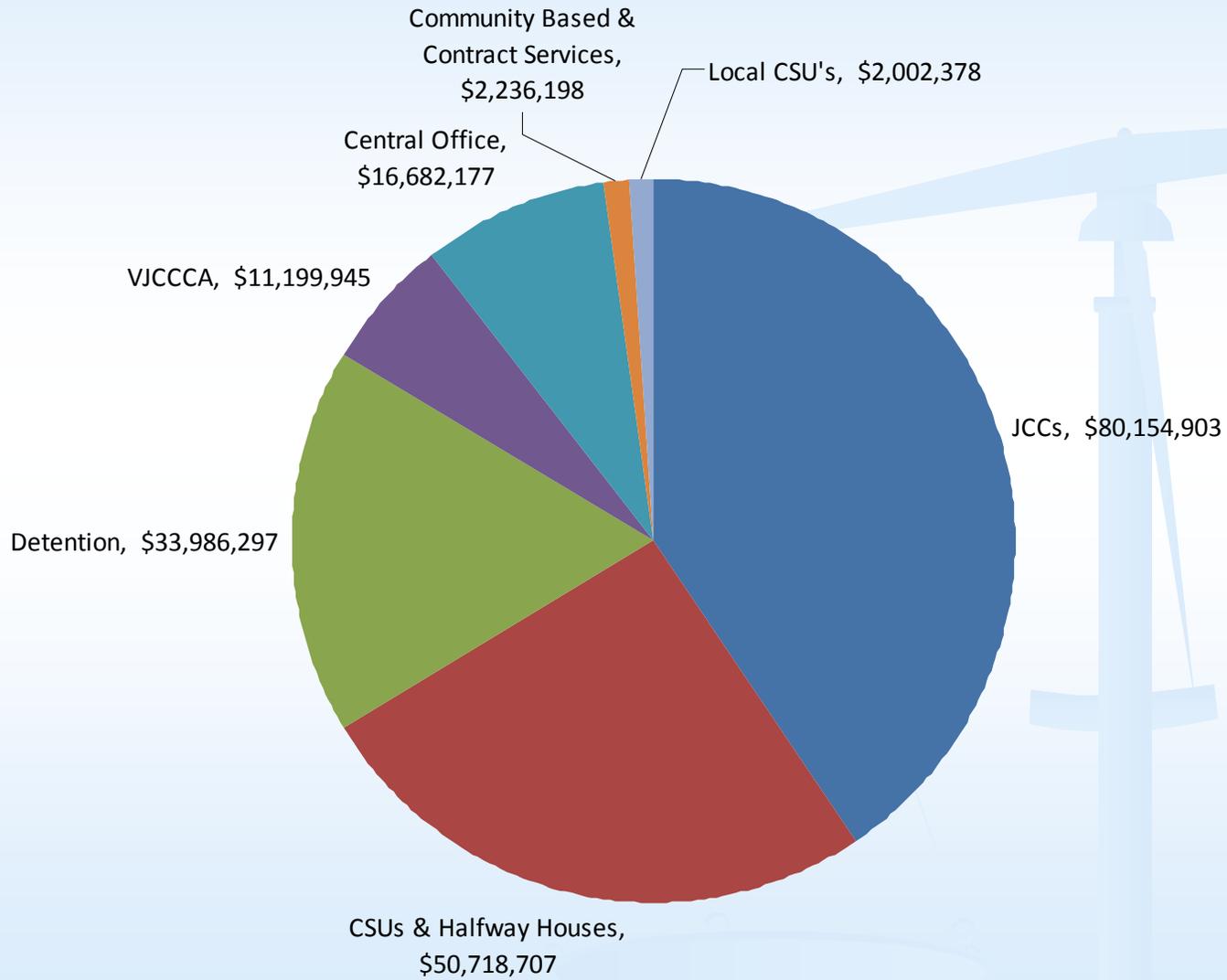


Overview of DJJ

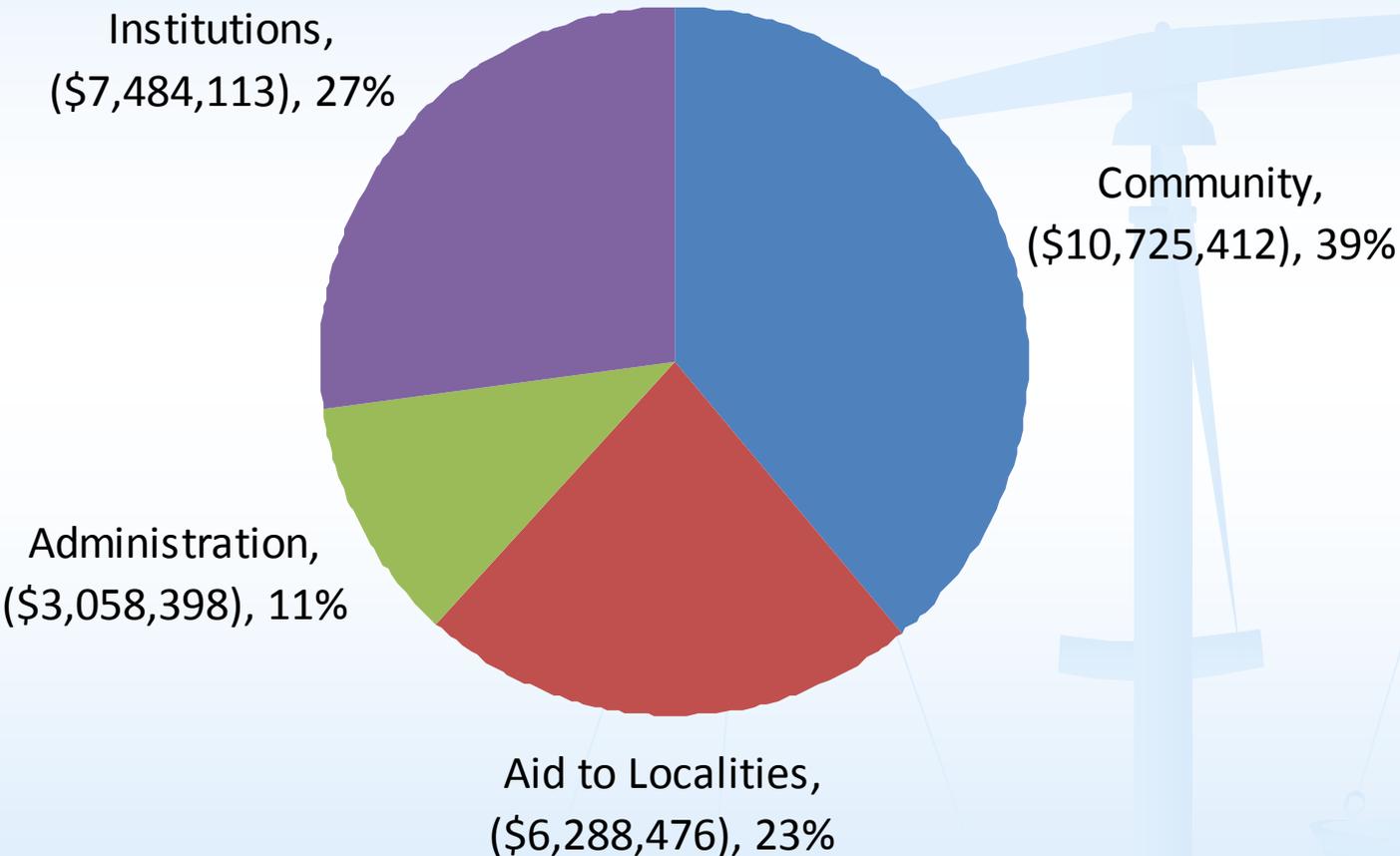
- DJJ employs 2,053 (includes classified and wage) people that work in Central Office; at 32 Court Service Units (CSUs); at 2 Halfway Houses located in Norfolk and Staunton; and at 6 Juvenile Correctional Centers (JCCs) located in Central Virginia

DJJ Budget FY2011 Chapter 874

GF & NGF - \$196,980,605



DJJ GF Reduction of \$27,556,399 from FY2007 thru FY2011



Cumulative Impact of Budget Reductions

■ Detention

- Have closed beds resulting in reduction of staff (layoffs)

■ Community Programs

- 78 positions eliminated in Court Service Units
- Reduced funding to purchase services for youth on probation and parole
- Eliminated alternative programs such as the Community Placement Programs (CPP) and pilot reintegration program
- Eliminated 1 of 3 Halfway Houses
- Reduced Support cost (M&O) for CSUs
- VJCCCA
 - Localities required to provide additional funding to maintain programs
 - Some programs have been eliminated
 - Programs that have been maintained have a reduced capacity for program placement

■ Institutions

- Closed Natural Bridge JCC and Camp New Hope
- Cancelled Beaumont Transitional Cottage Program
- Reduced BSU positions

■ Administration

- Eliminated 35 positions
- Reduced support costs

Challenges DJJ is Facing

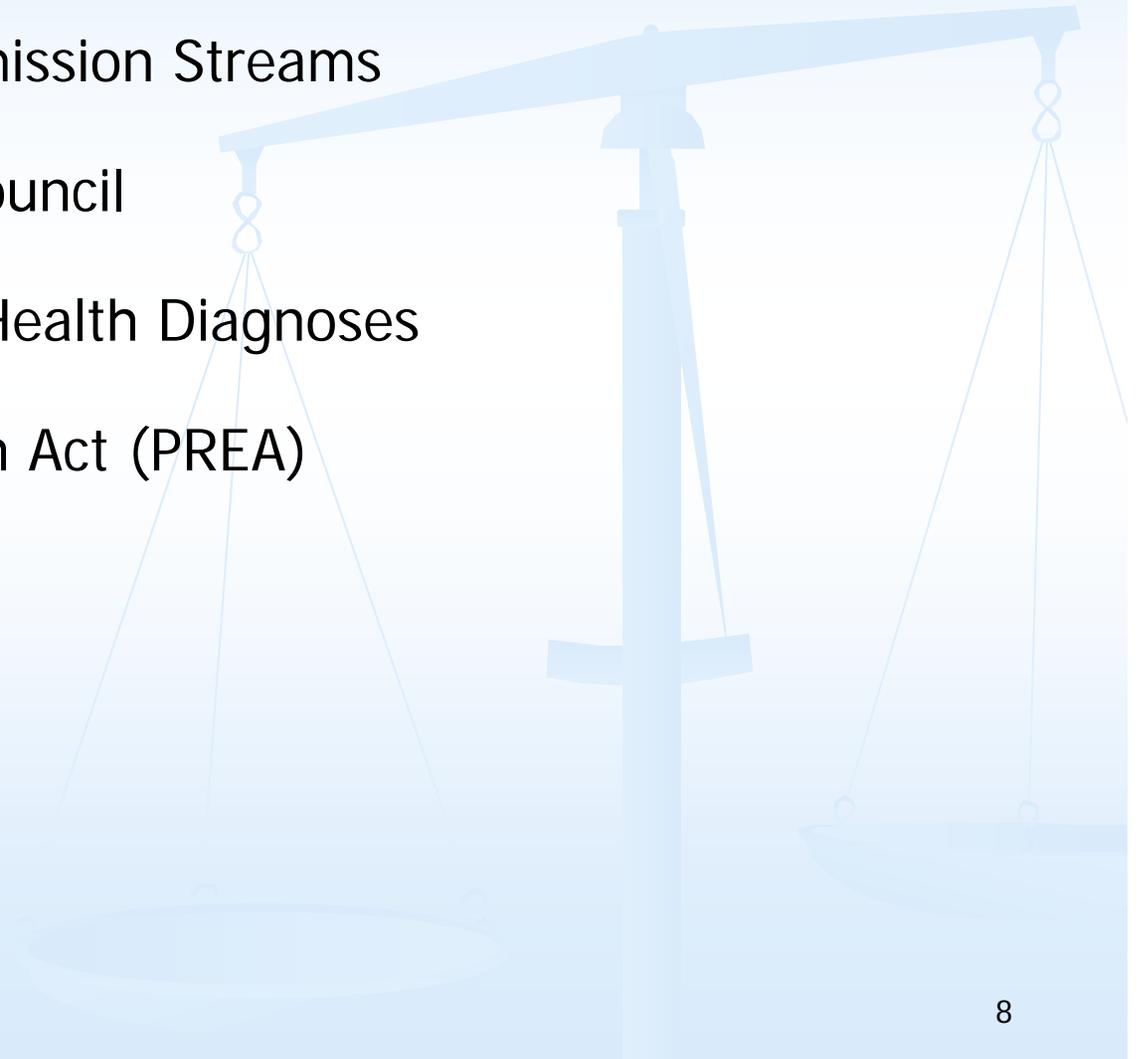
- Budget Reductions
 - (Example: VJCCCA, Discovery House, Natural Bridge JCC)
- Public Buy-In to Re-Entry
 - (Example: Employment, Housing)
- Recruitment and Retention of Qualified Employees
 - (Example: Nurses, Psychologists, JCOs, Probation Officers in certain localities)

New Administration's Vision

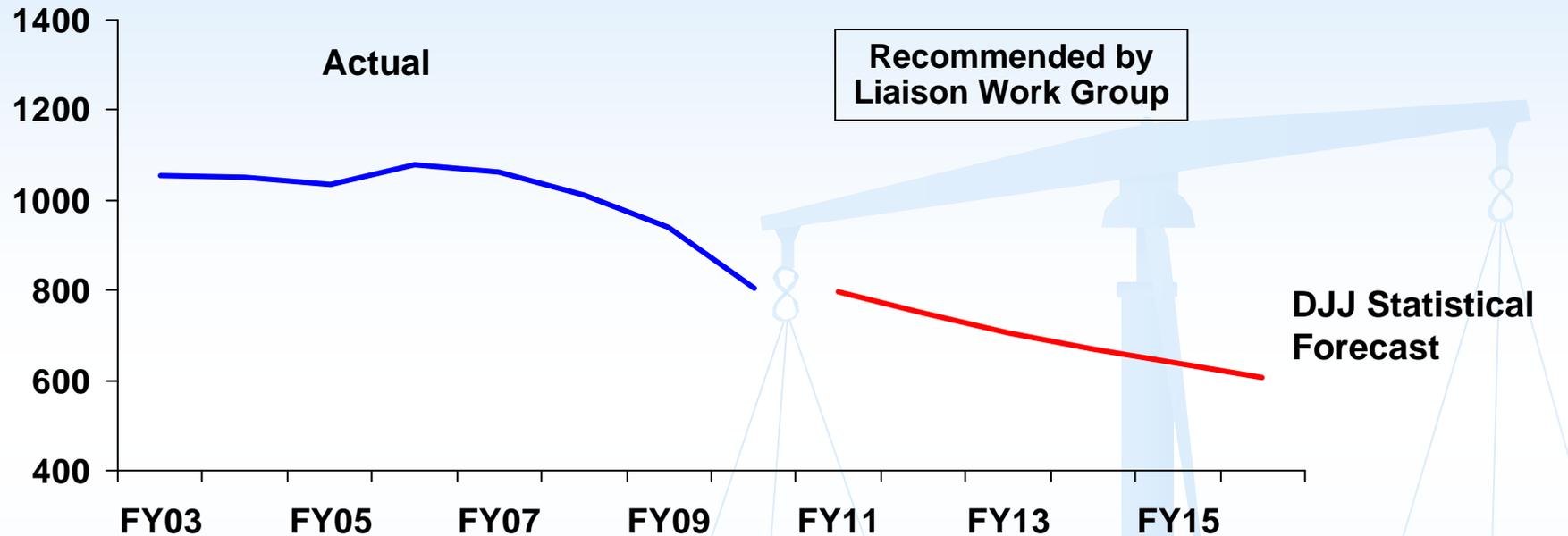
- Use of only evidenced based programs for the diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system, for the supervision of youthful offenders, and the successful transition of committed youth as they re-enter their local community.
 - Evaluating existing programs
 - Surveys of those affected
 - Address local concerns

Response to Specific Inquiries

- Juvenile Forecasts/Admission Streams
- Governor's Re-Entry Council
- Juveniles with Mental Health Diagnoses
- Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

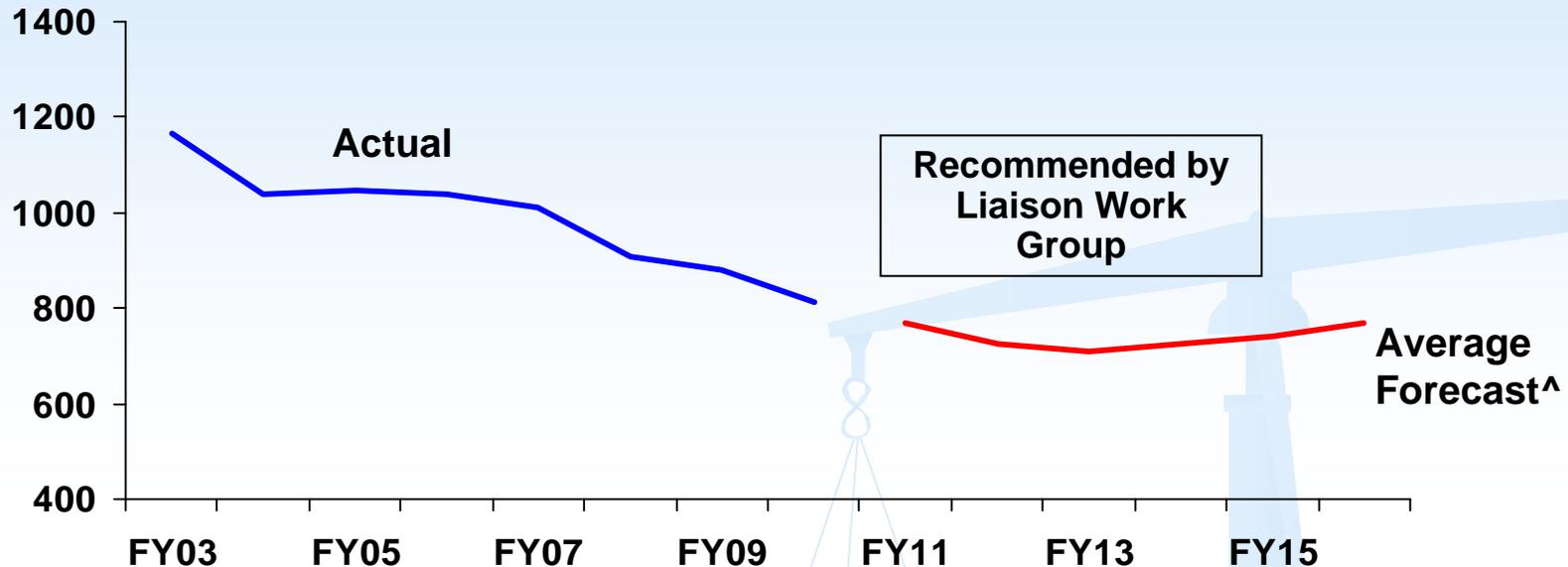


Juvenile Detention Home Population Forecasts FY 2010-FY 2016



- During the first quarter of FY 2011, the forecast and the actual admissions demonstrated the same downward trend
 - During the second quarter of FY 2011, the forecast predicted a higher population than the actual.
 - Comparing July to December 2009 to the same period in 2010, one possible reason for this decrease is the decrease (8%) in juveniles at intake.

Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC) Population Forecasts FY2010-FY2016



^This represents the average of both DJJ and the DPB's forecasts.

- Juvenile Correctional Center Admissions
 - The accuracy of the forecast through December 2010 has been - 0.09%
- Juvenile Correctional Center Average Daily Population (ADP)
 - Comparing July to December 2009 to the same period in 2010, admissions have remained relatively stable while releases from the JCCs has decreased 12.1%.
 - Juveniles with longer lengths of stay have contributed to this decrease.

Juvenile Intake

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2008-2010

Domestic Relations	2008	2009	2010
Dom. Rel./Child Welfare	134,217	137,364	138,712
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	18,631	17,883	14,868
Class 1 Misdemeanor	38,062	37,602	33,400
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	6,662	6,371	5,598
CHINS/CHINSup (Status)	12,403	12,258	10,740
Other			
Technical Violations	9,837	9,564	8,479
Traffic	1,305	1,281	1,197
Other	1,355	1,166	1,249
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>88,255</i>	<i>86,125</i>	<i>75,531</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>222,472</i>	<i>223,489</i>	<i>214,243</i>

- Between FY 2008-2010:
 - Domestic relations complaints increased 3%
 - Juvenile complaints decreased 14%
 - Juvenile felony complaints decreased 20%
 - CHINS/CHINSup complaints decreased 13%

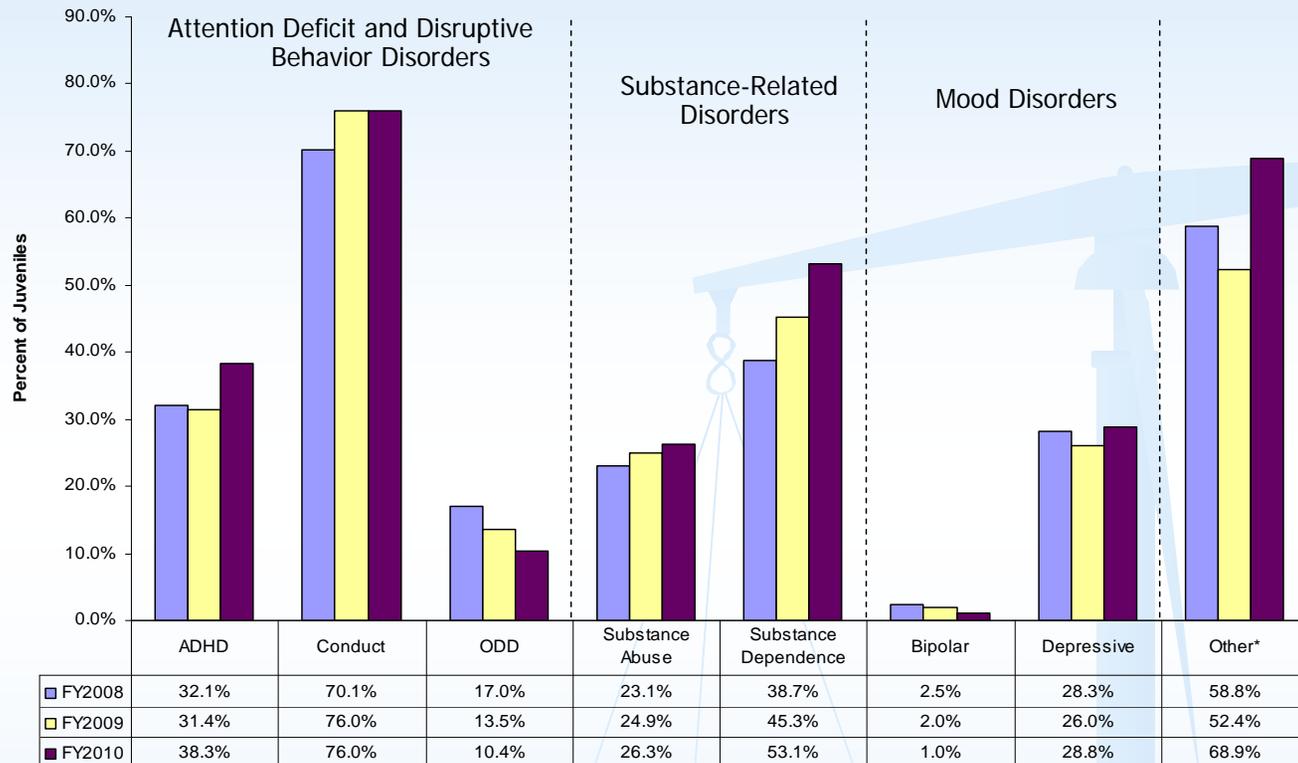
Governor's Re-Entry Council

- Executive Order 11
- Virginia Prisoners and Juvenile Offender Re-Entry Council
- November 8, 2010
- Juvenile Area Focus Committee
 - Recommendations:
 1. Request that the Virginia Community College System encourage the Virginia Workforce Council to structure programs to mitigate disincentives when serving youth and to connect the resources of DJJ to the Workforce Investment Act/One Stop Career Centers in support of re-entry of juveniles
 2. Request that DJJ assess policy, procedure, and statutory language that impact the flexibility of Department funding to purchase pre- and post-release services in order to develop a seamless continuum of services from commitment to re-entry
 3. DJJ should develop a plan that promotes public safety through the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders. This plan should use validated assessments of risk and criminogenic needs at key stages of the re-entry process as the basis for case planning. Further, the plan should engage youth, family, and community support

Current DJJ Re-Entry Initiatives

- Second Chance Grant for Re-entry
- Work/Education Release Program (WERP)
- Female Transition and Work/Education Release Unit
- Badges for Baseball (Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation)
- Mentoring Project
- Mental Health Services Transition Plans
- Family Link Video Visitation
- Re-entry to Education and Employment Project (REEP)
- REACH (Responsibility, Empowerment, Achievement, Change, and Hope)
- Youth Industries
- Phoenix Curriculum
- Transitional Services (294 funding)
- Halfway Houses

Indicated Juvenile Mental Health Disorders FY 2008 – FY 2010



* Other Disorders includes: Adjustment Disorder, Anxiety Disorder, Cluster A Personality Disorder, Cluster B Personality Disorder, Cluster C Personality Disorder, Dissociative Disorder, Eating Disorder, Mental Retardation, Paraphilia, Psychotic Disorder, and Other.

- Excluding the Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorders and the Substance-Related Disorders, 53.8% of juveniles in FY 2010 appeared to have significant symptoms of at least one Mood or Other disorder at time of admission.
- Expenditures for psychotropic drugs for the last 12-months = \$1,301,060.85.
- Total expenditure for all other medications for the last 12-months = \$468,425.32

Addressing Juvenile Mental Health Disorders

- All committed youth undergo comprehensive mental health evaluations at the Reception and Diagnostic Center
- Mental health treatment, including psychiatric services, is provided at all Juvenile Correctional Centers through the Behavioral Services Unit (BSU). BSU's FY2011 budget is \$4.2 million
- Specialized treatment programs are provided for girls, intellectually disabled boys, and youth who cannot function effectively in the general population
- Mental health transition plans are implemented to facilitate treatment continuation upon release
- Evidence-based treatment programs are provided to address sex offending, substance abuse, and aggression management

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

- In October to December 2008, the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted its first survey on the sexual victimization of juveniles (“PREA Study”)
- Two of Virginia’s facilities ranked in the “high rate” category
- The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) reviewed the report at the request of this committee and found flaws in the methodology used
- New PREA regulations are still under review by the US Attorney General and are expected to be enacted sometime in 2011

PREA

- As a result of the audit and pending regulations, DJJ has instituted strategies, including but not limited to the following:
 - Incorporation of PREA training into Basic Skills and In-service trainings,
 - All residents receive information regarding reporting PREA incidents during at their intake at RDC,
 - Improved video surveillance through installation of additional security cameras and upgraded systems,
 - Reviewed staffing patterns and the assignment of female staff,
 - Installation of phones for anonymous resident hotline complaints

PREA

- Director attended the Bureau of Justice Statistics Workshop on PREA on 10/20/10
- Majority of states had concerns about the collection of data for the 1st survey
- The original survey takers, Westat, will conduct a 2nd survey and assured states that they heard their concerns about the collection of data from the 1st survey
- The 2nd survey will be conducted December 2011 – June 2012
- 2nd survey goal is to produce national, state, and facility-level estimates, capture experiences of youth in small facilities, and measure change in victimization from the 1st survey
- 2nd survey will include facilities with 20+ adjudicated youth (vs. 90+) and survey 400 facilities (vs. 203)
- 2nd survey results will be published in the first of 2013

DJJ's Vision

Successful Youth, Strong Families, Safe Communities

