

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

2006 ANNUAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

1. Key Current and Emerging Issues

For this question, each respondent was asked to tell us three kinds of information. First, respondents were presented with a list of 16 possible current and/or emerging issues that might be facing their States or Territories, and asked to select up to five of the most pressing or important ones. Then, for each issues, they were asked to discuss briefly how the issue was affecting juvenile justice in their jurisdiction. Finally, they were asked to describe briefly any solutions or resources they are currently using to address the issue.

The following two tables summarize these data. In Table 1A, the 16 issues are ranked in order of frequency of endorsement across the respondents. In Table 1B, I have presented the direct comments for the Impact and Solutions and Resources, organized by emerging issue.

TABLE 1A.

RANKING OF CURRENT AND EMERGING ISSUES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 2006 ANNUAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

CURRENT OR EMERGING ISSUE	NUMBER OF STATES ENDORSING	PERCENTAGE (N=40)
Disproportionate Minority Contact	33	83%
Mental Health Assessment and Treatment	24	60%
Detention Reform	20	50%
Coordination of Services and resources	16	40%
Substance Abuse Treatment	15	38%
Evidence-based Programs and Practices	12	30%
Substance Abuse	12	30%
Zero Tolerance and School Disciplinary Issues	11	28%
Female Juvenile Offenders	11	28%
Re-entry	10	25%
Other Issues (See Table 1C)	10	25%
New Findings from Brain and Developmental Research	5	13%
Gangs	4	10%
Restorative Justice	4	10%
Transfer or Certification to Adult Courts	4	10%
Native American Pass-Throughs	1	3%
Right to Competent Trial	NONE	--

TABLE 1B

Responses to Key Current and Emerging Issues Organized by Issue

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT: ISSUE #1		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS OR RESOURCES USED
Alaska	Alaska is currently in the resources/assessment stage, moving toward intervention.	Alaska hired a part-time DMC Reduction Coordinator who attended the Burns Institute on Community Strategies. Alaska is using the Juvenile Detention Assessment Instrument (JDAI) in its effort to eliminate DMC. AJJAC and DJJ attend CJA DMC Conferences. This year, AJJAC supported funding for law enforcement representatives to attend the DMC Conference in New Orleans. AJJAC with DJJ has worked to establish local DMC groups in Fairbanks, and Anchorage, the two sites involved in Alaska's DMC Pilot Project (Data Collection). In March 2006, DJJ and AJJAC published a brochure on DMC in the Alaska Juvenile Justice System, as an effort to educate the Governor, legislators, and members of the public. The brochure explains DMC and identifies the efforts being made in Alaska to address and report on DMC. In April 2006, DJJ published a report entitled an Examination of the Factors that Influence Justice Decision-Making in Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska: An Assessment Study. This report was completed with technical assistance from OJJDP.
ARIZONA	Minority youth are entering the system more quickly and penetrating more deeply; minority youth are under-represented in treatment programs.	Arizona's Building Blocks Initiative; the Annie E. Casey JDAI model; the Burns Institute's DMC model; objective risk and assessment intake tools; community based alternatives
ARKANSAS	Data reflect that minority youth are referred to lock-up facilities twice as much as Caucasian youth. An assessment to analyze the data is underway at the state level. Three counties with the highest minority....	OJJDP trainers have provided technical assistance to provide training related to DMC issues. Annual juvenile justice meeting to focus on DMC issues was

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		held on October 2-5, 2006. Best practice model programs were the topic.
COLORADO	<i>Blank</i>	The SAG is funding Minority Family Advocacy Programs.
DELAWARE	This is an ongoing area where the JJAG continues to struggle in looking for appropriate programming.	<i>Blank</i>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<i>Blank</i>	<i>Blank</i>
GUAM	The Compact of Free Association that the US has entered into with the Federated States of Micronesia has resulted in an influx of Micronesian citizens to Guam. Many families relocated here to find a better standard of living and give their children the opportunity to get a better education. Unfortunately, there has been a tremendous culture shock experienced by young people, who not only have to learn to speak English but to adopt social and cultural norms that are not their own. This has led to a disproportionate number of youth being incarcerated.	The Department of Youth Affairs has taken the lead in developing different programs to address this issue. The first was the hiring of a well-respected Chuukese elder who has been instrumental in educating the staff on the cultural differences between the Micronesian youth and the western culture of Guam. He has also been instrumental in coordinating group meetings that respect their culture's social structure whereby they use the 'male family leaders' to speak to families on the different issues that need to be addressed. They have also developed transitional packets and meetings to help families migrating here to understand the cultural differences and educate them about which behaviors are considered culturally acceptable.
IOWA	Studies conducted over the past 19 years have documented that minority youth are over-represented in Iowa's juvenile justice system. Iowa has focused its efforts to impact on youth in the intake and detention center phases of court processing.	Activities to impact these issues have included the following: the use of a State DMC committee; the development of a risk assessment tool for use at intake and detention; the utilization of a state university to work in local sites; an annual DMC Conference; and data collection efforts through a justice data warehouse.
KANSAS	Disproportionate minority contact detracts from the fair and equitable handling of juveniles. Kansas is experiencing DMC at arrest and at admission to detention and juvenile correctional facilities.	State statute requiring local judicial districts to measure and analyze DMC and address if appropriate at the local level.
KENTUCKY	Areas within the state with high disproportionate minority contact.	We have identified three sites in Kentucky and are working with the Burns Institute through

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		the state DMC Specialist to address this issue.
LOUISIANA	Difficulty in collecting data, coordinating among agencies, and availability of needed services.	Provide training at state conference; public awareness; and using funds to target DMC issues.
MAINE	<p>An analysis of 2004 DMC datasets revealed a number of limitations regarding data collection. The varying compatibility between datasets, incomplete records, missing data, a lack of uniformity in racial/ethnic categorization, and a limited number of cases raise questions concerning the validity of the data currently being collected.</p> <p>Although current data cannot be considered to be fully reliable, initial impressions are that Black and African-American juveniles are more likely to be arrested than white juveniles. Conversely, Asian juveniles are 50% less likely to be arrested and referred to the juvenile justice system than white juveniles, and American Indian juveniles are 42% less likely to be arrested than white juveniles. No data are available to make initial findings about Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system here. Because the data obtained so far have been highly suspect, it is difficult to conclude that minority youth are over-represented in Maine's juvenile justice system, and therefore corrective measures must be taken.</p>	<p>MDOC's new CORIS database system will yield meaningful statistics, once staff enter the data from juvenile caseloads as a matter of routine. Typically, it takes about two years from the introduction of the new information system before data collected can be considered reliable. We are in Year 2.</p> <p>Training for law enforcement and juvenile community corrections officers to facilitate the accurate collection of juvenile race and ethnicity data sensitively and consistently is forthcoming. As well, cultural awareness training for juvenile community corrections officers and law enforcement agencies is planned.</p>
MARYLAND	Increased disparity of youth of color being securely detained.	Using the Burns Institute and the JDAI models in Baltimore City and expanding to an additional four jurisdictions.
MINNESOTA	Due to the homogeneity of Minnesota's population, the rate of DMC for youth of color is one of the highest in the nation.	The office of Justice Programs has designated a full-time DMC Coordinator to lead the DMC efforts both within the OJJDP mandates and in a broader sense, the statewide response to this issue. The three most populous states counties—Hennepin, Ramsey, and Dakota—are all sites for the JDAI from the Anne E. Casey Foundation. There is a statewide coordinator for this initiative which JJAC assists in funding through JABG funds. At this time the counties are still in the educational phase

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		and have been energetic in their approach and learning curve.
MISSISSIPPI	We need more resources and services to address.	<i>Blank</i>
MISSOURI	A review of juvenile detention center data indicates that minorities continue to be detained at a higher rate than non-minorities.	Funding has been provided to the state's largest university to research the impact of DMC and explore ways to educate the public and the courts about DMC and the impact it has on the community.
MONTANA	Lack of tribal applications for Native American pass-through funds. DMC Committee has had difficulty with member attendance, and DMC sites need to be expanded throughout the state.	The SAG received technical assistance from DSG (Tom Begich) and has developed a strategic plan to address the issue. Improved communication with the tribes and outreach is also part of the strategic plan.
NEBRASKA	Our state continues to see a higher rate of law enforcement contact per capita, of minority youth.	This has been a focus area for our state for many years. We have increased training and exposure opportunities to all facets of law enforcement to include judges. We have implemented some best practice programs in coordination with the Annie E. Casey and W. Haywood Burns Institute.
NEVADA	Nevada has participated in the data collection process since 2001. Both Clark and Washoe Counties (two largest counties in state) have seen increases in the numbers of minority youth arrested, referred, and detained. With JDAI in the forefront, detention centers and probation departments are working diligently to provide alternatives to detention. If DMC issues are not resolved within our state, overcrowding within our detention centers will continue and minority youth will not receive the services they need, creating a vicious cycle of arrest, detention, incarceration, and release.	As a core requirement of the JJDP Act of 2002, the Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission and the Juvenile Justice Programs Office have been examining actions that contribute to DMC at every point within the system as well as services and equitable treatment for all. Nevada is currently working with the Hayward Burns Institute and the Anne E. Casey Foundation to create programming that is streamlined, accessible, and effective. Hiring bi-lingual and bi-cultural staff, providing ethnic-specific programming, and educating all those within the juvenile justice system.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	New Hampshire continues to work on DMC issues with OJJDP to determine the extent of the problem with the goal of creating or replicating community-based programs.	We have contacted states that OJJDP indicated are good exemplars in terms of state plans. We have requested information and curricula they are using to address this issue.

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NEW JERSEY	New Jersey continues to see significant DMC at various points of contact, particularly at arrest, detention, and secure confinement. Although State RRI rates were slightly lower in 2004 compared with 2002, the issue of racial disparities in juvenile justice remains a high priority.	New Jersey has been a JDAI site since 2004, and as a result, we have experienced significant declines in youth of color being placed in detention on any given day. In addition, NJ also implemented uniform station house adjustment guidelines for local police departments as a means for diverting low level offenders from formally entering the system.
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>Judges and prosecutors need more training on this issue so that they are aware of what to look for in the courtroom.</p> <p>Lack of cultural awareness and cultural competence results in more minority youth entering the system.</p> <p>Is there a true way to measure DMC? How do we link the number of suspensions and training school admissions to family dysfunction and other correlated factors?</p> <p>Addressing this problem requires a lengthy time commitment; the challenge is keeping stakeholders engaged and involved from assessment through evaluation.</p> <p>Increasing numbers of minority youth in both abuse and neglect hearings and delinquency proceedings.</p>	<p>Using Formula grant funds to provide resources to target areas to address DMC;</p> <p>Using what the state has learned in this area to share with the rest of the state.</p>
NORTH DAKOTA	An analysis of DMC illustrates that American Indian youth are arrested and securely detained at a higher rate than white youth. Additional resources are needed to provide culturally appropriate programming for American Indian youth both on and off the Reservation.	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds are used to support the use of non-secure holdover options for American Indian youth both on and off the Reservation.
OHIO	This is an issue in the urban areas of our state. The number of minority youth being incarcerated in these areas is not reflective of the communities they live in.	State advisory group has established a standing committee on DMC that compiles information on best practice standards in addressing DMC. It works with Ohio's 88 counties to compile statistical information to determine the existence of DMC, implementation, evaluation and monitoring.
OKLAHOMA	As our state has the ability to gather data from all contact points, in all	We are in the process of regionalizing data, using the

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	counties, we are struggling to incorporate massive quantities of data into a usable format	DSDUH SAMHSHA treatment planning area format
OREGON	Increasing diversity in the state is adding to the challenge of culturally appropriate services. We also have 9 recognized tribes that want culturally appropriate services for their populations.	Annual Governor supported summit to focus on DMC as well as a Native/Tribe Conference brings all parties together to work the issues. Excellent data from all counties and the state to work and track the issue.
PENNSYLVANIA	Black juveniles in Pennsylvania are arrested at about twice the rate of White juveniles. The degree of disproportion varies considerably across counties.	Pennsylvania's DMC subcommittee has been working since 2003 on youth-law enforcement forums to bring youth and law enforcement together, to promote dialogue and educate both groups about the culture of the other.
SOUTH CAROLINA	DMC is a reality in South Carolina's juvenile justice system, where the dominant minority is African American. African Americans comprise 38 percent of the state's youth population aged 10-17 years. However, African Americans made up 60 percent of the referrals to Family Courts for delinquency in FY 2005-2006, 65 percent of detentions, and 63 percent of cases resulting in residential placements or custody. The RRI rate is highest at arrest, detention (1.15), and confinement (1.23). Because minority youth are more likely to come from a lower socioeconomic level and less likely to be able to afford to hire a private attorney, there is a need to improve access to effective defense counsel.	The Department of Juvenile Justice in South Carolina (SCDJJ) is working with the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, the Children's Law Office, at the University of South Carolina, the Institute for Families and Society at USC, the faith community, and other partners to research and address the DMC issue at multiple points within the JJ system, particularly at the detention phase. Following a comprehensive outside study of this issue by the Institute for Families and Society, SCDJJ began to work closely with the Children's Law Office, which has a staff position dedicated to DMC education and problem solving. SCDJJ has provided the CLO with DMC matrices (based on the current federal formula) for all 46 counties in the state and the state as a whole. The area of focus for the coming year is detention reform, with a pilot program operating in Spartanburg County. Three counties have volunteered for law enforcement to pilot the risk assessment instrument and several counties have begun meetings led by Family Court

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		judges to address the issue. SCDJJ has also partnered with the faith community including a Memorandum of Agreement with the African American Episcopal (AME) Church, to develop prevention and early intervention programs at the local level for at-risk minority children. Initiatives include Teen After School Centers and Auxiliary Probation.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Through the identification and assessment processes it has been determined that DMC exists in South Dakota and is most prevalent and severe at arrest. Native American over-representation is prevalent at most stages of the juvenile justice system and is most evident at the arrest stage.	Development of local DMC Committees. South Dakota has identified statewide interventions to address DMC as well as community specific DMC interventions in three locations across the state. A DMC Committee has been established in each of the three communities. The DMC Committees utilized community-specific identification and assessment data to identify local factors associated with DMC and to develop community-specific interventions to be supported with Formula Grant funds.
TENNESSEE	Hard to get leaders to focus on the issue.	Need more funds.
VERMONT	<p>Not well understood in state as it is new issue. Much to be learned in effective early interventions and prevention.</p> <p>Best practices for small numbers of youth affected by DMC in rural setting are not developed, and needed.</p> <p>Large jurisdiction "cookie-cutter" style approaches are not likely to be effective, possible to implement, or cost-effective in small jurisdiction.</p>	We have funded a DMC coordinator to focus on identification, assessment, intervention, evaluation and monitoring.
VIRGINIA	Children are being treated differently based on race.	Objective decision-making
WASHINGTON	DMC continues to be an issue and priority of the Washington State SAG (GJJAC)	The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a chosen strategy to address DMC. The GJJAC has also increased availability of technical assistance and training for jurisdictions regarding DMC
WEST VIRGINIA	According to the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, in 2003, nonwhite juveniles comprised only 5.8%	Community oriented policing and early intervention programs in communities with

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	of the juvenile population in WV but they accounted for 11.0% of the juveniles processed by the courts. In a 2005 study, nonwhite juveniles represented 5.8% of the WV juvenile population; however, they accounted for 17.1% of juvenile detainees.	high minority populations.
WISCONSIN	Based on its arrest and incarceration rates, Wisconsin was just named the “Worst Place to be Black in America”. That real and perceived injustice of the “justice” system affects people’s willingness to actively participate in the system and the norms and values that drive the laws on which the system is based. This disenfranchisement of a significant and growing part of Wisconsin’s population is affecting all of our “systems” but more importantly, its affecting the lives of children and families who deserve better.	While Wisconsin’s SAG has put a great deal of money (in excess of \$2 million dollars over the past few years) toward this issue, rates and relative rates of DMC have not been greatly affected. Awareness of this issue is definitely increasing, and local DMC committees in each of our six largest counties have brought various system and community people together not only around this issue but around system improvement in general. Whether or not raised awareness and better communication will affect DMC in the long run is yet to be seen.

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ARIZONA	Significant numbers of youth are diagnosed with mental health disorders yet are not receiving appropriate services. Treatment needs of these juveniles are not addressed when they are returned to community. JJ Treatment staff do not know what treatment has been done or was (un)successful.	Assessment and treatment based on assessment. Education on brain development and negative effect of brain disorders incorporated into treatment and practice. A comprehensive system to record the various mental health treatments a youth received and the results is needed.
COLORADO	<i>BLANK</i>	State Task Force is resulting in major interagency plan for improved prevention and treatment of mental health.
DELAWARE	Re-occurring issue that revolves around early and proper assessment of juveniles with mental disorders.	<i>BLANK</i>
GEORGIA	During formulation of its current 3-year plan, CYCC conducted a series of public hearings with juvenile justice stakeholders throughout the state in order to	SAG just awarded a 3-year formula grant to a circuit wide juvenile mental health court. Hope is that if this model is

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	determine priority needs. Almost universally, participants remarked on the lack of mental health treatment for high risk youth in our state.	successful that it can be replicated throughout the state.
IOWA	Mental Health related funding has been cut fairly dramatically in the past 10 years. Iowa, like many states, is utilizing a managed care provider to prioritize and specify those youths that can access mental health services. Periodically youth are being forced into the juvenile justice system to access services. This has created a strain on some of the short term services like shelter care and juvenile detention.	Mental Health Services in Shelter Care and Detention Task Force. That group has provided extensive training for shelter and detention facility staff. The group has also made available a fairly extensive array of information to juvenile justice system officials on issues related to mental health. SPA staff also serve on a variety of committees for Human Services and Education that work specifically with mental health issues.
KANSAS	Warehousing juveniles without assessment and treatment. 30% of Pratt county jail inmates would be better suited in a mental health facility. They know right from wrong, but do not have the mental capacity to hold a job or stay on medication.	Fund professional who can assess mental and emotional problems and direct toward proper treatment.
LOUISIANA	Lack of inter- and intra-agency coordination, lack of needed services to help youth whose problems add to the factor in committing crimes.	Have treatment for emergency cases which provide very limited time and help.
MAINE	Not all youth involved with or at risk of becoming involved with the JJ system are receiving appropriate comprehensive MH, substance abuse, and/or family support services. Obstacles to service delivery include everything from lack of treatment providers, lack of financial resources to receive services, to lack of transportation to and from providers who may be a significant distance from the juvenile and his/her family. While in some locations it is common for juveniles to receive mental health screening and evaluation early in the juvenile justice process, in other locations screening and evaluation are almost never utilized.	The MAYSI-2 is being piloted in three counties in Maine (Kennebec, Penobscot, and Piscataquis). It will integrate comprehensive mental health screening, using the MAYSI-2 screening instrument with case planning and referral linkages for juveniles referred to the Division of Juvenile Services. The project will provide information and guidance to the Forensic Service Evaluators, who will be completing more and more timely court-ordered evaluations as part of this program.
MINNESOTA	The correlation of adjudicated youth who have mental health	Under a state mandate, the Department of Human Services

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	issues along with their adjudicated juvenile justice status is conclusive of the need for mental health assessment and treatment.	is setting up the conducting of an assessment of all adjudicated youth. This is the first interagency cooperation between state departments and between the states and counties. There is also the “umbrella rule” which mandates care under the jurisdiction of the state or county for youth in either Corrections or Human Services.
MISSISSIPPI	There is a lack of available resources and facilities.	BLANK
MONTANA	Large numbers of youth with mental health needs in the juvenile justice system. Lack of services available.	Mental health assessment and screening instruments needed. Increased mental health services available.
NEBRASKA	Various studies in Nebraska have confirmed what studies in other states have indicated. In detention and juvenile incarceration centers there is a very high percentage of youth with severe or diagnosable mental health diagnosis and substance abuse disorders. Little to no services or programs are available in those settings to address the young people's needs.	The State Advisory Group through their grant process, funded the research and ultimate training and coordination of a common screening tool used by both Office of Juvenile Services caseworkers and probation officers would use to immediately identify the most immediate needs of a young person as they make contact with law enforcement. This screening tool, the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLSI) has been implemented.
NEVADA	Currently, a high percentage of youth detained in state and county institutions exhibit signs of mental health issues. Left untreated and undiagnosed, these youths are typically unsuccessful or observed as noncompliant. Without funding to hire the appropriate staff to address mental health with our youth, criminal behaviors are exacerbated which can increase the length of commitment and the safety of our youth and communities.	he Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission reviews and provides funding to local agencies to provide services needed within their specific community. Each sub grant applicant must base their application on an evidence based program. These include, however, are not limited to; system of care framework, family focused interventions, diversion policies, programs and community based alternatives to incarceration, mental health screening, assessment, referral and treatment, multisystemic therapy, wraparound services and cognitive behavioral therapy.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Many youths who enter the JJ	BLANK

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	system in NH have a MH issue. These youths are seen in the JJ system as NH does not have a separate system for MH relative issues.	
NEW MEXICO	We have an increasing number of juvenile offenders entering our system due in part to mental health issues.	BLANK
NEW YORK	A large portion of youth in the juvenile justice system have unmet mental health needs. One-half of PINS and JD youth seen at probation are at high risk of recidivism due to mental health issues. More and more youth are presenting at probation and in family court in some form of crisis requiring mental health intervention.	Increase and improve education for youth on not only the physical effects of drug use but the legal and criminal sides of choosing to be in possession or take part in the use of illegal substances. Rehabilitation and treatment programs should be longer in length and judges and lawmakers should be educated on the effects of alcohol and substance abuse on youth and how it affects their decision-making capacities.
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>To date, mental health reform in North Carolina has not been extremely successful. There is a critical need for more services for abused, neglected and delinquent children</p> <p>-Too many children are being shipped to group homes or other residential facilities out of their county of residence; there are even children being sent out of state for treatment. This is extremely disruptive for children and families.</p> <p>-There is a critical need for sex offender treatment and a continuing need for appropriate treatment for children who are victims of sexual abuse</p> <p>-There is an increasing number of younger and younger children that come through the court system who demonstrate severe behavior problems resulting in school failure; the state is not equipped to handle these kids</p>	BLANK
NORTH DAKOTA	A significant percentage of youth in the juvenile justice system have a mental health issue which requires specialized mental health	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds are used to support a licensed mental health professional to work

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	services. Additional resources are needed for effective interventions and treatment for these youth.	with youth placed in the State's correctional facility.
OHIO	The number of youth involved in juvenile court systems statewide that have mental issues is on the rise. Not all jurisdictions have adequate resources to treat the youth and their families. This may lead to a rise in criminal and delinquent behavior.	Specialty Dockers that specifically address mental health issues incorporate mental health service providers. One regarding mental health issues as they influence the juvenile justice arena.
PENNSYLVANIA	The fact that youth in the JJ system have serious mental health and substance abuse treatment needs has been well documented.	The Juvenile Detention Centers Association of PA is conducting a Mental Health Assessment of Youth in Detention Project that involves behavioral health screening of all youth admitted to participating detention centers in PA, using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, Version 2 (MAYSI-2). PA is also working with the MacArthur Foundation as part of the "Models for Change" Initiative to improve the coordination of mental health services for youth in the JJ system. Work is being undertaken at both a state and county pilot level, with a state implementation team addressing state-level barriers to service coordination, and three PA counties working on local coordination problems. A team of state-and county-level behavioral health, child welfare and juvenile justice officials leads the state effort.
TENNESSEE	School drop-out and juvenile crime increases when mental health issues are undetected and untreated. Over 70% of youth in detention have mental health issues.	Need Early Screening capabilities and adequate resources to treat identified problems. Need assessments upfront to get proper services for youth. Need funds for assessments.
UTAH	Adolescent mental health treatment resources, especially residential beds, are sorely lacking. More youth are coming through the system with mental health issues or developmental	BLANK

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	disabilities. These youths are being placed in correctional beds not suited to their needs and become repeat offenders. More data is necessary to identify the number of youth with these issues in the juvenile justice system. Then, appropriate services need to be developed to better meet their need; thus, reducing the recidivism rate for these youth.	
VIRGINIA	Some kids are being placed in detention in order to get mental health services which would ideally be available in the community	Early identification, effective treatment, continuing post-placement services
WASHINGTON	The lack of adequate mental health services continues to be a major need identified by communities	The GJJAC sponsored a Mental Health Summit in May 2006. Stakeholders continue to discuss and advocate for increased services. State legislation is expected to be proposed to increase mental health services for youth, and specifically juvenile offenders
WISCONSIN	When youth are not assessed or screened appropriately (or at all), there is a much increased chance of worker bias, youth ending up in the 'wrong system', youth and families not getting matched up with the services that meet their needs, and the strengths of youth and families being overlooked and therefore not built upon. 'Appropriate' assessment does not just include mental health—though many youths are in appropriately funneled into the JJ system for behavior that is more due to their mental health or AODA needs rather than their criminality. And worse, youth are often "helped" into the JJ system because mental health and AODA services are not otherwise available. As one grantee put it, sadly, "Many youth 'helped' in this way are youth of color." It is important to note that a single assessment in one domain—like mental health—is grossly deficient for measuring the multiple needs of most youth who show up at the front door of the JJ system. Multiple domain screens can help to guide workers to areas that	In Wisconsin, the SAG is partnering with the Department of Health and Family Services which initially implemented the POSIT screen in 12 counties. With SAG funding, the POSIT is now automated and in place in more than 30 counties and two tribes. The state administering agency (SAA) in turn is partnering with the Statistical Analysis Center to gather aggregate data on youth screened with the POSIT across the state. Further, the SAG and the SAA are partnering with the Department of Health and Family Services on a grant from SAMHSA to further expand the use of the POSIT and then add the GAIN Assessment in those counties that are now using the POSIT. This partnership between state agencies and federal dollars from various federal agencies has significantly increased the number of youth and families both screened and assessed, using valid and reliable tools.

ISSUE #2: MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	need full assessment or at least full attention (like family needs, school, peers, MH, AODA, physical health and sexuality). It should be noted that the next step after good screening and assessment is appropriate treatment. Sadly, what is often seen is the provision of treatment to youth in a hit or miss fashion without assessing to know which youth would benefit most from the treatment. Not only does this—depending on the setting—open kids up to deviant peer contagion, but it also saps critical resources by providing or not providing appropriate treatment to appropriate youth at the appropriate time and setting.	
WYOMING	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #3: DETENTION REFORM		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALABAMA	The number of youth entering detention is increasing.	Treatment and the use of graduated sanctions are being encouraged as tools for the Alabama juvenile courts.
ARIZONA	Includes system reform; youth are coming into detention system for care, dually involved youth are not receiving coordinated care; minority youth, mental health, and substance abuse not receiving adequate treatment; reentry fragmented.	Child family teams, revised intake and assessment tools, comprehensive continuous case planning, Arizona's JOLTS information sharing system; reentry specialists; protocols for dually involved or dually adj. youth; specialized staff training.
DELAWARE	The state continues to work to reduce the number of youth in Detention.	JDAI initiative.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	BLANK	BLANK
GEORGIA	In 1998 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between the US DOJ and the state of Georgia, which outlined specific guidelines for the operation of the DJJ due to conditions of confinement in Department of Juvenile Justice operated detention centers.	CYCC continues to target a significant portion of its Formula and Block grant funds to projects that provide alternatives to detention, especially in rural areas of the state that do not have many resources as well as support DJJ with their juvenile

ISSUE #3: DETENTION REFORM		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>Since that time, considerable progress has been made by DJJ to reduce inappropriate detention, alleviate facility overcrowding, improve conditions of confinement, and improve data tracking through the reorganization of the Division of Community Corrections, revision of departmental policies and procedures, and specialized training. A Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) has been developed and is currently being used to guide detention decisions based on new and prior offense history.</p>	<p>detention initiatives.</p>
KENTUCKY	<p>Kentucky has a large number of status offenders in detention.</p>	<p>We have issues related to lack of resources for status offenders. Our sister agency, the Cabinet for Health Services/Department for Community Based Services, has statutory responsibility for status offenders. Our state is also moving to implement Family Courts in all jurisdictions. yet. In KY, the family court judges handle all the status offender cases, except in areas where the family courts have not been implemented. In these areas, the district court judges have the responsibility for the status offenders. These judges, district or family court, do not receive intensive training addressing status offenders. In addition, our statutes are not written to address the actual practice of the courts with these status offenders. We are in the process of rewriting the statutes. We will also need to arrange training for the Department of Community Based Services as well as other representatives of the court.</p> <p>Ky. plans to conduct research regarding the effectiveness of detention services of status</p>

ISSUE #3: DETENTION REFORM		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		offenders.
LOUISIANA	No state licensing requirements, DMC issues within detentions	Currently working with the Annie Casey Foundation; 5 pilot sites involved with JDAI
MARYLAND	Detention reform is one goal in the DMC Initiative. Statewide efforts are underway via the Gap Analysis and Facilities Master Plan developed by DSG for the Dept of Juvenile Services.	Use of JDAI in Baltimore City and possible expansion to other sites. Development of a statewide RAI.
MINNESOTA	Youth in Minnesota are being sent to detention in ever increasing numbers. The growth rate for female juvenile offenders has surpassed the male juvenile offender rate.	Minnesota is a statewide site for the Anne E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.
MONTANA	Over reliance on detention for probation violations. Lack of objective screening and assessment instruments available at detention centers.	JDAI initiative underway. Increased number of alternatives to detention programs.
NEBRASKA	It has been said in many circles that 'Detention has become the defacto response for juveniles with mental health issues.' Juvenile justice funds continue to be eaten up paying for these youth remaining in detention rather than finding appropriate mental health/substance abuse services. The use of Diversion programs has not expanded to all areas of the state, despite recent legislation allowing this to occur.	BLANK
NEVADA	Nevada is aggressively developing programming that addresses Juvenile Detention Alternative initiatives. Nevada has seen a decrease in the number of youth detained as well as the decrease in the length of time detained as evidenced by the closing of two wings in Washoe County Juvenile Center and the closing of a 20 bed wing in Clark County Juvenile Center. Youth receive services they need through community based programs as well as programs provided by local probation departments. Instead of youth doing "dead time" in detention centers and correctional facilities, they are able to participate in programs that teach life skills, substance abuse and mental health treatment, educational and	Currently, Nevada is working with the Anne E. Casey Foundation, Youth Law Center and Dr. Rutherford from Arizona Detention Transition Project to implement new, effective evidenced based programs for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Day and Evening Reporting Centers have been created, mental health and substance abuse treatment has been implemented in the correctional/detention centers and community based programs have entered into partnerships with local juvenile probation departments. Collaboration has become an integral piece of providing the most effective services to Nevada's youth.

ISSUE #3: DETENTION REFORM		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	vocational skills.	
NEW JERSEY	NJ continues to focus attention on the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention. Key system actors throughout the state have been trained on model policies and practices and to create viable alternatives to detention.	As mentioned above, through implementation of the JDAI core strategies the state has significantly reduced its detention population and has reduced court case processing times and average length of stay in detention.
NEW MEXICO	We are attempting to reduce statewide the numbers of youth unnecessarily detained, especially technical probation violators.	Bernalillo County is a model JDAI site.
NORTH DAKOTA	A non-secure holdover program has significantly reduced the number of juveniles held in adult jail facilities and the number of status offenders held securely in either jail or juvenile detention. The State lacks the funding structure and local financial resources to maintain these services.	Title II Formula funds are used to cover the costs of a statewide holdover program which is essential to the appropriate handling of juveniles in the State and continued compliance with the JJDP Act.
PUERTO RICO	Increased number of youth institutionalized with adults	Through monitoring of institutions by OJJDP (juvenile justice) programs
SOUTH CAROLINA	Although the volume of juvenile intake cases classified as violent and serious has remained constant for the past five years (ranging from 2,364 to 2,489 cases), South Carolina has seen a 19 percent jump in juvenile detention. SCDJJ's own centralized detention center, which received 56 percent of admissions to detention in FY 2005-2006, is chronically overcrowded, housing an average of 132 juveniles in space originally designed for 72. Peak numbers registered during the year at this detention center were in the 170s. These statistics underscore the need to develop a solid continuum of alternatives to address pre-adjudicatory juvenile processing issues and to adopt a uniform, risk-based decision-making model to guide the use of secure detention. Detention is the prime focus of efforts to reduce DMC. Because minority youth are more likely to be in a lower socioeconomic level and less likely to be able to afford to hire a private attorney, there is a need to	Certainly many jurisdictions around the country have grappled with the issue of detention reform in recent years, some benefiting from the assistance of the Anne E. Casey Foundation. SCDJJ is working with the Children's Law Office at the University of South Carolina and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council to develop two pilot county initiatives in the Midlands and the Upstate areas where interest is keen in addressing the issue. In 2005-2006, the SCDJJ and CLO, using an outside consultant, analyzed detention trends around the state before selecting two counties for this initiative. A more in-depth analysis of data and several planning meetings with local officials has resulted in strategies that will be implemented in 2006-2007 at these pilot sites., Efforts are focusing on the development of at-home and staff secure detention alternatives, and on

ISSUE #3: DETENTION REFORM		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	improve access to effective defense counsel. As an example of the negative impact of ineffective counsel, a youth remained in detention an extra six months while waiting for his defense counsel to file paperwork for a competency evaluation and would have waited longer had the Children's Law Office case expeditor not reviewed the case and helped resolve the delay.	the development and validation of a risk instrument to facilitate and standardize the decision-making process. Alternatives to secure detention will be addressed at the CLO's DMC conference scheduled for October 11, 2006.
VERMONT	Inadequate secure and alternative detention placements for youth in both branches of juvenile justice system (adult and child welfare). Short-term detention is co-ed, mixes all types and ages of youth. Secure juvenile detention resources are often used not for detention, but for youth whose needs have not been met by mental health, education, and substance abuse treatment services.	Very few youths are detained pre-hearing or at all. Community supports and BARJ practices effectively address some placement needs. Objective screening, pre-detention will begin in late 2006. Increased community supports are planned to further reduce reliance on secure detention out of community. The adult corrections system that serves ½ of the state's youth convicted of minor crimes provides minimal supervision and support to the youth - this allows for both a) the downward spiral of increased crime and violations, and b) for youth to grow out of delinquent behaviors w/o re-offense and w/o close supervision that may increase probation violations. The adult corrections utilize BARJ methods for corrective response and discharges youth from probation upon completion of contract.
VIRGINIA	We need to make sure that only those kids who need to be detained are in detention	Detention expeditors who review kids in detention to get them out as early as possible, and who look for local alternatives to detention
WASHINGTON	Detention reform is leading the discussion in juvenile justice reform	The Annie E. Casey funded JDAI is in it's 3rd year funding in five of our counties
WYOMING	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #4: COORDINATION OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALABAMA	Lack of available resources to provide services	This is encouraged to be used in Alabama's juvenile court jurisdictions.
ARKANSAS	More collaboration with State and local agencies is needed to adequately coordinate service delivery for youth in the juvenile justice system. Arkansas has an overlap in services provided for the same youth in a variety of different agencies. A decrease in the overlap of services could allow the State to have more dollars for additional program needs in underserved program specific areas.	Several systems of care groups have been implemented at the State level to include, the state, local and community based program providers. The collaboration has caused more implementation of better service delivery for youth.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<i>BLANK</i>	<i>BLANK</i>
GEORGIA	Youth who become involved in any state system often are touched by multiple government agencies. Yet many times, these services are not coordinated, leading to duplication of some services and total neglect of others. Additionally, each of Georgia's youth-serving agencies have different enabling statutes, missions, funding streams, information systems, and points of entry and exit. This often results in poor communication, competition for resources, and inconsistent and conflicting priorities.	To address this complex issue, CYCC is working with youth-serving agencies, including juvenile courts, to develop, implement and sustain local working agreements (protocols) to address the needs of the shared population of youth they serve. These agreements outline specific procedures for each agency to ensure the most appropriate and timely placement and treatment for youth. Ideally, this project will lead to the institutionalization of interagency coordination and collaboration at local and state levels. Recently, CYCC facilitated the signing of a state-wide Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Division of Family and Children Services (state child welfare agency) that mandates that local protocols be developed in each community.
KENTUCKY	In 2004, Kentucky began planning for service coordination between state partner agencies in an effort to provide a seamless delivery of service to the youth served.	Regional forums were held across the state last summer to identify barriers and develop a strategy to address this issue. From those forums, participants volunteered for the statewide taskforce. This taskforce has met 5 times since

ISSUE #4: COORDINATION OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		December of 2005. Since this time, a draft Memorandum of Agreement and Release of Confidential information has been completed.
LOUISIANA	Services are being duplicated, need for inter- and intra-agency coordination	<p>Legislation requires Regional Youth Planning Boards be implemented; however, some areas helping difficulty getting off the ground because no funding allocated to help form them.</p> <p>One state agency is duplicating South Carolina's integrated information sharing system within its departments with hope to add other agencies when in full operation.</p>
MAINE	Compared to national standards, Maine has a relatively low occurrence of juvenile crime. Nevertheless, there continues to be serious violent juvenile offenses that result in great emotional damage to members of the community and frequent property crimes that result in great financial costs to the citizens of Maine. Juvenile crime has an impact on all citizens of a community, but perhaps the deepest impact on victims, the family of the juvenile offender, and of course the juvenile offender him or herself. There are areas of the State in which there may be insufficient community resources and opportunities for young people involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.	Training for community to acquire accurate knowledge and skills in order to develop appropriate prevention and intervention programs is being done. By improving knowledge and understanding through training and support for evidence-based practices that encourage effective programs, the incidence of juvenile crime should be reduced and communities become healthier.
MARYLAND	The DMC initiative requires a great deal of collaboration and coordination. Players are at the table, but fiscal resources have not been identified.	Required cash matches for grants, using state funds to sustain some of the programs funded in the 5-year Youth Strategies Initiative.
MINNESOTA	In this era of ever-shrinking funding for youth services, the ability to maximize current funding levels by a coordination of resources and services is at the heart of every policy maker in MN.	The "umbrella rule" sets up the protocol which mandates the care for those youth under the jurisdiction of the state or county in either corrections or human services.
MISSISSIPPI	We need to implement more coordinated system for maximization of our state's resources.	BLANK

ISSUE #4: COORDINATION OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
MONTANA	Many juvenile justice youths in the state are involved with multiple agencies.	System of Care development statewide.
NEW YORK	It is clear that no one agency can serve the multi-barrier family that has become the "shared caseload". Increased collaboration and coordination of resources and services is essential between social services, probation and mental hygiene agencies in order to holistically treat and serve the at-risk, hard-to-serve families.	Foster and maintain collaborative workgroups between state and local providers. Work to employ co-location of services and common assessment and reporting systems. Initiate statewide regional forums for increased dialog among local service providers from the three disciplines.
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>The state recognizes that a better job needs to be done in the area of coordination of resources and services</p> <p>-The lack of knowledge on what programs have been funded by different sources is resulting in duplication and ineffective practices</p> <p>-When resources are scarce, it is critical to promote the coordination of services to avoid continuous duplication; this is clearly illustrated in the cases of dual jurisdiction (abused and neglected children who are also in delinquency proceedings)</p>	System of care
TENNESSEE	<p>Fragmentation of funding at the federal level contributes to confusing policies, duplication of services or gaps in services.</p> <p>No proper education services for youth in detention centers.</p>	Need to simplify funding streams and coordinate them better to achieve desirable outcomes.
VERMONT	Two state departments have responsibility for youth justice. Neither have adequate or developmentally appropriate resources to serve these youths with best practice. Neither department seems to want responsibility for this hard-to-serve population. The approach and philosophies of the various systems differ and the departments do not work well together, despite efforts, mandates, and legislation. Community partners spend valuable resources struggling for funds resulting in fewer resources	<p>Very few youths are detained pre-hearing or at all. Community supports and BARJ practices effectively address some placement needs.</p> <p>Objective screening, pre-detention will begin in late 2006. Increased community supports are planned to further reduce reliance on secure detention out of community. The adult corrections system that serves ½ of the state's youth convicted of minor crimes provides minimal supervision and support to the</p>

ISSUE #4: COORDINATION OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	available for youth services.	youth ??? this allows for both a) the downward spiral of increased crime and violations, and b) for youth to grow out of delinquent behaviors w/o re-offense and w/o close supervision that may increase probation violations. The adult corrections utilize BARJ methods for corrective response and discharges youth from probation upon completion of contract.
WEST VIRGINIA	Poor coordination causes lack of services in some areas and duplicated services in other areas.	Due to decreases in funding, the SAG is encouraging communication between communities. Neighboring communities need to communicate and determine the services that are available thus decreasing the duplication of services.

ISSUE #5: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALABAMA	Lack of available resources to provide services.	Alabama juvenile court jurisdictions are encouraged to use this treatment.
ARIZONA	Many juvenile entering the juvenile justice system are abusers or substance dependent. Methamphetamine is becoming more common; marijuana and alcohol remain high.	Comprehensive treatment. Retry programs that address and continue care upon reentry into community a must; training for staff in this area is needed. Reentry needs to focus on continued treatment for mental health/substance abuse issues (not just reunification).
COLORADO	Adolescents are under-served in treatment. Need residential and detox treatment services badly.	BLANK
GEORGIA	During formulation of its current 3-year plan, CYCC conducted a	CYCC has funded several juvenile drug courts with both

ISSUE #5: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	series of public hearings with juvenile justice stakeholders throughout the state in order to determine priority needs. Almost universally, participants remarked on the need for more substance abuse treatment options for high risk youth in our state.	Formula and Block grant funds which have continued their activities at the conclusion of their 3-year grant cycles. Work continues with the state Mental Health agency to make this a priority area for state funding.
GUAM	The program has been successful in keeping 90% of these youth off of drugs. They have a 10% recidivism rate, which primarily is alcohol related. They have also seen that the program has led to great improvements in school attendance for these youth as well as improved family relationships	Guam has implemented a Juvenile Drug Court that takes a holistic approach in addressing youth substance abuse issues. The court has a good working relationship with the Juvenile Police Section, the Department of Youth Affairs, Mental Health, the Department of Education, and youth social service agencies. The Court obtains feedback from all parties and develops a treatment plan that must be followed for the youth to avoid more punitive measures such as incarceration.
IOWA	Historically, many of the youth entering the juvenile justice system are dealing with substance abuse issues. Many feel that the cuts to mental health funding have impacted as well on substance abuse services for youth.	Iowa allocates its EUDL \$'s with formula grant, title V, & JABG funds to local officials for a variety of local approaches to under age drinking. SPA staff participate and assist in staffing Iowa's Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). The initiative has involved state program staff and community members from a variety of different spheres including: substance abuse, mental health, education, workforce development, volunteer services, human services, etc. The Iowa Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Division, has been a fairly active participant in ICYD. SPA staff have assisted in grant reading for the Substance Abuse Division.
KANSAS	Need adequate community based services. The number of drug and liquor law violations has increased each of the last 3 years, even though the general crime rate has decreased. Most women incarcerated in Kansas are convicted on drug or drug related charges. It impacts higher	Heavier penalties need to be imposed on individuals who deal drugs to juveniles.

ISSUE #5: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	crime rates, domestic issues and greatly reduces the education possibilities.	
LOUISIANA	Lack of inter- and intra-agency coordination, lack of services especially for marijuana addiction-often not treated and tends to be gateway to more illicit drugs. More treatment centers are needed at affordable and/or free of cost for those in the juvenile justice system and especially those that seek self-help who have not entered the system.	Very limited services.
MAINE	Not all youth involved with or at risk of becoming involved with the JJ system are receiving appropriate comprehensive MH, substance abuse, and/or family support services. Obstacles to service delivery include everything from lack of treatment providers, lack of financial resources to receive services, to lack of transportation to and from providers who may be a significant distance from the juvenile and his/her family. While in some locations it is common for juveniles to receive mental health screening and evaluation early in the juvenile justice process, in other locations screening and evaluation are almost never utilized.	Those who represent juveniles are offered full-day training on representation of juveniles which includes such topics as adolescent development, mental health and substance abuse. Evidence-based training. Strength-based training and cognitive behavior and motivational implementation training for Office of Substance Abuse Providers has taken place.
MISSISSIPPI	There is a lack of available resources which hinders addressing problem.	BLANK
NEVADA	Substance abuse by youth continues to cause concern in Nevada. Moreover, lack of financial resources has caused the only long term adolescent residential treatment center in Northern Nevada to close its doors on June 30, 2006. Consistently, juvenile justice personnel report that over 80% of youth incarcerated are there because of substance use, abuse or participating in activities to support their use. With a decrease in the availability of treatment centers and funding constraints, youth are being detained longer and more	Services for youth with substance abuse issues include, however are not limited to; parental involvement and training, wraparound services, juvenile drug court, intensive case management, vocational and educational assistances and restorative justice programming. Evidenced based programming includes cognitive behavioral therapy, multi-systemic therapy, functional family therapy and multi-dimensional family therapy.

ISSUE #5: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	frequently in order to provide them with an appropriate placement.	
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>-There is a growing need for treatment programs and the need to develop appropriate/effective education or prevention programs. For example, methadone is becoming a new and too often deadly drug of choice among youth. There is a growing need for parents, teachers, doctors, pharmacists and youth themselves to recognize the seriousness and the number of fatalities involved</p> <p>-There does not seem to be enough treatment available for juveniles under 16 that is effective</p> <p>-Local assessments are not very effective and no juvenile is allowed to have inpatient treatment unless outpatient has failed-even if it has been substantiated that outpatient treatment is not necessary</p>	No best practices identified; juvenile drug court has been recognized as a practice NOT in the best interest of juveniles by some.
OREGON	Our state, especially in the rural areas, does not have treatment resources to meet the needs of this population. This is especially true for in-patient care.	The EBP strategy is to provide for a structured treatment setting for 40% of the time for a 3 - 9 month period to time.
PUERTO RICO	INCREASED NUMBER OF YOUTH REQUIRING TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE	GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS (ASSMCA AND AATNA) MOSTLY METHADONE BASED THERAPY AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS (CREA) PROVIDING PSYCHOSOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL THERAPY, "COALISION DE LA MONTANA" AND MULTIFAMILIAR SERVICES CENTERS
UTAH	Residential substance abuse treatment beds are almost nonexistent. Youth are being placed in inappropriate programs which do not address their substance abuse issues. There is also an increasing number of youth addicted to methamphetamine. Additionally, the parents or	BLANK

ISSUE #5: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	young children have shown an increase in methamphetamine use. These children are at additional risk of delinquency, learning disabilities and, of course, dependency and neglect. Additional treatment resources are needed for meth addicted youth and parents of small children.	

ISSUE #6: EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES & PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALABAMA	Lack of available resources to provide services	These are encouraged to be used in Alabama's juvenile court jurisdictions.
ARIZONA	Research has been conducted on what is working; it needs to be published so practitioners can be trained; specifically gender specific programs, chronic offender	NIC's Correctional Program Checklist. Arizona's Standard Program Evaluation Protocols.
ARKANSAS	Evidenced based programs allows the State to identify programs that has accountability to improve the juvenile justice system. Federal grant funds are based on grantees that can identify how evidenced based programs can reduced the juvenile delinquency issues in the target areas.	Best practice programs are strongly encouraged by the SAG and the State in order to fund programs for juvenile delinquency prevention and accountability based sanctions.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<i>BLANK</i>	<i>BLANK</i>
MARYLAND	Many initiatives require the use of EBP, however, the cost to implement has been prohibitive. Other "home-grown" programs have also achieved some success.	Multi-systemic Therapy (MST); FFT
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH has just begun to request that potential grantees use EBPs.	Ask potential grantees to use the Model Program Guide as they begin to develop programs
NEW JERSEY	The issue of how best to continue supporting EBPs is before the SAG presently. The SAG	MST, the Olveus Bullying Prevention Program, I Can Problem Solve and the NFP

ISSUE #6: EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES & PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	supported the formation of MST sites in NJ along with the creation of the Nurse Family Partnership program. Now, with outcome measures showing mixed results, how best to continue this practice is being debated.	program all continue to exist in NJ in varying capacities.
OKLAHOMA	It is difficult to insist that grantees use only evidenced based programs. We hear constantly that this is discouraging innovative new programs and treatment approaches	We include a requirement to use evidenced based programming in our RFP's. We encourage all applicants at our pre-bid conferences to use model program links provided on our website and "innovate" from a starting point which has been demonstrated to be effective with the population they are targeting.
OREGON	The core requirement of sight and sound separation is out of date based on age alone and this has brought our state juvenile facilities into non-compliance even though they are pursuing an Evidenced Based process and model to deal with youthful offenders.	Validated risk and needs tool implemented statewide and the SAG has made Evidenced Based programming our own in-state "core requirement". Statewide passage of SB 267 requiring the phasing of Evidence Based use of all state and federal funds over a four cycle funding period in Oregon.
PENNSYLVANIA	The demand for prevention programs that are effective in preventing adolescent problem behavior has never been greater.	PA has made a tremendous investment to support the implementation of programs proven-on the basis of research/evaluation data- to be effective in reducing/preventing the adolescent problem behaviors of violence, delinquency, substance abuse, educational failure and teen pregnancy in PA communities that are engaged in a collaborative risk-focused prevention planning process. Eligible programs include the "Blueprints for Violence Prevention" model programs.
SOUTH CAROLINA	SCDJJ, having emerged from the shadow of a 13-year old lawsuit over conditions of confinement in its facilities, has embarked upon an ambitious reform effort to create a more effective and responsive juvenile justice system. Among many areas of concern are evidence-based programs and practices for girls, for offenders with substance abuse and mental health issues,	A former Title V subgrantee (Beaufort County) has been in the national spotlight as a result of its highly successful evidence-based programming that began as a requirement of receiving grant funds from the GGJAC. Not only did they continue the original grant after funding ended, but they have applied for and received \$1.4 million in funds from other

ISSUE #6: EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES & PROGRAMS

STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>and for young people at risk of or involved in gang activity, which has become a much more compelling issue in recent years. SCDJJ has also sought to identify a philosophy of treatment that will unify staff in their approaches to working with young people throughout the agency.</p>	<p>sources to assist a low-income isolated area of the county populated largely by people of Gullah heritage. A representative from this initiative continues to travel with First Lady Laura Bush as part of her Helping America's Youth initiative to describe Beaufort's successes and stress the importance of EBP.</p> <p>The Children's Law Office, in providing intensive technical assistance to counties interested in addressing DMC and detention reform, provides information about national best practice programs. In addition, SCDPS, through its training and on its website provides information about evidence-based programs and a link to the searchable Model Programs Guide.</p> <p>A focus of 2006 for SCDJJ has been gender equity and gender responsiveness in girls' programming. As a result of visits to jurisdictions where best practice programs exist and technical assistance/training for staff by national experts, SCDJJ is significantly improving its program offerings for incarcerated females. These young women were brought back to their own facility within DJJ's main complex from an inadequate distant location in 2004. Moreover, the agency has worked to ensure that alternative beds and regional residential evaluation beds are equally accessible by girls and boys. Staff members working with girls in the DJJ are receiving expert training on topics ranging from the effects of trauma to developmental cycles to case management. SCDJJ now uses the "girls circle" approach as one means of addressing the treatment needs of females. The focus on</p>

ISSUE #6: EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES & PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		<p>improving conditions for girls has been greatly enhanced by SCDJJ's innovative partnerships with the higher education community.</p> <p>Additionally, based on the positive impression made on a site visit to South Dakota's juvenile facilities by a team of agency managers, SCDJJ has selected the Truth ought curriculum as its approach to a uniform treatment philosophy. Training is being offered to staff as of this writing.</p>
UTAH	<p>Many private providers don't even know what "evidence based" means. They also have no motivation to make changes in youth; providers are actually rewarded since youth are staying longer and returning many times. Standards need to be set for private providers, along with access to resources to train the staff in best practice programs. Additional training of policy makers is necessary in order to ensure that evidence-based principles are incorporated into contracts with private providers.</p>	<p>All Title II Formula and Title V subgrantees are encouraged to use evidence based programs. All projects providing direct services to youth are required to participate in a risk & protective factors outcome evaluation. This evaluation ensures that projects are targeting the appropriate youth and assesses the efficacy of the program in showing improvement in identified risk and protective factors.</p>
WISCONSIN	<p>In 2003 the Wisconsin SAG commissioned a study by the University of Wisconsin, "What Works, Wisconsin" a meta-analysis of cost effective programs focused on juvenile system youth. Besides cataloging effective programs, the study also outlined the elements of effective programs. Since then, the authors and other members of the Wisconsin SAG have disseminated and continue to disseminate the study throughout the state. The response has been extremely positive. In many counties, the stakeholders were ripe for the information contained in the study and have begun to use it to discuss the issue with their county boards and other funding agencies.</p>	<p>The challenge now is to continue to build the infrastructure to support the use of evidence-based practices. To that end, a small work group of state agencies has begun to meet to discuss how to address funding issues at the state level, how to affect a statewide system to better assess progress in programs, and how to create partnerships with the academic and research communities to evaluate juvenile justice programs.</p>

ISSUE #7: FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ARKANSAS	Females in the juvenile justice system has significantly increased in the State of Arkansas over the last 3 years. The trend has caused juvenile lockup facilities to look at service delivery for female offenders vs. male offenders.	Additional technical assistance to focus on gender responsiveness programs is a goal for the State. The Girl's Circle training was held during the latter part of September for juvenile justice workers throughout the State. More trainings will be conducted throughout the year.
DELAWARE	The increase in numbers of Juvenile offenders and the intense amount of resources it takes to provide services is becoming a drain on the JJ system.	Family Court led Delaware Girls Initiative (DGI)
MINNESOTA	The growth rate of female juvenile offenders is much higher than male juvenile offenders.	JJAC has funded gender-specific programming for many years via Title V and Title II. There are currently two Title II grants for gender-specific programming and a large component in a third Title II grant. The JJ Specialist sits on the MN Inter-Agency Adolescent Female Subcommittee of the Advisory Task Force on the Women and Juvenile Female Offender in Corrections.
MONTANA	Gender specific services and understanding of female responsive programming needed	A TA request has been submitted by DOC to provide Girls Circle Facilitator Training to promote resilience in adolescent girls.
NEW MEXICO	We are experiencing an increasing number of female offenders in our system, but we lack sufficient gender-responsive programs for them.	We are implementing the "Girls Circle" program in many communities.
NEW YORK	Increasing number of girls who are violent, with the average age decreasing yearly. Many result	Increased programming geared to young girls through mentoring programs and social

ISSUE #7: FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	from gang involvement. There are not enough resources available to deal with the influx and they are returned home without addressing the core issues of violence, increasing the rate of recidivism.	service organizations. Programs must be community based and at key times of the day. Trainings in "Girls Circle" to relevant staff.
PENNSYLVANIA	Girls are now the fastest growing segment of the juvenile justice population in PA. This gradual change in the composition of the population served by the JJ system has necessitated the development of new programming and services capable of accommodating a new set of issues and needs.	The PA Female Services Subcommittee developed a vision, mission and goals for a gender-responsive JJ system. Westmoreland County received funding to become a Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) demonstration site, showing how education and treatment on PTSD can be incorporated into a county juvenile justice system. All policies, procedures and protocols developed will be shared with all juvenile courts throughout PA. PTSD treatment and educational curricula have been developed and used as the basis for training more than 7,000 people in PA. The treatment curriculum has been evaluated by the Univ. of Pittsburgh's Office of Child Development, and is being refined in compliance with the evaluator's recommendations.
PUERTO RICO	INCREASING NUMBER OF FEMALE YOUTH BEING INCARCERATED	ALMOST NO STATE PREVENTION PROGRAMS ADDRESSED TO THE FEMALE POPULATION, EXCEPT 12 PREVENTION CENTERS PROVIDED BY ASSMCA PROVIDED AT SCHOOL LEVEL, THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY "YOUTH COUNSELORS" PROGRAM AND THE DEPT. OF SPORTS AND RECREATION " ZONE PRESS" PROGRAM. PRIVATE INITIATIVES INCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS HOGAR CREA, GIRL'S SPECIALIZED UNIT (PONCE) AND SEVERAL WOMEN "CASAS DE REFUGIO" FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
TENNESSEE	Increasing in numbers, committing more serious crimes	Need more funds and need to fund local programs that work

ISSUE #7: FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		with females.
UTAH	There is a definite lack of appropriate female programming. More female specific, nonresidential and residential programs are needed. These projects should also address any culturally specific issues specific to the group of female offenders.	There are very few if any gender and culturally specific model programs. As a result, Utah has started three culturally specific, female offender projects; two focus on Hispanic young women and the other, Polynesian young women. These projects are being evaluated by an independent evaluator and should show results. Utah is also developing a female specific assessment tool for females involved in the juvenile justice system.
WASHINGTON	Girls are an increasing percentage of our state's juvenile arrests	The GJJAC is co-hosting a conference on gender specific services for girls in May 2007. Best practice will be presented, as well as a chance to discuss policy
WISCONSIN	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #8: SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALASKA	Drug and alcohol abuse continues to be a problem in Alaska. Drugs and alcohol have been associated with the high rate of teenage suicides, pregnancy, school dropout, and FASD.	EUDL funds are used to support substance abuse programs. OJJDP has conducted a site visit to rural Alaska to assess programs, look at available resources and identify resource needs in rural Alaska. AJJAC & DJJ recognizes the importance of education in order to obtain the support of legislators in Alaska and members of our congressional delegation to obtain necessary funding in this area. AJJAC 2005 Report to the Governor and the Alaska Legislature focused on substance abuse

ISSUE #8: SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		and made recommendations regarding increased funding for alcohol and drug prevention programs, and supported the development of group homes, therapeutic foster homes, residential treatment and aftercare programs in rural and urban Alaskan communities for children and adults affected by FAS/FASD.
GUAM	<i>BLANK</i>	<p>Guam has implemented a Juvenile Drug Court that takes a holistic approach in addressing youth substance abuse issues. The court has a good working relationship with the Juvenile Police Section, the Department of Youth Affairs, Mental Health, the Department of Education, and youth social service agencies. The Court obtains feedback from all parties and develops a treatment plan that must be followed for the youth to avoid more punitive measures such as incarceration.</p> <p>The program has been successful in keeping 90% of these youth off of drugs. They have a 10% recidivism rate, which primarily is alcohol related. They have also seen that the program has led to great improvements in school attendance for these youth as well as improved family relationships</p>
IOWA	Historically, many of the youth entering the juvenile justice system are dealing with substance abuse issues. Many feel that the cuts to mental health funding have impacted as well on substance abuse services for youth.	<p>Iowa allocates its EUDL \$'s with formula grant, title V, & JABG funds to local officials for a variety of local approaches to under age drinking. SPA staff participate and assist in staffing Iowa's Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). The initiative has involved state program staff and community members from a variety of different spheres including: substance abuse, mental health, education, workforce development, volunteer services, human services, etc. The Iowa Department of Public</p>

ISSUE #8: SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		Health, Substance Abuse Division, has been a fairly active participant in ICYD. SPA staff have assisted in grant reading for the Substance Abuse Division.
KENTUCKY	This has resulted in an increase in the number of youth in the court system and the number of youth incarcerated. The lack of funds, insurance coverage and local resources make it difficult to for the youth to receive treatment.	The Department of Juvenile Justice has implemented a statewide system of services for probated and/or committed youth.
MISSISSIPPI	There is a need for education of consequences and parental substance abuse affecting juveniles.	<i>BLANK</i>
NEW MEXICO	Many juvenile offenders are in our system due to an underlying substance abuse problem.	<i>BLANK</i>
NEW YORK	Substance abuse is causing more and more youth to be incarcerated, to make bad decisions, to drop out or do poorly in school, which will impact the rest of their lives and increase the likelihood of involvement with the juvenile/criminal justice system. Additionally, there is a lack of certified alcohol and substance abuse counselors to screen and assess youth for drug use. More qualified health professionals are needed not only to determine recipient employability but to also determine child safety and appropriate referrals for youth mental health assessments.	Increase and improve education for youth on not only the physical effects of drug use but the legal and criminal sides of choosing to be in possession or take part in the use of illegal substances. Rehabilitation and treatment programs should be longer in length and judges and lawmakers should be educated on the effects of alcohol and substance abuse on youth and how it affects their decision-making capacities.
NORTH DAKOTA	The rate of alcohol abuse among the State's youth is well above the national average and there is a need for earlier attention to prevention activities.	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws funding is used to increase activities and provide public education to reduce underage drinking.
PUERTO RICO	INCREASING NUMBER OF YOUTH BEING DETAINED DUE TO SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE.	PREVENTION PROGRAMS AT STATE LEVEL SUCH AS POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE, ZELDA (SCHOOLS FREE FROM DRUGS AND ARMS), ASSMCA PREVENTION CENTERS, AND AIJ (ADM. OF YOUTH INSTITUTIONS) MULTIFAMILIAR SERVICE CENTERS. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE "DRY PROJECT", COALISION DE LA MONTANA, PROSIC, ETC ARE ALSO

ISSUE #8: SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		COLLABORATING.
TENNESSEE	Juvenile crime increases as a result.	Need early detection and intervention programs to address substance abuse as a family issue.
WEST VIRGINIA	Alcohol and tobacco appear to be the most commonly abused drugs by youth in WV. Prescription drug abuse has also increased in recent years. Marijuana, heroin, crack cocaine, and methamphetamine are being taken by youth on a regional basis.	The establishment of Prevention Resource Officers in local middle schools and high schools along with the establishment of a drug court have been effective in identifying the problems.
WYOMING	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #9: REENTRY PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALASKA	Youth may leave DJJ treatment facilities with limited support available in their local community. Anchorage has the Transitional Services Unit (TSU), but there are limited resources in other areas of the State. The lack of resources prevents Alaska from establishing and enhancing reentry programs state-wide. Alaska is unique given its geographic size and scattered population and the expense involved in establishing these resources is difficult.	Letters of apology are written to victims by juveniles, and restitution for victims is a priority. Alaska has developed Victim Offender Mediation programs. The development of Youth Courts state-wide supports the concept of restorative justice. Alaska has adopted Graduated Sanctions a tiered approach relating to consequences. Restorative justice trainers are used to train DJJ staff and make presentations to the community.
DELAWARE	The state has several [...] working on this.	BLANK
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	BLANK	BLANK
IOWA	JJ system youth that return from an out-of-home placement face many significant issues in their home, school, and community.	Iowa allocates its JJDP Act related funding to local planning entities. Many communities utilize those \$'s to assist youth returning to their communities by funding tracking and monitoring services, school based liaison, and day treatment programming. Similarly, the

ISSUE #9: REENTRY PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		legislature has authorized small amounts of funding for services and training for youth aging out of the foster care system.
KANSAS	Adequate supervision and support. Rural judicial districts do not have placement facilities in close proximity, making family therapy and reentry/reunification difficult.	Going Home initiative has been implemented, however to few youths removed from the home qualify for the program.
NEVADA	Nevada has identified Reentry and Successful Integration of youth back into their communities as one of the state's priorities. Currently, there are three state ran correctional facilities and two county camps for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Addressing reentry issues in a multi-systemic approach is imperative for youth to remain successful. Without effective reentry programming, recidivism continues to increase.	Nevada is hosting the 3rd Annual Governor's Summit on Juvenile Justice. Promising practices include the Arizona Detention Transition Project (ADTP). In addition, Nevada provides intensive case management and wraparound services to youth exiting correctional care as evidenced by youth parole officers holding the title of youth parole counselors. Youth are looked at systematically, thus ensuring support and services in every aspect of their life.
NEW JERSEY	NJ has a strong, community minded approach to re-entry but continues to see significant recidivism among its parolees and probationers. Over the past two years, a more family centered approach has been adopted.	The SAG has supported the adaptation of the "La Bodega de la Familia" model developed by Family Justice in Manhattan's Lower East Side. This model which is now being applied to juveniles, is being evaluated by the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice.
OHIO	Youth sent out of county leave an elevated rate of recidivism when aftercare services are not provided.	The Ohio Department of Youth Services has developed a 25-point strategy toward restoration and the successful transition of youth back into the community after release from juvenile correctional facilities.
PENNSYLVANIA	PA has a history of actively supporting the development of local aftercare programs and services. In recent years, however, many of the local aftercare programs established with state support in the past have been cut back or eliminated.	An aftercare Working Group, convened at the Governor's direction and staffed by the Juvenile Law Center, the lead agency in the "Models for Change" effort, was formed in 2004, with high-level representation from key stakeholders. The group developed a "Joint Policy Statement on Aftercare" that commits signatory agencies to

ISSUE #9: REENTRY PROGRAMS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		the goal of developing and supporting a comprehensive aftercare system by the year 2010.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Each year the South Carolina Juvenile Parole Board releases 400-500 youth from DJJ facilities and commitment programs. Most of them return to their home communities to rejoin families and re-enroll in school. Historic data tell us that more than 60 percent will have a new infraction of the law or technical violation within two years of release. If we look four to five years into the future, a substantial percentage will have made their way to adult corrections. SCDJJ is committed to improving these dismal results. Since many of the youth leaving custody are aging out of the juvenile justice system their reentry to the community truly represents one last chance to avoid the criminal justice system.	SCDJJ was an enthusiastic participant in the national Serious and Violent Offender Initiative demonstration project, implementing an intensive aftercare model in five counties. SC was selected as a national evaluation site based on its willingness to have the program scrutinized and the extent of available documentation. Pleased with the preliminary results from this initiative, SCDJJ requested and received state funding to maintain and expand the model. In mid-October 2006, intensive aftercare planning and supervision will be available in 23 of the state's 46 counties, serving more than three-fourths of the juveniles paroled from facilities. Under legislation initiated by SCDJJ, caseloads for intensive supervision cannot exceed 20. The model includes 1) exhaustive planning for reentry once a youth is committed to custody, 2) a minimum of three months of intensive supervision upon release, 3) use of graduated sanctions to avoid a return to custody for technical violations, and 4) case management/wrap-around services to ensure that youth and family treatment needs are met.
VIRGINIA	Seventy-five percent of children released from juvenile correctional centers are rearrested within three years	Model programs in juvenile correctional centers (JCCs) to alter behavior; model transitional programs in JCCs to assist the process of reentry; model programs in the community to assist the child and family after reentry

ISSUE #10: ZERO TOLERANCE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY ISSUES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALABAMA	This is increasing the number of youth who are coming into contact with the juvenile courts.	Alternatives to court action and detention are encouraged to be used in Alabama's juvenile court jurisdictions.
GEORGIA	Over the past decade in Georgia, schools and law enforcement have vigorously sought to eliminate the threat of serious violence in the school setting. This violence, which remains very rare, has occurred with unprecedented frequency in recent years. As a result, schools and law enforcement officials seem at times to be working at cross purposes with juvenile justice and child welfare workers. In particular, some school systems have established stringent disciplinary policies which seem to have a disproportionate impact on juvenile offenders and, in many cases, lead to arrests for relatively minor misbehavior.	CYCC is seeking to reduce the frequency of such arrests by developing and delivering uniform training to school resource officers (SRO) and other law enforcement officials. It is first necessary, however, to seek a consensus among school, law enforcement, and social service leaders on the philosophical content of such training. At the same time, other action might be taken to reduce misconceptions and conflict between agencies on this issue. A statewide training session was held for all SROs to address these issues last year and was so well received that this led to an April conference of school administrators and SROs to discuss protocols for school safety issues. CYCC has dedicated 1 staff member to continue to facilitate local meetings among school administrators, SROs and local juvenile courts.
KANSAS	There is no room for error in zero tolerance and it does not allow for common sense. Adolescents will test their boundaries.	BLANK
MAINE	Students involved in the juvenile justice system or at risk of becoming involved may be facing expulsion or suspension from school more frequently than necessary. It has been difficult to discern exact ratios of suspended and expelled students due to differences in data collection practices among school and School Administrative Districts. In 2003, the JJAG contracted with the Muskie School of Public Policy, Institute for Public Sector Innovation to research school suspension and expulsion rates, identify which students were	The Title II Formula grant funds are being used to fund programs such as Skills for Responsible Thinking and Collaborative Problem Solving.

ISSUE #10: ZERO TOLERANCE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY ISSUES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>expelled and for what reasons, and what was happening to the youth who were suspended or expelled. Based on the survey responses, there appear to be a wide range of attitudes among school administrators regarding suspension and expulsion. While some schools appear to implement policies designed to keep all students in school except in the most dangerous circumstances, others have adopted 'zero tolerance' policies that result in suspension or expulsion for even relatively minor infractions of school rules.</p>	
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>Short and long term suspensions continue to result in growing numbers of unsupervised youth on the streets.</p> <p>-School suspensions and truancy continue to be a strong correlate to juvenile delinquency</p> <p>-More and more court cases are being seen as a result of zero tolerance policies. Each school seems to handle their issues differently which makes it difficult for the court system to deal with similar cases.</p> <p>-The issue of what to do with students that should not be in the public school setting due to safety issues continue to be one of the most difficult issues for schools and the court system to deal with effectively</p>	Alternative schools
OKLAHOMA	<p>These policies are increasing number of youth referred into the juvenile justice system, with proving and additional funds to offer educational alternative to this population</p>	<p>We have not yet determined a course of action in this matter. We do request state legislative assistance in increasing funding for alternative school programs. Oklahoma passed a law during the past legislative session which requires education be provided to all youth under the age of 18 who are held as adults, according to state law, in adult jails.</p>
OREGON	<p>The state drops out rate for at risk youth is too high and we have been collaborating between the State Education Department and</p>	<p>We need to keep delinquent youth in the public school setting and re-integrate the juvenile offender back into the</p>

ISSUE #10: ZERO TOLERANCE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY ISSUES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	the Juvenile Crime Prevention Program for several years. We seem unable to come up with a set of strategies within our current funding streams to make the impacts we would like to reduce this drop out problem.	mainstream school at every opportunity.
PUERTO RICO	INCREASED LEVEL OF SCHOOL WITHDRAWALS (RECIVIDISM)	STATE PROGRAMS: "RESCUE ON TIME", "OPEN SCHOOL"(EXTENDED SCHOOL TIME SCHEDULE), "QUALITY OF SCHOOL LIFE. EDUCATING FOR PEACE", "CENIT". VERY FEW PRIVATE ACTIVE PROGRAMS: EL NUEVO DIA NEWSPAPER AND LAS CASAS DE LA JUVENTUD (STUDYNG CENTERS).
SOUTH CAROLINA	<p>Historically, school-related issues have had a major impact on South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Since the late 1980s when regulations tightened as to the number of days of school a child could miss each year, truancy has been a major problem in the state. At its peak, nearly 3000 such cases were turned over to the DJJ and the courts each year, often resulting in the issuance of a school attendance order. Children violating these orders could be found in contempt of court, leaving them vulnerable to commitment to DJJ custody and other "deep end" sanctions. Working with the state Department of Education, DJJ succeeded in lessening the impact of truancy by supporting new regulations that required certain steps to be taken before school districts could file truancy cases in the family court. As a result, for the second year in a row, the number of new truancy cases in FY 2005-06 was less than 1,000, although truancy does remain in the "top ten" reasons for referral.</p> <p>Unfortunately, another education-related offense, disturbing schools, tops all other acts of delinquency in accounting for front-end referrals to the family court. Factoring into the DMC</p>	SCDJJ has approached the disturbing schools issue legislatively in an effort to more reasonably define and sanction the behavior. Lat year the agency introduced legislation to distinguish between two levels of disturbing school, the lesser level involving behavioral misconduct of a non-criminal nature and the higher level involving assaultive behaviors that arguably are criminal in nature. The proposed legislation would have required in-house handling of the lesser disturbing school incidents by school districts. The object is to decriminalize common and less serious forms of misconduct in the school setting. The legislation did not progress out of committee during the 2006 session, but SCDJJ hopes to bring it to the forefront in 2007. Moreover, a constitutional challenge to the existing disturbing school statute is expected to be heard by the South Carolina Supreme Court during the coming year.

ISSUE #10: ZERO TOLERANCE & SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY ISSUES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	issue is the fact that many of the children charged with this offense are minority males. Last year, SCDJJ processed more than 2,700 disturbing school cases. Moreover, disturbing schools was the 5 th most prevalent reason for pre-adjudicatory detention, the 2 nd most prevalent reason for juvenile probation dispositions by the family courts, and the 10 th most prevalent reason for commitment to custody. As such, its impact on the juvenile justice system far outweighs any other single offense and significantly contributes to the overuse and misuse of secure detention.	
WEST VIRGINIA	Zero tolerance in the school system has taken discretion away from school officials. In some cases, children are being expelled/suspended when alternative disciplinary actions may be appropriate.	Allow school officials to use discretion and judgement when dealing with each individual child and the circumstances.
WYOMING	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #11: NEW FINDINGS FROM BRAIN AND DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
MISSOURI	It appears that there has been an increase in the number of youth contacted by the juvenile justice system that appear to have substance abuse or mental health issues.	In the past funding has been allocated to help juvenile courts deal with mental health issues. State Advisory Group members have attended workshops on brain development.
NEW MEXICO	Some "serious youthful offenders" under our Code may lack sufficient 'psycho-social maturity' and their sentences should be less severe than adult offenders.	BLANK
OKLAHOMA	Current research findings from this area are difficult to	Link to MacArthur Research network is being attached to

ISSUE #11: NEW FINDINGS FROM BRAIN AND DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	disseminate to general public	state SAG website. Postings of articles accepted for publication on this topic are also on website
UTAH	Youth are spending more time in the system and wasting valuable resources. Many of these youth are not capable of consequential thinking, empathy, end to means thinking, etc. These risk factors need to be changed in order to break the cycle which influences them to commit crimes. More new research needs to be done with brain developmental stages as it relates to risk factors. Additional training of juvenile justice personnel and policy makers is necessary in order to make significant changes to the system.	BLANK
WYOMING	BLANK	BLANK

ISSUE #12: GANGS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALASKA	Gang related violence is on the rise in Alaska. The State needs to develop resources for community safety and identify resources that are working or not working in other jurisdictions.	Mark Begich, the Mayor of Anchorage has established the Mayor's Task Force on Gangs. JABG money is being used to fund conference attendance by representatives from law enforcement (police departments, DJJ (Division of Juvenile Justice), DOC (Department of Corrections), Department of Law (District Attorney's Office) e.g. San Diego conference on prosecutorial issues to increase skills and knowledge needed in Alaska to deal with gang related issues
MARYLAND	Increased youth violence in targeted communities	Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, Governor's Office for Children and the Attorney General have leveraged state and federal funds to solicit planning and implementation grants in

ISSUE #12: GANGS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		targeted communities. Data-driven process.
NEW JERSEY	The reality or perception of gangs and crime affiliated with gang activity has sparked an outpouring of support for various gang prevention and intervention strategies in NJ.	The SAG has supported the Phoenix Gang Prevention and Intervention curriculum in several school districts and has funded a rigorous evaluation of the intervention in the hopes of having it become a model program.
NEW YORK	Involvement in gangs fosters increased drug activity and early detention for extended periods of time. Approx. one half of all youth on probation are at high risk of recidivism due to criminogenic needs related to community and peer relationships. There are insufficient programs and services to effectively focus on improving pro-social relationships and positive community ties, which would provide resistance to gangs and gang-like behaviors. Without access to effective interventions, the likelihood of continued juvenile and criminal involvement remains high.	Address the root causes of gang involvement through more pro-social, community based programs and interventions. Additionally, provide skills training to compete with the opportunities for money-making ventures associated with gang related illegal activities.

ISSUE #13: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
ALASKA	DJJ has made "Restorative Justice" a part of its mission statement and ongoing practice. DJJ continues to focus on the needs of the victim and the community, holding the juvenile accountable for their behavior.	Letters of apology are written to victims by juveniles, and restitution for victims is a priority. Alaska has developed Victim Offender Mediation programs. The development of Youth Courts state-wide supports the concept of restorative justice. Alaska has adopted Graduated Sanctions a tiered approach relating to consequences. Restorative

ISSUE #13: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
		justice trainers are used to train DJJ staff and make presentations to the community.
COLORADO	<i>BLANK</i>	GOOD WORK PROGRAMS AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS TO HELP OFFENDERS PAY RESTITUTION
MISSOURI	Courts continue to struggle with accountability options and to look for effective ways to modify antisocial and destructive behavior.	Training has been provided to courts on restorative justice programs.
NORTH DAKOTA	Restorative Justice programming in the State has increased the percentage of juvenile court dispositions that are handled through diversion. Resources are needed to continue this diversion option.	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds are used to cover a portion of the costs of a Statewide Restorative Justice Program that provides diversion options through victim/offender conferencing and victim empathy panels.

ISSUE #14: TRANSFER OR CERTIFICATION TO ADULT COURTS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
OREGON	Nearly 300 of the 800 youthful offenders held in Oregon Youth Authority facilities are youthful offenders that were prosecuted in adult court and then placed in the juvenile corrections system for treatment. This practice has been instituted to protect and reclaim these younger offenders from and adult corrections system that has little to offer them and in fact may put them at more risk. OJJDP in a recent re-interpretation of the sight and sound core requirement has found this practice to be in violation and placed the state on the path to petition non-compliant status.	The best evidence is that the placement of these youthful offenders in the juvenile facilities as long as their stay is uninterrupted and they are classified properly is an appropriate and evidenced based practice (Dr. Ed. Latessa, University of Cincinnati).
VERMONT	In Vermont, 50% of youth, and 85% of 16-17-year-olds are directed-filed to adult court for minor crimes that may be addressed as delinquencies by statute. Youth in the adult system do not have as much access to	Adult and youth community-based restorative justice practices are used to help the youth amend wrongs and move on. Court Diversion is utilized in nearly all first offenses of non-serious nature. In spite of

ISSUE #14: TRANSFER OR CERTIFICATION TO ADULT COURTS		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	developmentally appropriate or family-centered services; they receive adult criminal records, impacting future employment and education opportunities, and they often remain connected to the adult system due to violations of conditions. These youths are placed in contact with adult offenders in non-secure settings such as community work projects, school settings, or offender treatment groups.	½ delinquencies being processed in adult system, secure detention or longer term corrections sentences are used rarely. Collaborating with the Campaign 4 Youth Justice to review and gather information concerning the national view regarding initiation of all cases for youth under 18 in juvenile court.
VIRGINIA	Too many kids are being transferred to circuit court; brain research would suggest that these kids' brains are still developing and, thus, that they have opportunity for rehabilitation	BLANK
WISCONSIN	In a move related to—but even more significant than—the transfer of youth to adult courts, in 1996 Wisconsin lowered its age of adult court jurisdiction to 17 years. There is little evidence that this transfer of all 17-year olds has had a beneficial effect on lowering crime rates for these youth in Wisconsin. Research supported by the MacArthur Foundation over the past ten years suggests that the “get tough” policies of the 1990s have not accomplished the goal of reducing recidivism and violence for youth subjected to these policies. In addition, neurobiological research during the same period confirms what we all know intuitively, that most teens are not yet fully developed and their brains are continuing to mature well into their 20s. Long term decisions about how to hold them accountable for criminal behavior should take this into consideration. Having an adult record for a teen can result in the inability to get a full education because educational loans can become unavailable, to obtain employment because of a felony record, to rent living quarters, and other real life	BLANK

ISSUE #14: TRANSFER OR CERTIFICATION TO ADULT COURTS

STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>disabilities. Failure to incorporate these youths into mainstream society only pushes them further into a criminalized life style. Whereas, increasing research suggests that a well-structured juvenile justice system can better address the developmental needs of youth involved in delinquent behavior while at the same time promoting both intermediate and long-term public safety.</p>	

ISSUE #15: NATIVE AMERICAN PASS THROUGH FUNDS

STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
<p>OKLAHOMA</p>	<p>We have difficulty maintaining ongoing Native American programs with the Tribes. Tribal government's change often and follow through from grantees after an administration change is lacking</p>	<p>Our SAG presented at the Annual Oklahoma Supreme Court Native American Symposium. Through this participation, we obtained numerous inquiries and requested several attendees apply for SAG membership.</p>

ISSUE #16: OTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STATES

STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
<p>COLORADO</p>		
<p>GUAM</p>	<p>Antiquated Laws/Codes on Juvenile Justice and the Lack of a Residential Treatment facility for youth.</p> <p>It is critical to any functioning criminal justice system that the laws which guide it are relevant and reflective of the needs of the system. The Rules of Procedures for Juvenile Court were adopted in 1969 and has seen little change since then. In addition, the Family Court Act, which was adopted in 1983 has also not been updated since then. After years of</p>	<p>The Guam Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (Guam SAG) has been advocating with the Governor's office and legislature to establish a Law Revision Commission on Juvenile Justice that will be charged to revamp and update our statutes.</p> <p>The Guam SAG has been advocates for either establishing a local treatment facility or exploring utilization</p>

ISSUE #16: OTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STATES		
STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>research and evidence based programing, our system looks towards accountability as opposed to detention; restorative justice rather than restitution; and graduated sanctions that respond to the offense instead of just punitive punishments.</p> <p>Guam has no youth residential treatment facility which has resulted in youth being sent off-island to receive treatment.</p>	<p>of the Saipan facility as opposed to sending our youth the United States for treatment.</p>
KANSAS	Adequate funding for community supervision Top priority of state Juvenile Justice Agency.	BLANK
KENTUCKY	An increase in the number of sexual offenders entering the JJ system. The Department of Juvenile Justice is currently working to revise sexual offender policy and treatment.	The Department of Juvenile Justice has researched best practices across the U.S. and contacted ATSA and CSOM for data. Kentucky will be a test site for the new MEGA assessment.
PUERTO RICO	NON COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL CORE REQUIREMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.	TECHNICAL TRAINING WITH OJJDP ON THESE AREAS
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p>Early Intervention Issues: There is a need for additional community-based services for youth and their families when their issues are first identified. This need cuts across all service systems—education, child abuse and neglect, mental health, and developmental disabilities. If appropriate community-based services are not provided, the youth is at risk for entering the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Tribal Juvenile Justice Issues: There is a need for a collaborative effort between state and local governments and Native American tribes to support the development, implementation, and maintenance of juvenile justice programs both on and off the reservations. Native American youth are over-represented in South Dakota's juvenile justice system. Many of the youth entering the state system are</p>	<p>Early Intervention Issues: South Dakota's Court, Corrections, and Child Protection systems are partnering with the mental health system to implement a system of care so that youth and families have access to effective services when problems first arise.</p> <p>Establishment of Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Groups: The state advisory group supports a Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Group that meets on a quarterly basis to identify and address juvenile justice issues common to the nine Native American Tribes in South Dakota. The JJTAG serves as a conduit of</p>

ISSUE #16: OTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STATES

STATE OR TERRITORY	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS & RESOURCES USED
	<p>tribal members or eligible for membership. Most tribes in South Dakota do not have sufficient juvenile justice resources to meet the needs of members who commit crimes on the reservation.</p> <p>Alternatives to Commitment: South Dakota has one of the highest incarceration rates of any state in the US. According to a recent publication by the USDOJ, South Dakota's incarceration rate was 632 per 100,000, which compares to a national rate of 371 per 100,000. Also, youth with mental health, substance abuse, developmental disabilities, and abuse and neglect issues are being committed to the Department of Corrections to obtain needed services that should be available without incarcerating the child. Native American youth have especially high commitment rates.</p> <p>Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: A significant number of young persons within the juvenile justice system suffer from FASD. No statewide system exists to identify, diagnose, and assist young persons with these disorders. Based upon the number of youth in South Dakota's juvenile justice system who qualify for residential developmental disability services (average daily population of 22 youth) and the rate of mental retardation due to FASD, it is apparent that FASD children are present in SD's juvenile justice system. The behavioral problems and cognitive deficits associated with FASD are consistent with the needs of some of the most challenging juvenile justice youth.</p>	<p>information flow with the SAG and the tribes. The JJTAG has created a directory of tribal justice personnel and programs and also conducts juvenile justice data collection.</p> <p>South Dakota's Court, Corrections, and Child Protection systems are partnering with its Mental Health system to implement a system of care so that youth and families have access to effective services in the community as alternatives to commitment.</p> <p>Development of a screening and assessment process to screen, assess, and identify FASD youth in the juvenile justice system and to collaboratively develop and implement a service system to meet their individual needs. By identifying youth at an earlier stage, it is possible that youth may be diverted to more appropriate service systems.</p>
UTAH	<p>Sex Offender Issues: Almost 50% of youth on our caseloads are sex offenders. Treatment is long, very costly and may not be effective. The question remains: How many are we turning into offenders when they are not really</p>	BLANK

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	predators? Programs are hesitant to release a youth, because of liability of the youth re-offend. Better assessments are needed with specific criteria as to what constitutes a sexual predator. More research and “best practice models” need to be developed to ensure that effective treatment programs are available.	
VERMONT	Prevention of juvenile delinquency: an ounce of prevention.... Prevention of mental health disorders, substance abuse, use of early restorative interventions, primary prevention for general, mixed groups of children and youth build and strengthen youth assets.	BLANK
VIRGINIA	Kids without EFFECTIVE LEGAL REPRESENTATION are more likely to be detained and, thus, more likely to be committed	Standards of practice for lawyers
WISCONSIN	Use of thorough, culturally sensitive and appropriate screening and assessment tools for mental health, substance abuse, and other needs to ensure that youth not only get appropriate services, but also that they are served in the appropriate “system” (e.g., a mentally ill youth should not need to be sent to the juvenile justice’s system in order to receive MH services.) This is also tied to our noted concern about the criminalization of youth behavior including those youths with MH and AODA issues.	One program recently funded and being watched is a pairing of police school liaison officers with human services workers in a school district where youth of color are arrested, suspended or expelled in alarmingly disproportionate rates.