

# FACJJ In Person Meeting

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2017

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2017

# Welcome and Opening Remarks

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JEFF SLOWIKOWSKI, DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL, FACJJ  
GEORGE TIMBERLAKE, FACJJ CHAIR

Approximately 90 business days after the meeting, the slide presentation and meeting summary will be posted

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<https://facjj.ojp.gov/>

Written comments from the general  
public may be submitted

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[jeff.slowikowski@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:jeff.slowikowski@ojp.usdoj.gov)

# Agenda

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GEORGE TIMBERLAKE, FACJJ CHAIR

# Day 1 Agenda

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8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Welcome, Opening Remarks, Review of Agenda, and Introductions
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	OJJDP Update and Remarks
9:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	FACJJ Confidentiality of Records Subcommittee Report and Discussion
9:45 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	FACJJ Research and Publications Subcommittee Report and Discussion
10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	FACJJ Transitioning Youth Subcommittee Report and Discussion
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	FACJJ Legislation Subcommittee Report and Discussion

# Day 1 Agenda

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11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Luncheon Break
1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Current Statistical Trends in Juvenile Justice
2:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	FACJJ Website Development Discussion
3:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	Meeting Adjourned Break
3:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Subcommittee Meetings
6:30 p.m.	FACJJ Member Networking Dinner

# Day 2 Agenda

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8:30 a.m. – 8:40 a.m.	Reconvene and Roll Call
8:40 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Subcommittee Report Outs
10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	Ethics Training
11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Emerging Adults: Challenges and Opportunities for Justice Systems
12:15 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Meeting Review, Looking Forward and Meeting Adjournment



# Roll Call

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GEORGE TIMBERLAKE, FACJJ CHAIR

# FACJJ 2016-2017 Membership

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Starcia Ague  
Aileen Jo Artero  
Ashley Beall  
Thomas Broome  
Timothy Brurud  
Vernon Daniels  
Amy Davenport  
Wendy Henderson  
Lisa Jacobs  
Aris Johnson  
Jane Kallal  
Mary Beth Kelly  
Kimberly Larson

Andrew Longhi  
Cheryl Massaro  
Justin Miller  
Gregory Parks  
Sasha Pellerin  
Dave Rosenthal  
Melanie Shapiro  
Paula Smith  
Penelope Spain  
George Timberlake  
Clarence Thomas  
Joe Vignati

# OJJDP Update, Remarks, and Open Discussion

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EILEEN M. GARRY, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, OJJDP

# Subcommittee Reports and Discussion

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# Confidentiality of Records Subcommittee

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KIMBERLY LARSON, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# Confidentiality of Records Subcommittee Members

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Starcia Ague  
Kimberly Larson  
Justin Miller  
Dave Rosenthal  
Melanie Shapiro  
George Timberlake



# Research and Publications Subcommittee

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LISA JACOBS, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# Research and Publications Subcommittee Members

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Thomas Broome  
Vernon Daniels  
Wendy Henderson  
Lisa Jacobs  
Aris Johnson  
Jane Kallal  
Dave Rosenthal  
Paula Smith  
Tawny Spinelli



# Break

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# Transitioning Youth Subcommittee Report and Discussion of Proposed

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PENELOPE SPAIN, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# Transitioning Youth Subcommittee Members

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Starcia Ague  
Ashley Beall  
Wendy Henderson  
Jane Kallal  
Mary Beth Kelly  
Sasha Pellerin  
Penelope Spain  
Tawny Spinelli

# Overview

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Supports and services for youth transitioning out of juvenile facilities and/or juvenile supervision should be similar to the supports and services that many jurisdictions provide to youth transitioning out of the child welfare system. Reentry services for older youth should also incorporate and build upon best practices being implemented for adult ex-offenders.

# Discussion

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Is there any feedback on the text prior to the recommendations?

# Recommendation #1

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Supports and benefits for transitioning youth should mirror those provided to youth transitioning out of the child welfare system, as well as those suggested for adult ex-offenders. These include:

- Provision of birth certificate and other vital records
- Enrollment in health insurance
- Enrollment in public benefits such as TANF, WIC, SNAP, SSI, Housing Choice Voucher program, etc.
- Meaningful connection to mental health service providers
- For youth under 18, re-enrollment in high school, GED, or vocational program in accordance with the youth's Individualized Education Plan, if applicable
- IDEA transition services – supports from high school to work force
- Assistance with applications to colleges and trade schools, as well as financial aid applications
- Tuition assistance for higher education, including college and vocational training programs
- Living allowance
- Clothing stipend/voucher
- Car insurance
- Cell phone service
- Car mechanic services/reimbursement

# Discussion

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Overall feedback on Recommendation #1?

Questions for the FACJJ regarding Recommendation #1?

- Are supports such as these typically offered to any/all youth in child welfare system or only youth in the child welfare system who are placed out of the home?
- Should we include a timeline for the delivery of services or is that getting too into the weeds? Does it matter that some of these supports require dollars after supervision has ended?
- Do we need to be more specific about the types of IDEA transition services we're envisioning?
- Are there other support services that we should add that 1) are offered to youth transitioning out of the child welfare system or 2) that might address a particular need of youth in the juvenile justice system?

# Recommendation #2

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The juvenile justice agency should ensure that each transitioning youth is offered opportunities to learn life skills. Life skills trainings should cover topics such as the following:

- Maintaining healthy relationships
- Work and study habits
- Using public transportation
- Cooking, cleaning, and grocery shopping
- Banking, budgeting and paying bills
- Computers, the Internet, and social media
- Calendaring and time management



# Discussion

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Overall feedback on Recommendation #2?

# Recommendation #3

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States should ensure that each transitioning youth has 1) a comprehensive transition plan before his/her supervision ends and 2) access to an advocate or transition specialist after their supervision ends who can assure that the transitional supports and benefits outlined in their transition plan are delivered. Examples of such advocates include a court-appointed public defender, court-appointed special advocate (CASA), juvenile justice agency case worker, or peer advocate. In the alternative, agencies could assign oversight to an ombudsman's office or office of quality assurance, etc.

# Discussion

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Overall feedback on Recommendation #3?

# Recommendation #4

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Governmental agencies that come into contact with youth involved in the juvenile justice system should collaborate in an effort to curb recidivism, ease reentry, prevent duplications of services, and mend budgets. Justice-involved youth and their families often interact with many governmental agencies increasing the risk of duplicating services, increasing local and state costs, and hampering the effectiveness of governmental services. To be most effective, agencies should follow best practices that encourage collaboration in and across multiple layers including the policy level, the program level, and the direct service level. The most successful integrated systems build better local networks, agree on better ways to work together to support shared clients, establish formal and informal partnerships and protocols, create opportunities for shared training, and recognize the function of strengthening relationships.

# Discussion

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Overall feedback on Recommendation #4?

# Discussion

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Are there any suggestions for work this subcommittee should take on beyond this memo?

# Legislation Subcommittee Report and Discussion of Proposed

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AMY DAVENPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# Legislation Subcommittee Members

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Aileen Jo Artero  
Ashley Beall  
Thomas Broome  
Tim Brurud  
Vernon Daniels  
Amy Marie Davenport  
Cheryl Massaro  
Melanie Shapiro  
Clarence Thomas  
Joe Vignati

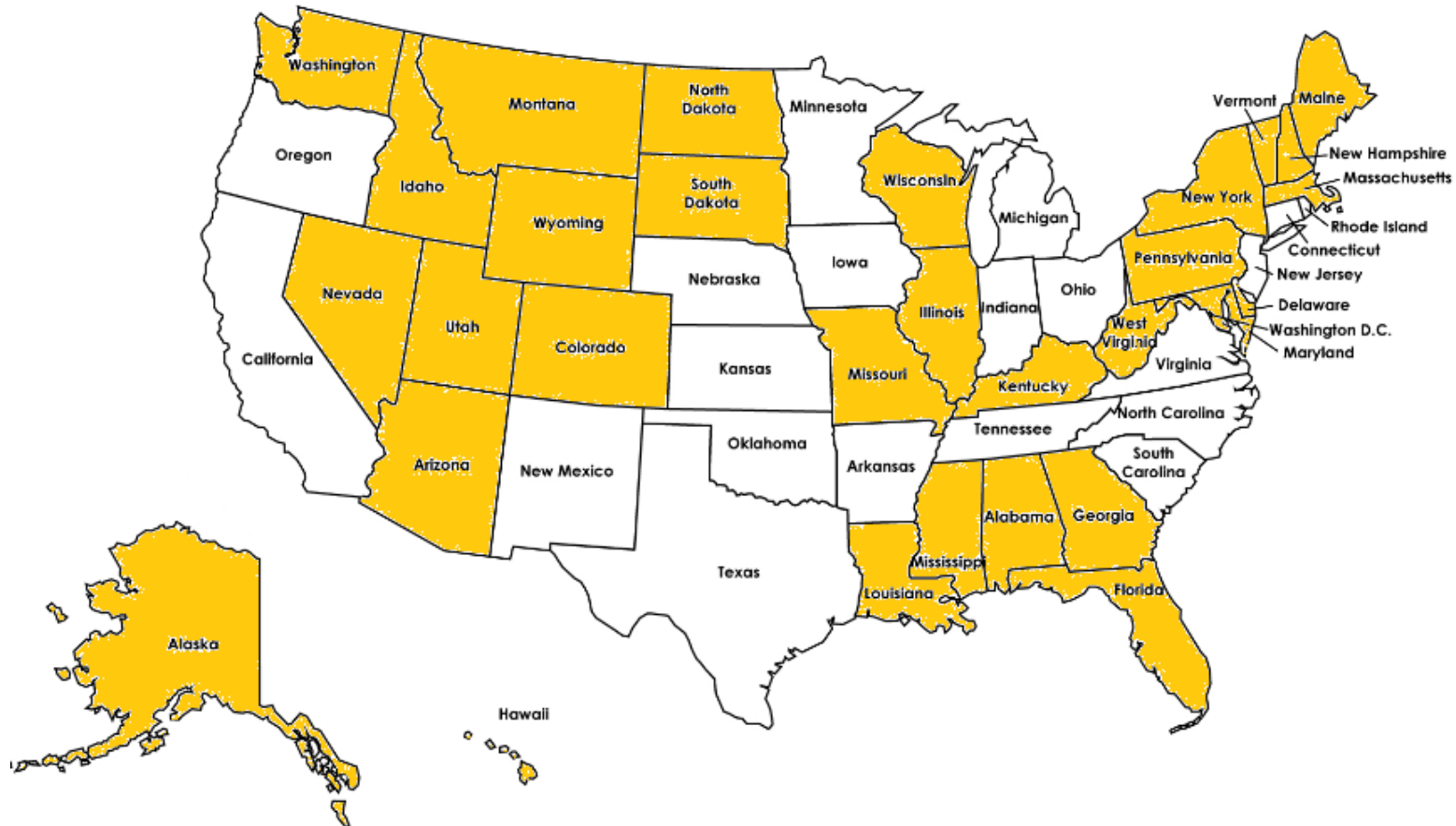


# 2017 State Advisory Group Survey

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AMY DAVENPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# States/Jurisdictions Responded



# States/Jurisdictions Responded

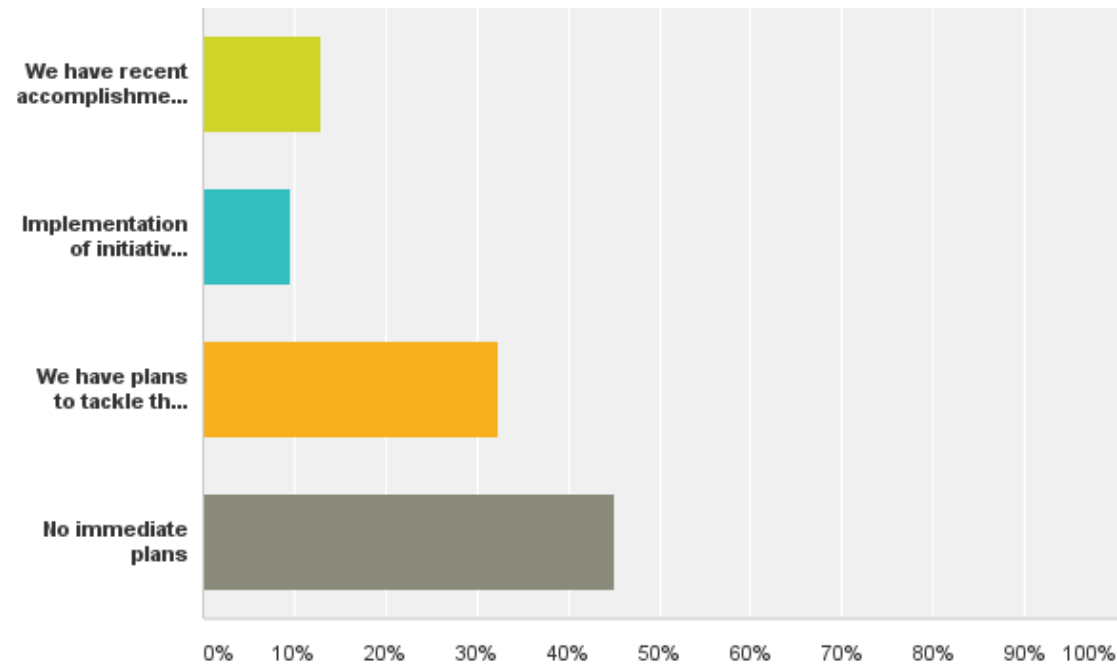
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- Alaska
- Alabama
- Arizona
- Colorado
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire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

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

Answered: 31

Skipped: 1



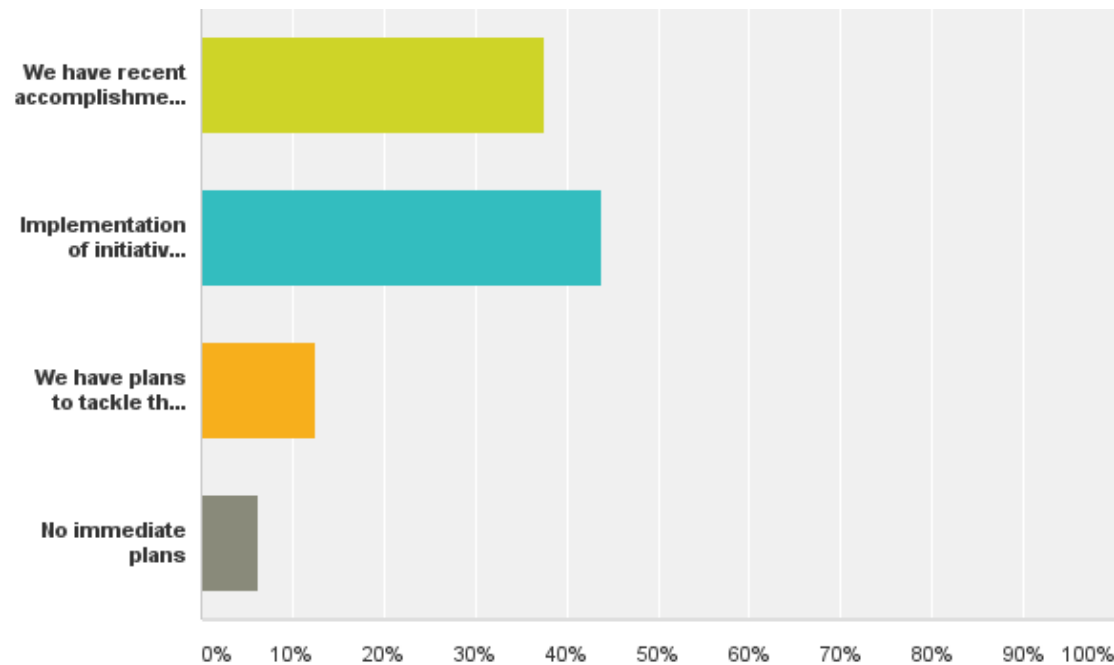
Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	12.90%	4
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	9.68%	3
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	32.26%	10
No immediate plans	45.16%	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>

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



Answered: 32

Skipped: 0

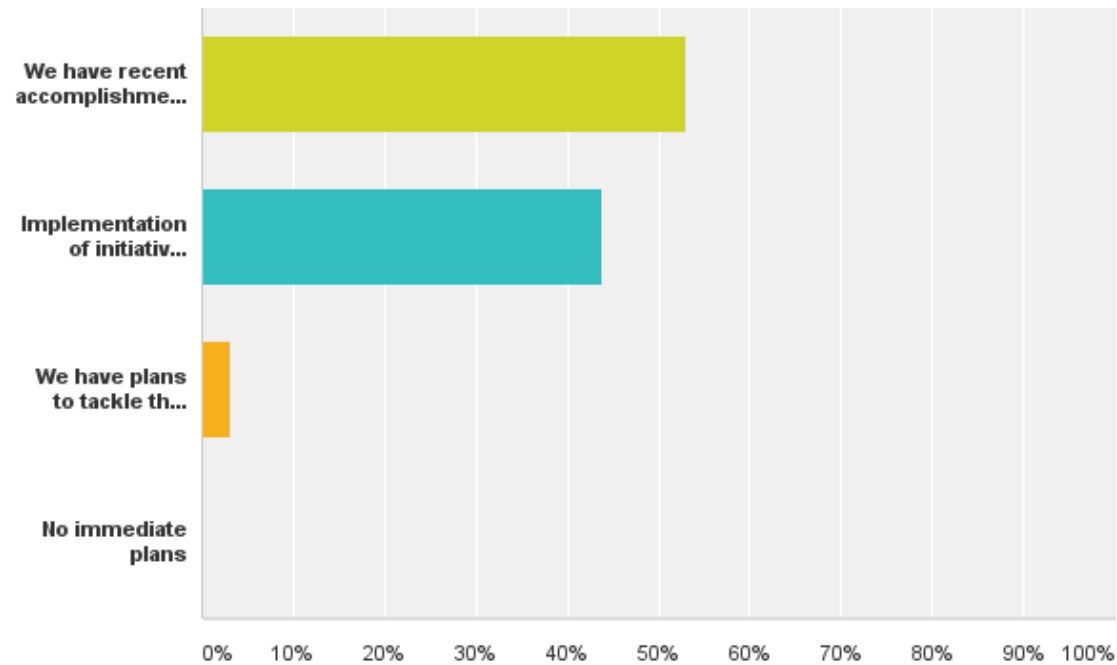


Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	37.50%	12
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	43.75%	14
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	12.50%	4
No immediate plans	6.25%	2
Total		32

## Question 3: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Answered: 32

Skipped: 0

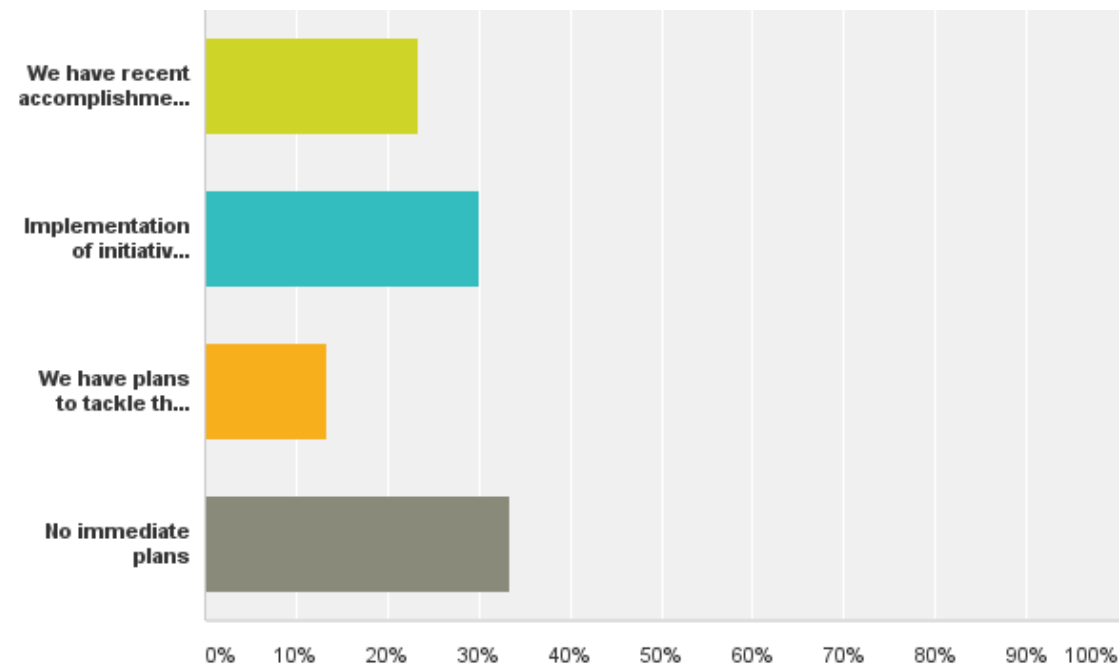


Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	53.13%	17
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	43.75%	14
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	3.13%	1
No immediate plans	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

## Question 4: Truancy

Answered: 30

Skipped: 2

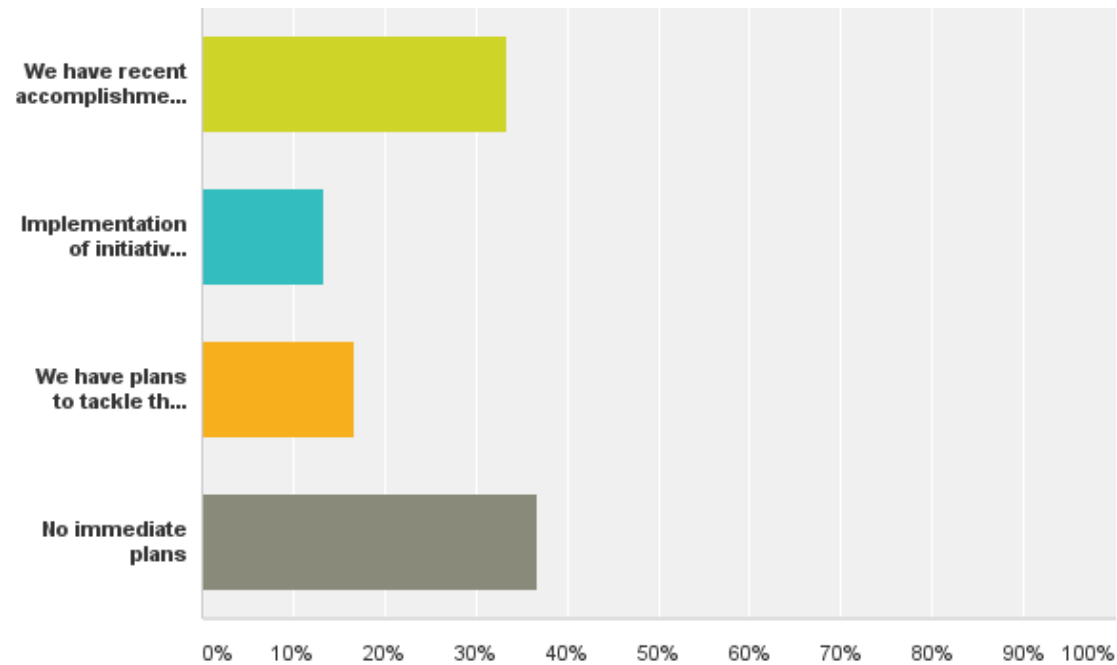


Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	23.33%	7
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	30.00%	9
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	13.33%	4
No immediate plans	33.33%	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

## Question 5: Shackling Policies

Answered: 30

Skipped: 2



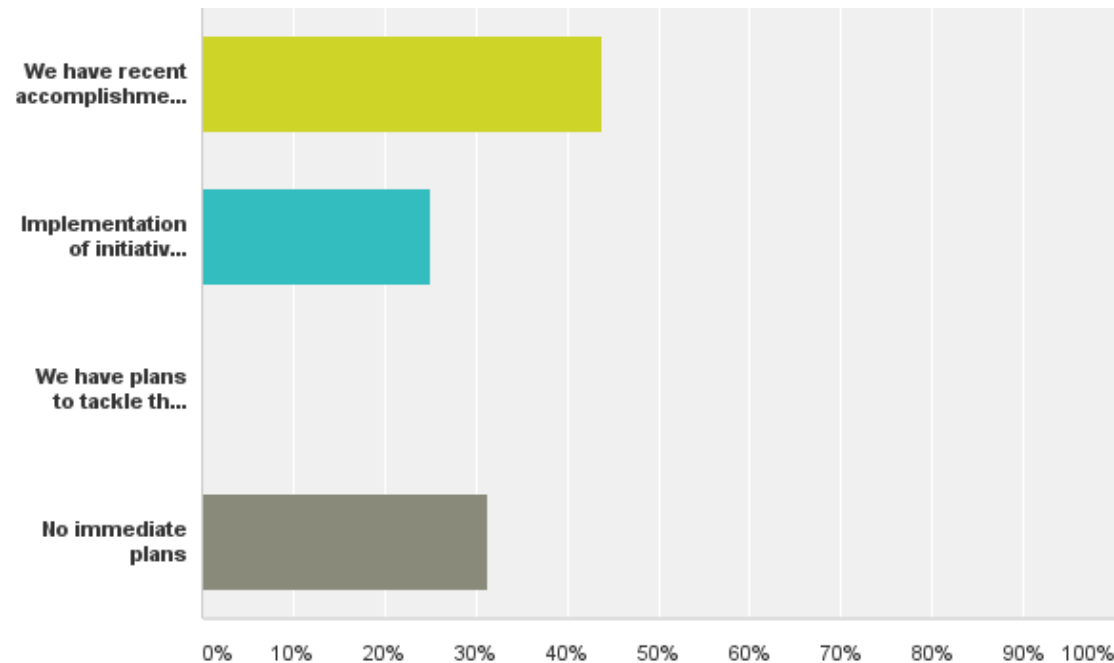
Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	33.33%	10
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	13.33%	4
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	16.67%	5
No immediate plans	36.67%	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>



## Question 6: Reduce Detention of Status Offenders

Answered: 32

Skipped: 0

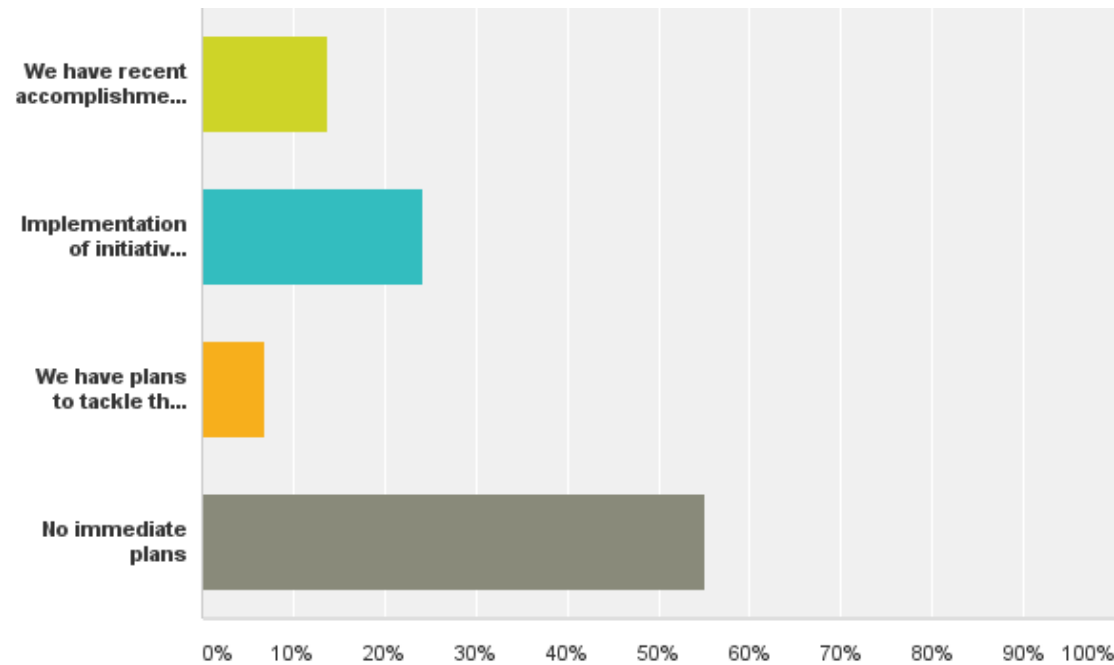


Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	43.75%	14
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	25.00%	8
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	0.00%	0
No immediate plans	31.25%	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

# Question 7: Confidentiality of Juvenile Records

Answered: 29

Skipped: 3

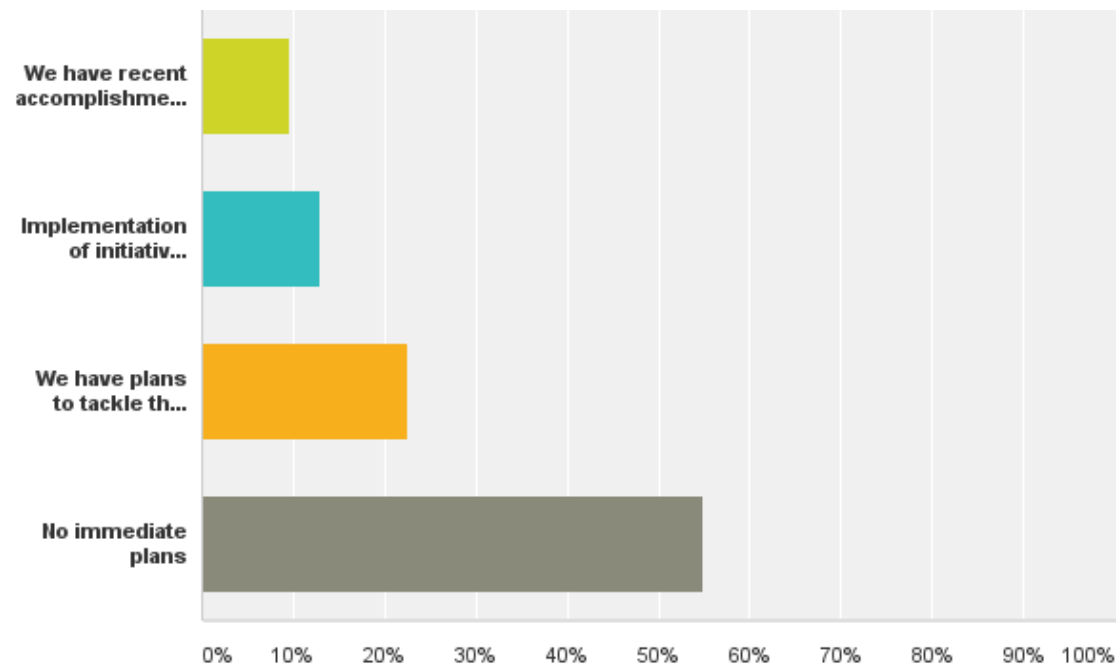


Answer Choices	Responses
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	13.79% 4
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	24.14% 7
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	6.90% 2
No immediate plans	55.17% 16
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

## Question 8: Reduction of Gang Activity

Answered: 31

Skipped: 1



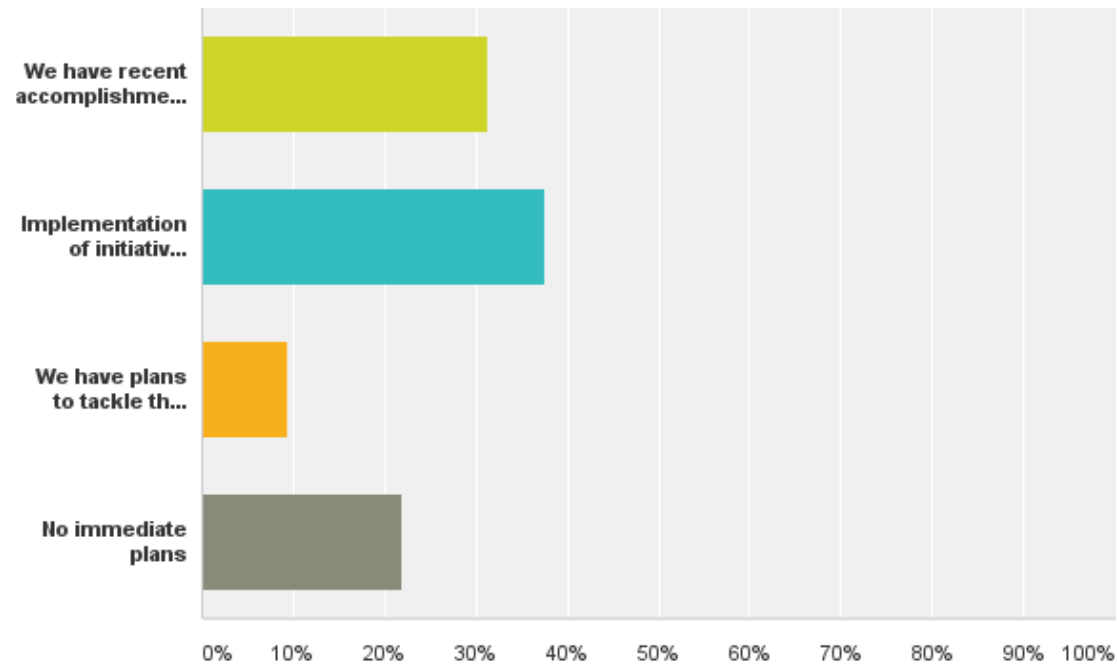
Answer Choices	Responses
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	9.68% 3
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	12.90% 4
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	22.58% 7
No immediate plans	54.84% 17
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

# Question 9: Projects related to Juvenile Justice Data Sharing



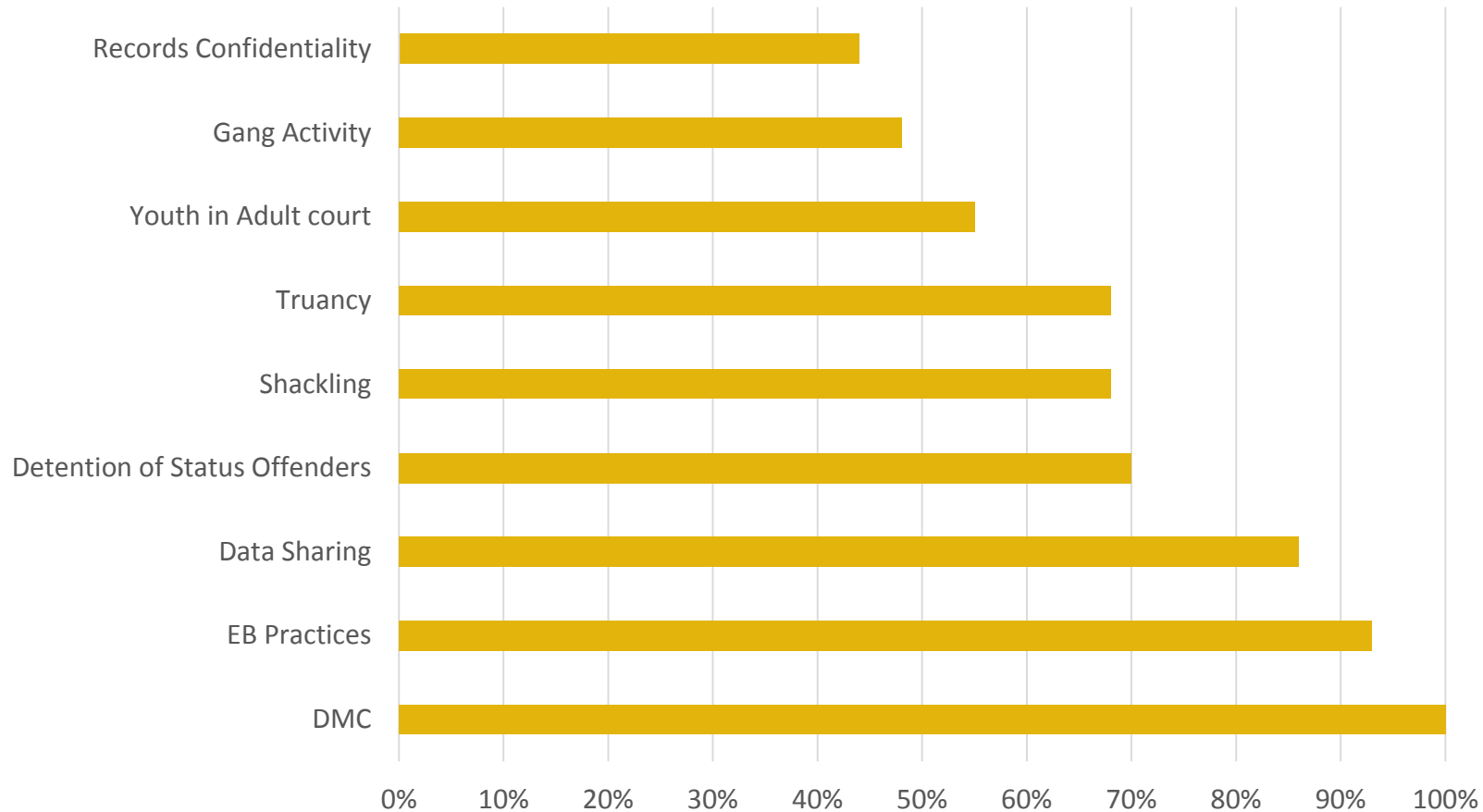
Answered: 32

Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
We have recent accomplishments to report (please describe)	31.25%	10
Implementation of initiatives are in progress (please describe)	37.50%	12
We have plans to tackle this issue in the future	9.38%	3
No immediate plans	21.88%	7
Total		32

# Percentage of States Indicating Activity or Interest



# Federal Legislation Bills

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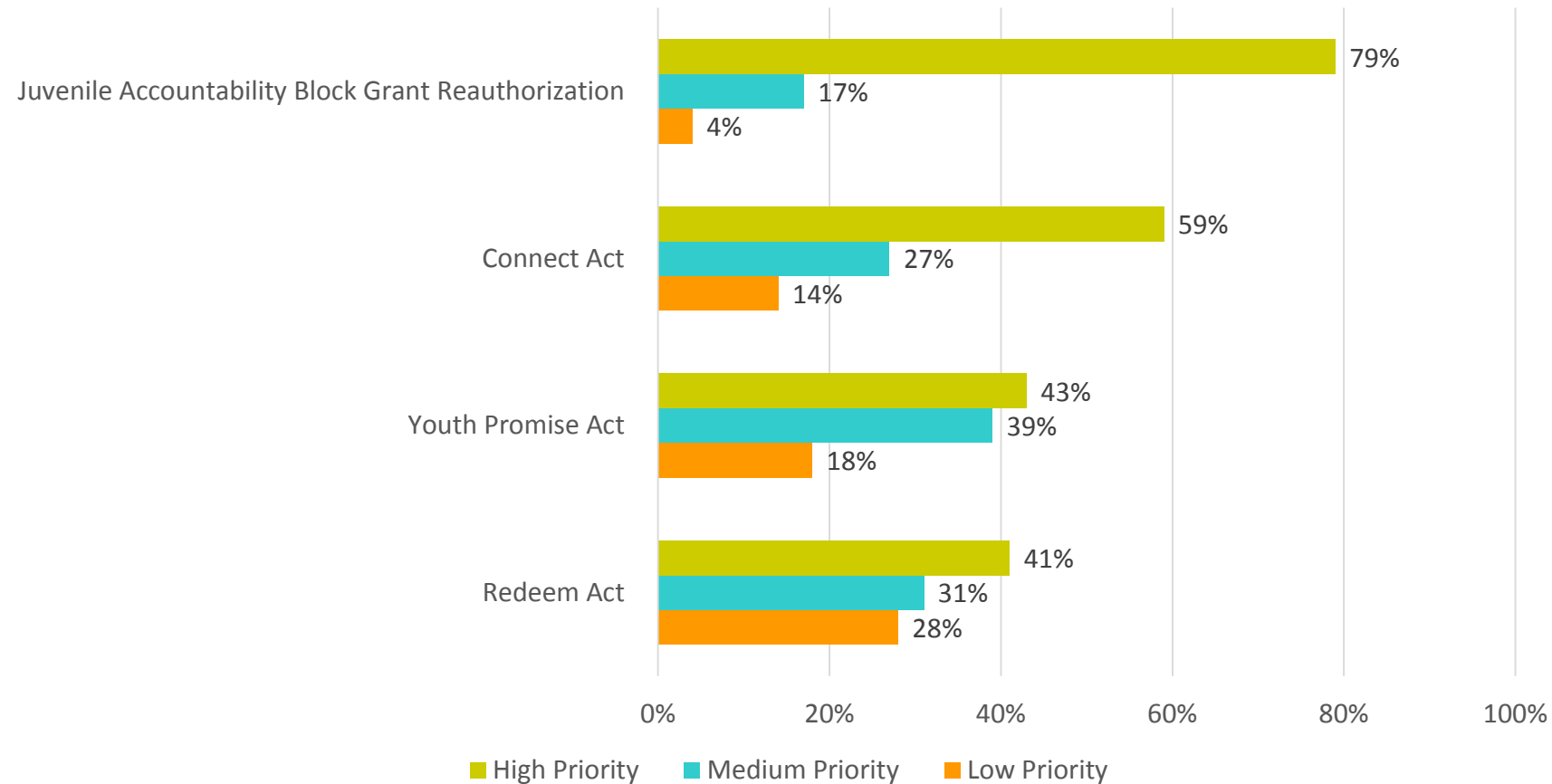
**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Reauthorization (H.R. 68):** This bill would reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and allocate “such sums as necessary for the grants in the federal budget. A portion of the funding would also be reallocated to combat bullying.

**Connect Act (S.3193):** The Connect Act (Childhood Outcomes Need New Efficient Community Teams) would help states identify dual status youth, children who have come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

**Youth Promise Act (S.1770; H.R. 2197):** Provides communities with grant funds for evidence-based and promising practices aimed at preventing and intervening in gang activity on other negative youthful behaviors.

**Redeem Act (S.675; H.R. 1672):** Provides incentives to states for sealing and expunging records for youth who commit non-violent offenses early in life.

# Which Federal Legislation Bills are worthy of support?



# Discussion

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AMY DAVENPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR



# Luncheon Break

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# Current Statistical Trends in Juvenile Justice

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DR. MELISSA SICKMUND, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
JUVENILE JUSTICE

# Some Juvenile Justice Trends You Should Know About – And How To Stay Current

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Melissa Sickmund, Ph.D.

Director

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

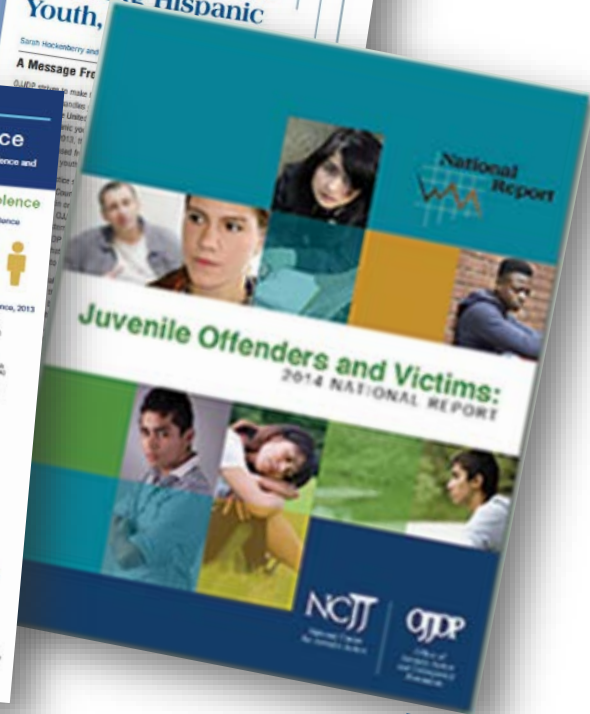
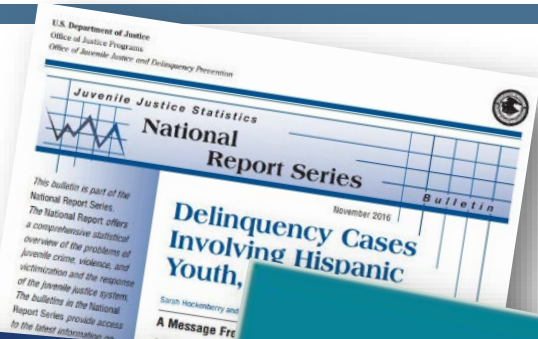
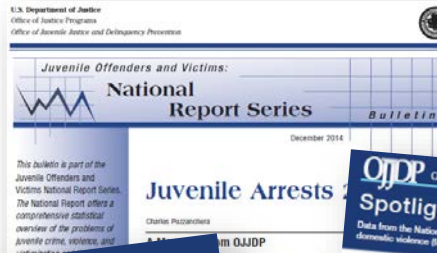
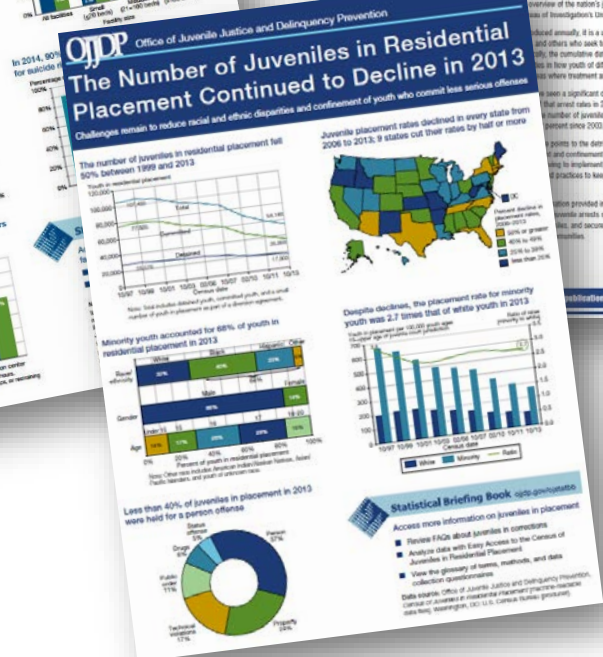
April 27–28, 2017

Chicago, Illinois

# What will be covered

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- How many states still use the valid court order exception?
- Which states are the heaviest VCOx users?
- Current trends—juvenile victimization and offending
- Visit the Statistical Briefing Book

[illegible]

U.S. Department of Justice  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
Innovation \* Partnerships \* Safer Neighborhoods

**OJJDP** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Working for Youth Justice and Safety

Copyright Information

## Statistical Briefing Book

About SBB   FAQs   Publications   Data Analysis Tools   National Data Sets   Other Resources   Ask a Question

Juvenile Population Characteristics  
Juveniles as Victims  
Offending by Juveniles  
Juvenile Justice System Structure & Process  
Law Enforcement & Juvenile Crime  
Juveniles in Court  
Juveniles on Probation  
Juveniles in Corrections  
Juvenile Reentry & Aftercare  
Special Topics  
Data Snapshot

### What's New

New resources have been added to the SBB:

- Check out the new [Facility Practices and Services](#) topic under the Juveniles in Corrections section to learn about education, mental health, suicide and substance evaluations provided by youth residential placement facilities.
- A new FAQ about [crowding](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.
- New state maps have been added to the Juvenile Population section describing the [juvenile race profile](#), [teen birth rates](#), and the percent of [children living in poverty](#).
- Easy Access to Juvenile Populations has been updated to include population estimates through 2015 and revised estimates for 2010-2014.
- The National DMC Databook has been expanded to include subnational data documenting case processing characteristics involving Hispanic youth relative to their non-Hispanic peers.
- A new [Data Snapshot](#) based on OJJDP's Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC), focuses on the changing nature of facility populations, characteristics, and practices.
- FAQs about [facility characteristics](#) under the "Juveniles in Corrections" section have been updated to 2014.
- A new section on [Victimization in Juvenile Facilities](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.
- New FAQs describing treatment services were added to the [facility characteristics](#) section.
- New FAQs about [juveniles in adult prisons and jails](#) were added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.

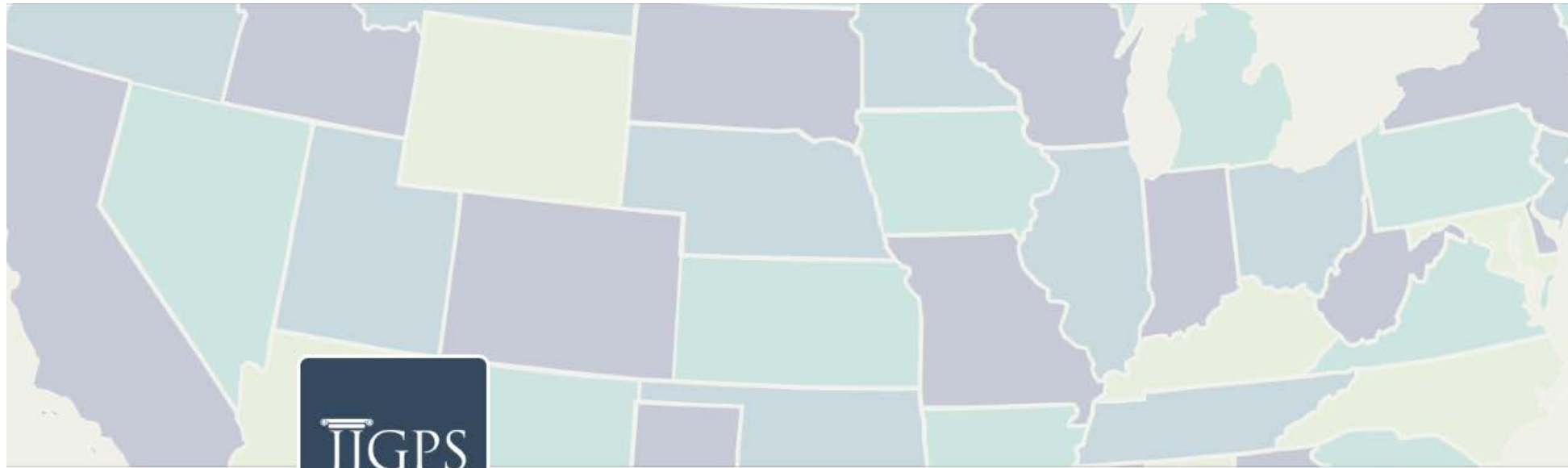
The following SBB resources have recently been updated:

Visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book: [ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/)



# Juvenile Justice GPS

## (Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics)



**JJGPS.org**

Charting national change in juvenile justice policy, practices, and statistics to better understand and encourage reform.

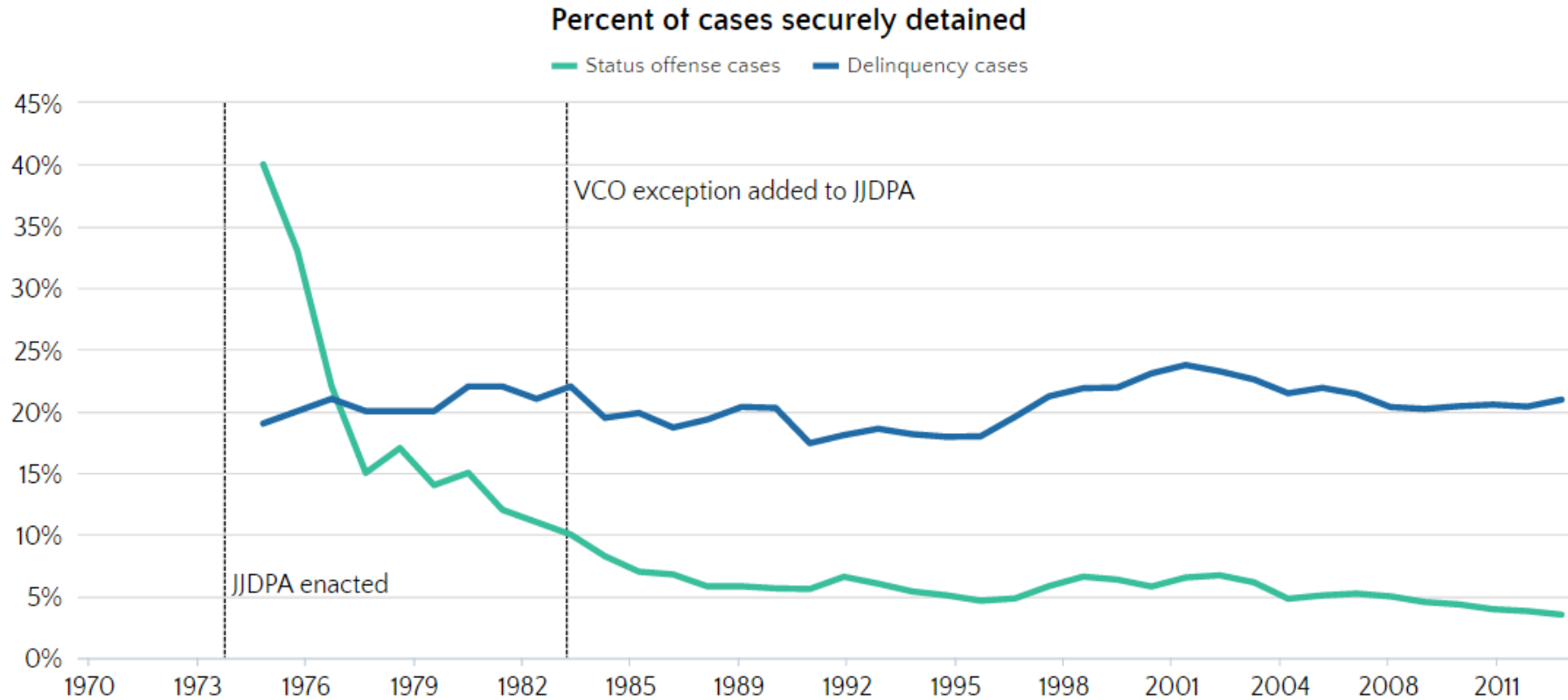
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**How many states still use  
the valid court order exception?**

**Which states are the heaviest VCOx users?**

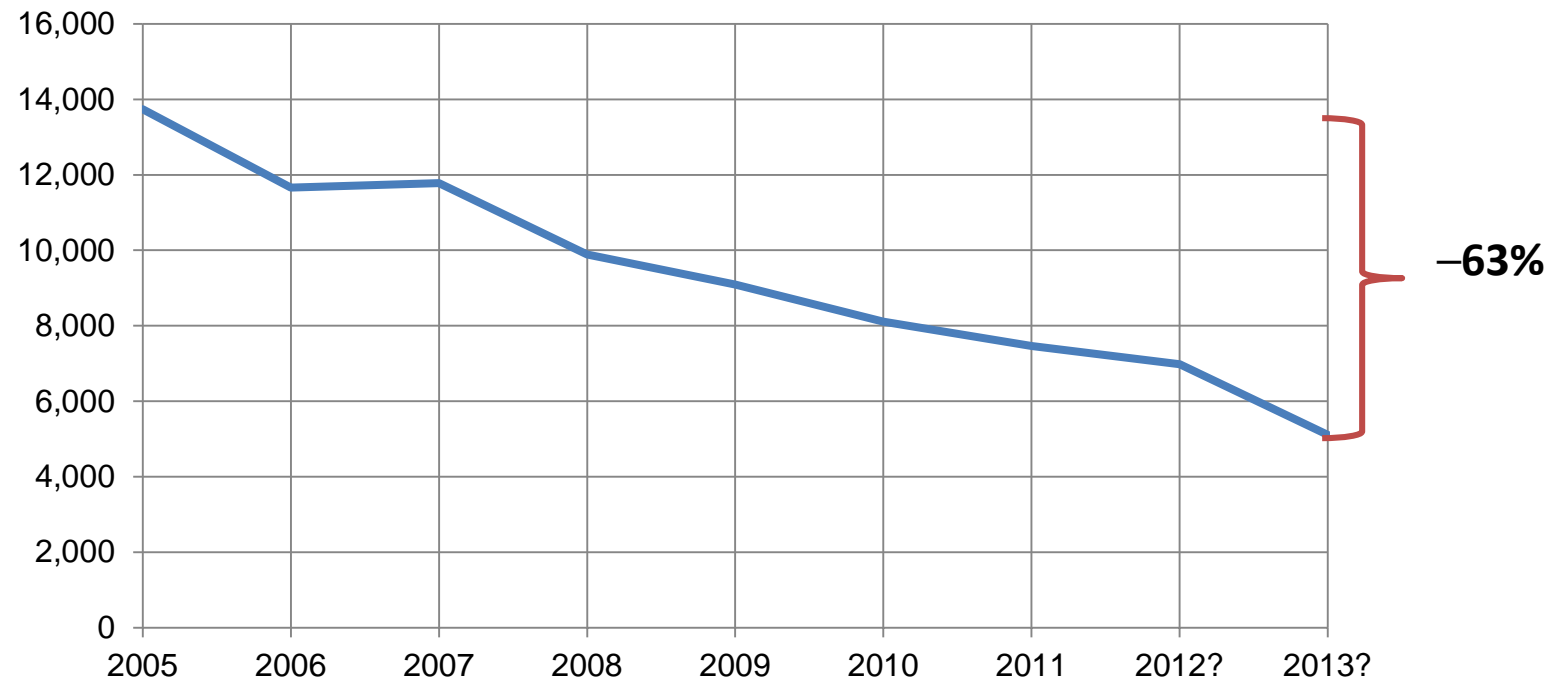


# JJDPA prohibits secure detention of youth who have not engaged in behavior that would be a crime for adults, EXCEPT if they have violated a valid court order



# States' reported use of the VCO exception has dropped steadily

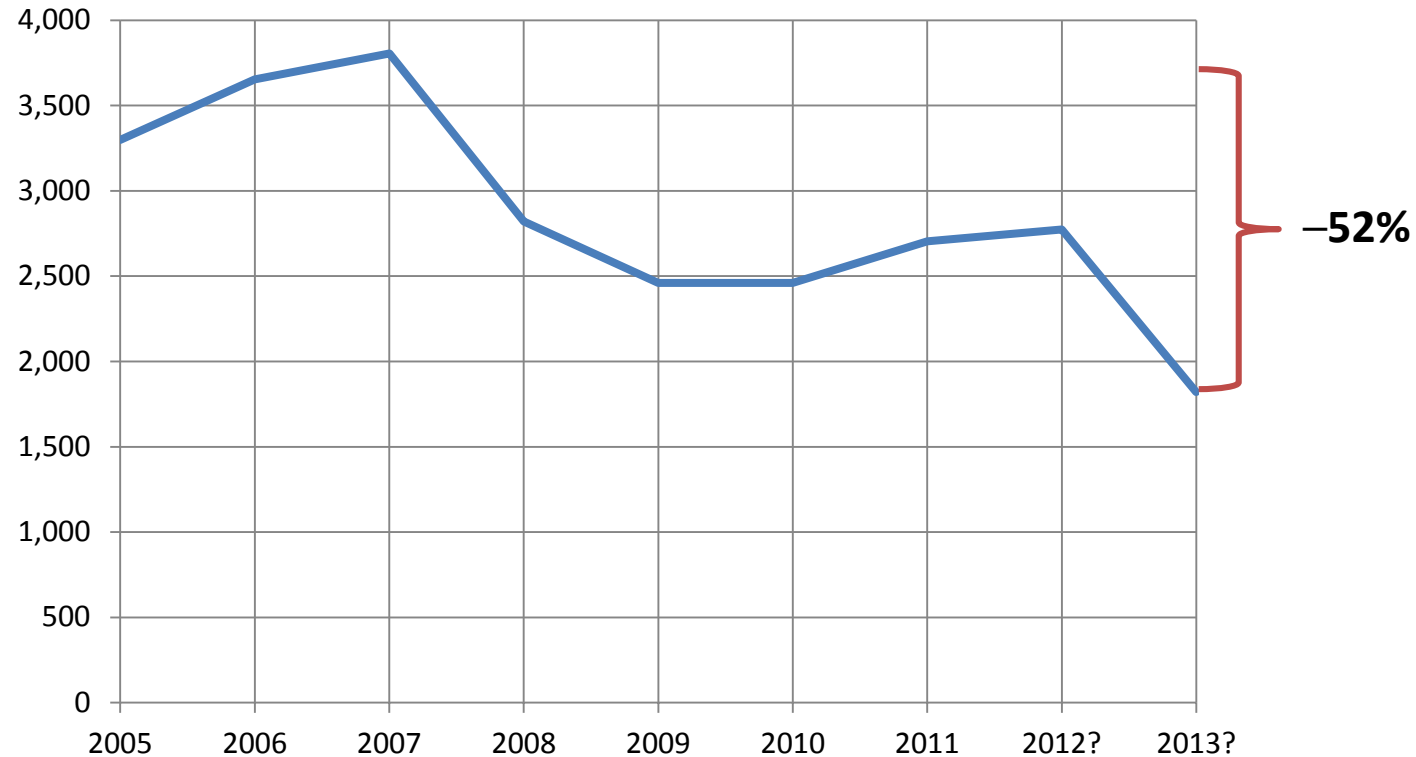
Reported number of Valid Court Order (VCO) exceptions — all participating states & DC



**Reported VCO usage has declined an estimated 63% since 2005 from 13,735 to an estimate of approximately 5,100 for 2013**

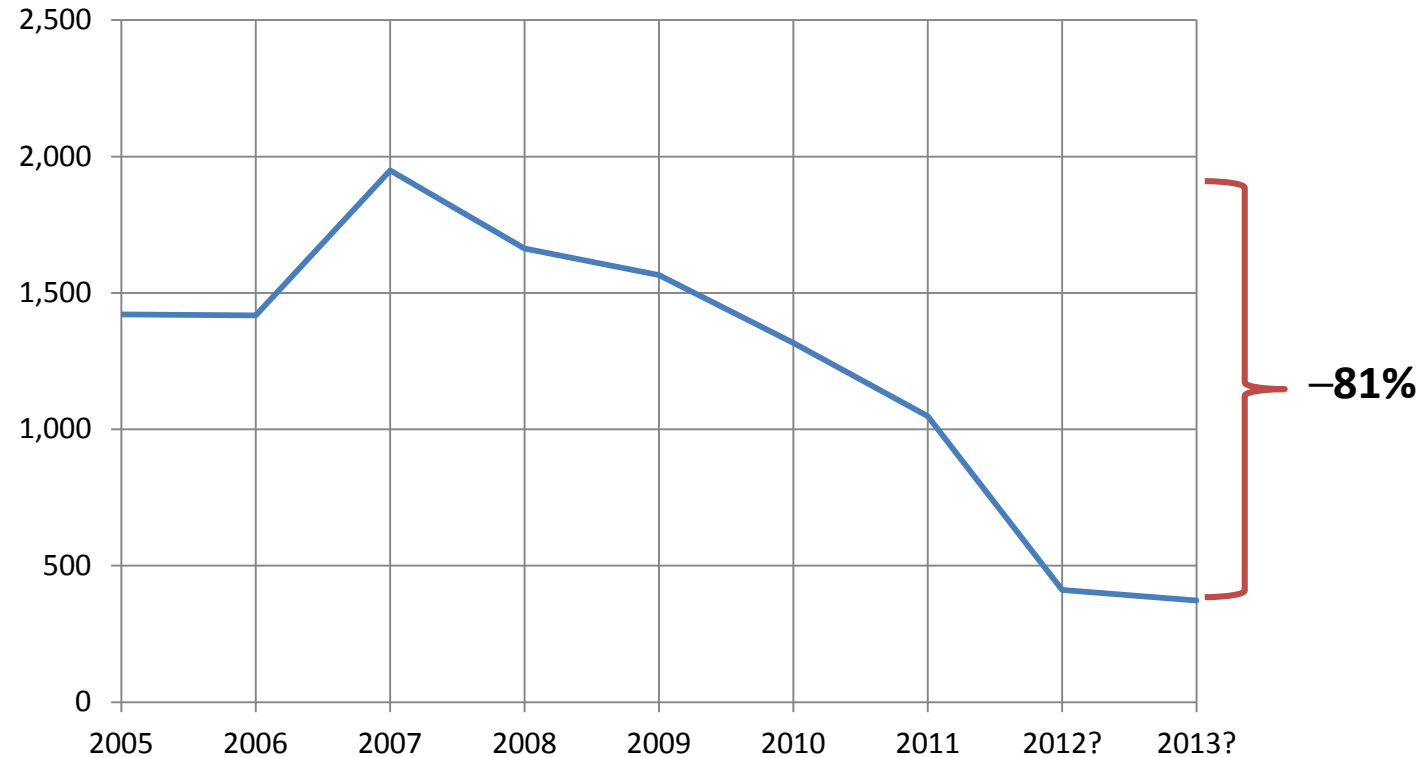
# Even in the states that are heavy VCO exception users there has been decline

Reported number of Valid Court Order (VCO) exceptions — Washington



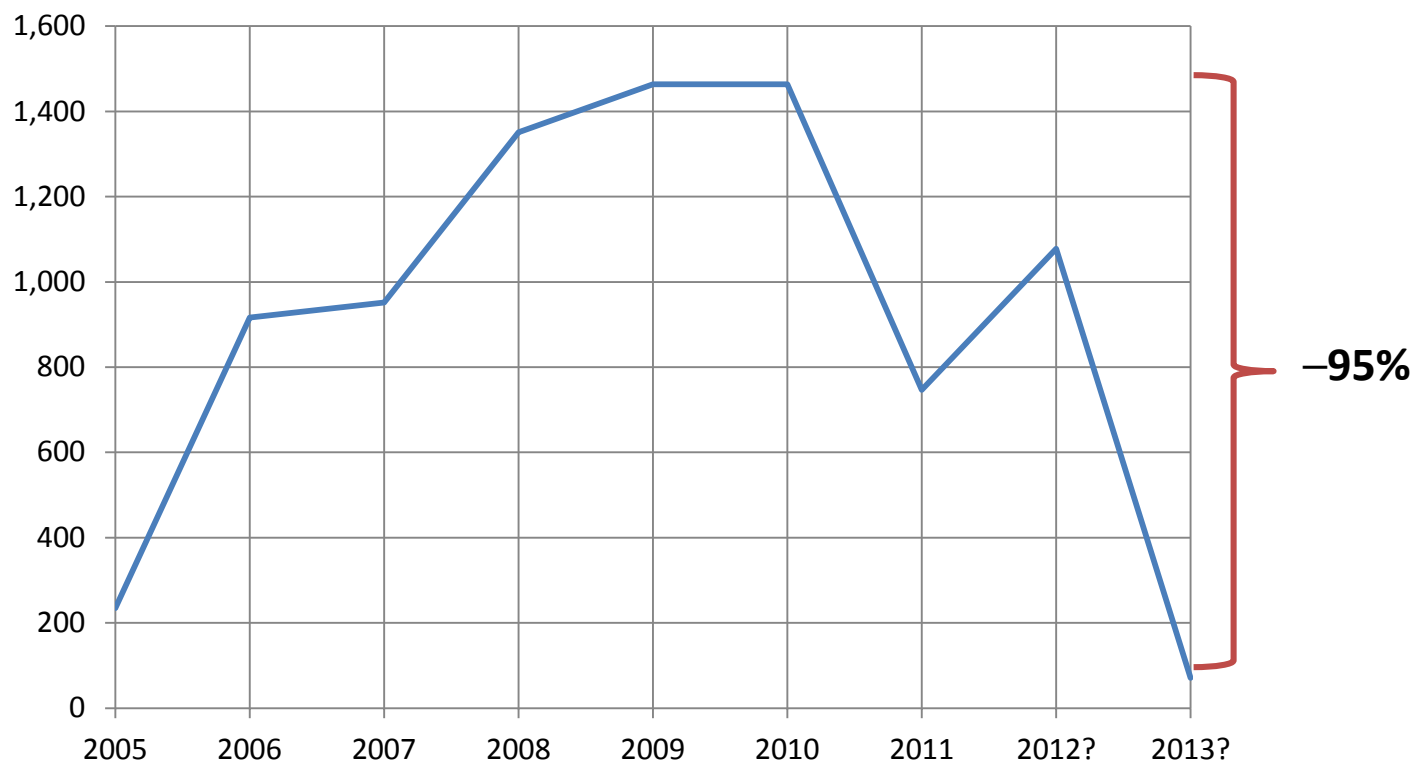
# Even in the states that are heavy VCO exception users there has been decline

Reported number of Valid Court Order (VCO) exceptions — Kentucky



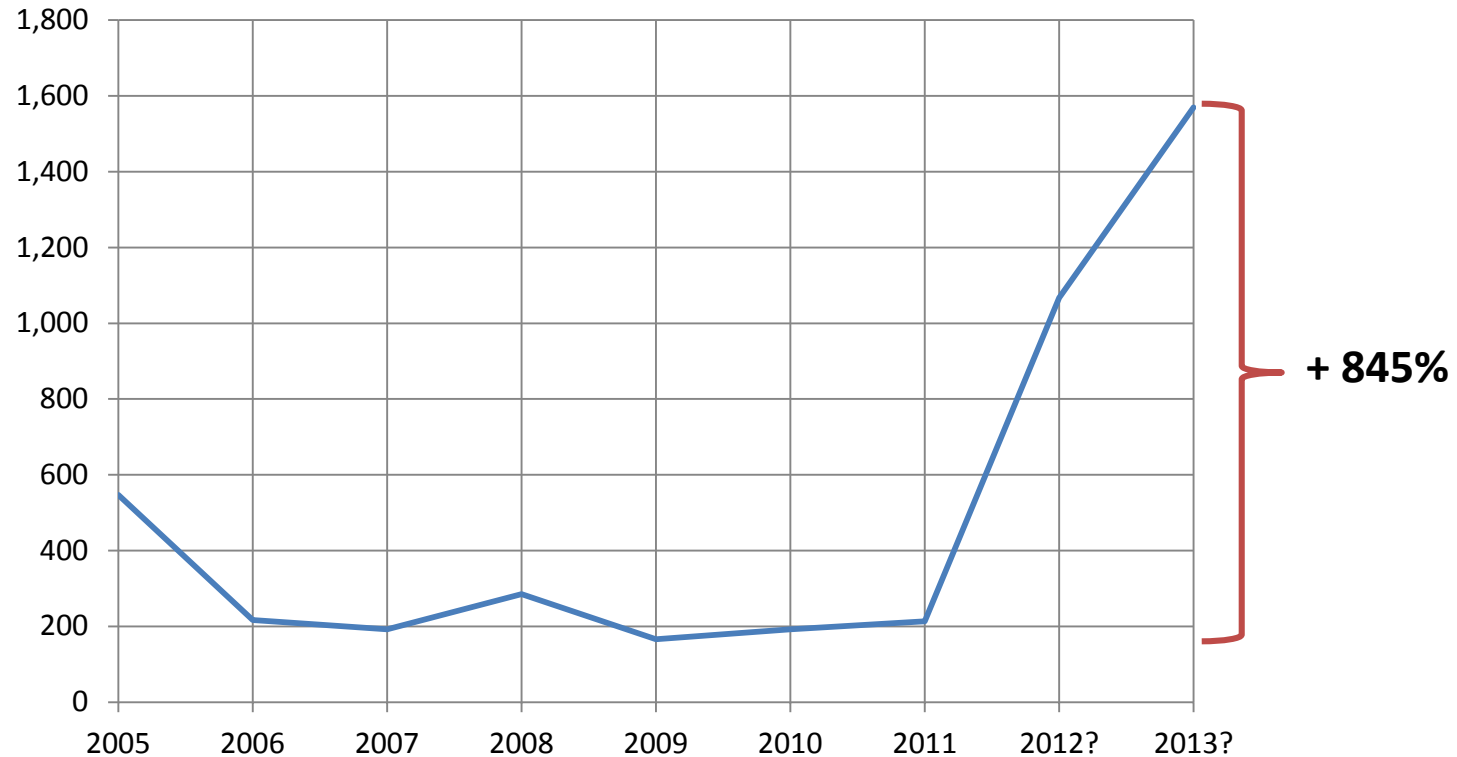
# Even in the states that are heavy VCO exception users there has been decline

Reported number of Valid Court Order (VCO) exceptions — Arkansas

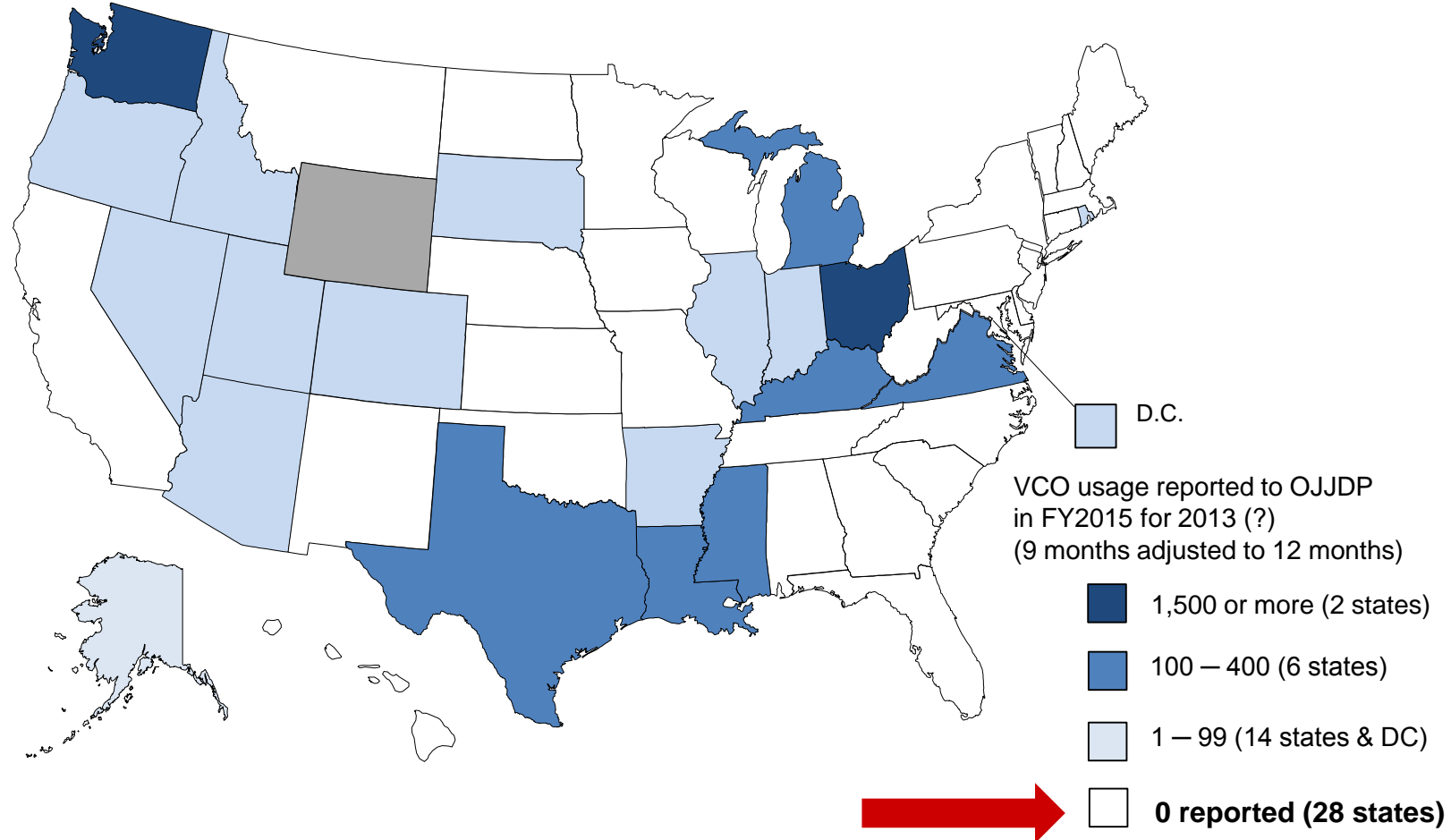


# And then there's Ohio...

**Reported number of Valid Court Order (VCO)  
exceptions — Ohio**



# WA & OH together reported more than twice as many VCOs than other states combined



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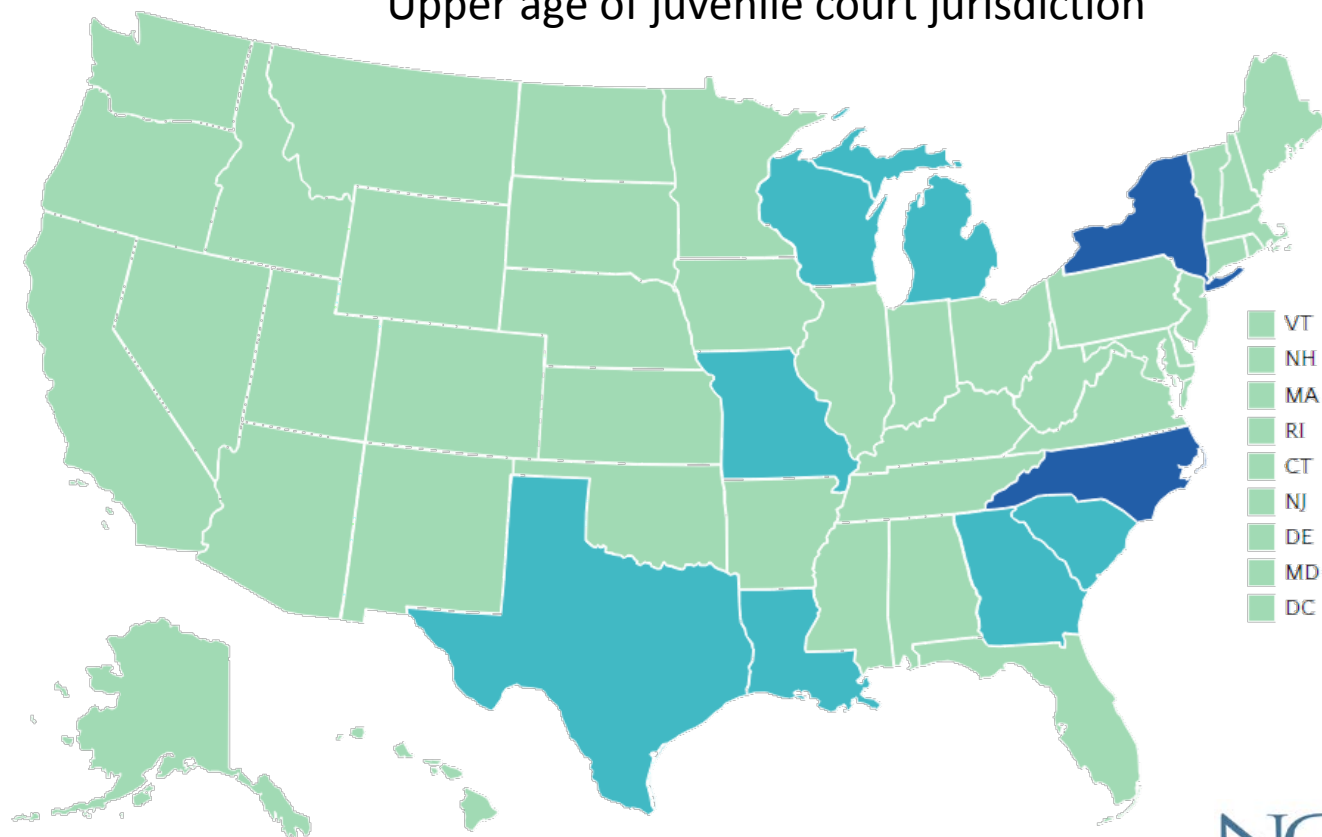
**The boundaries of juvenile justice are  
changing – and will continue to change**



# In 2016, in 2 states juvenile jurisdiction only extended through age 15 through age 16 in 7 states



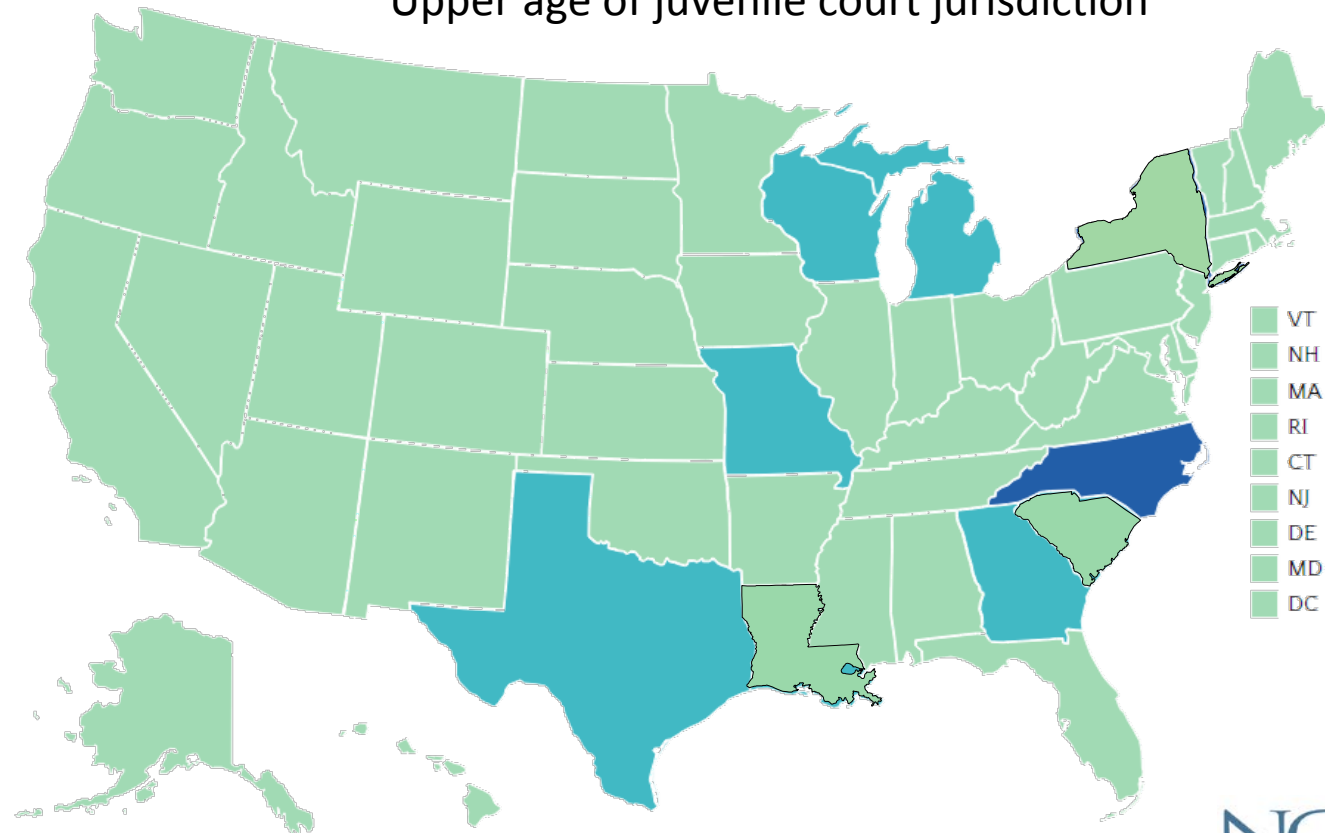
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction



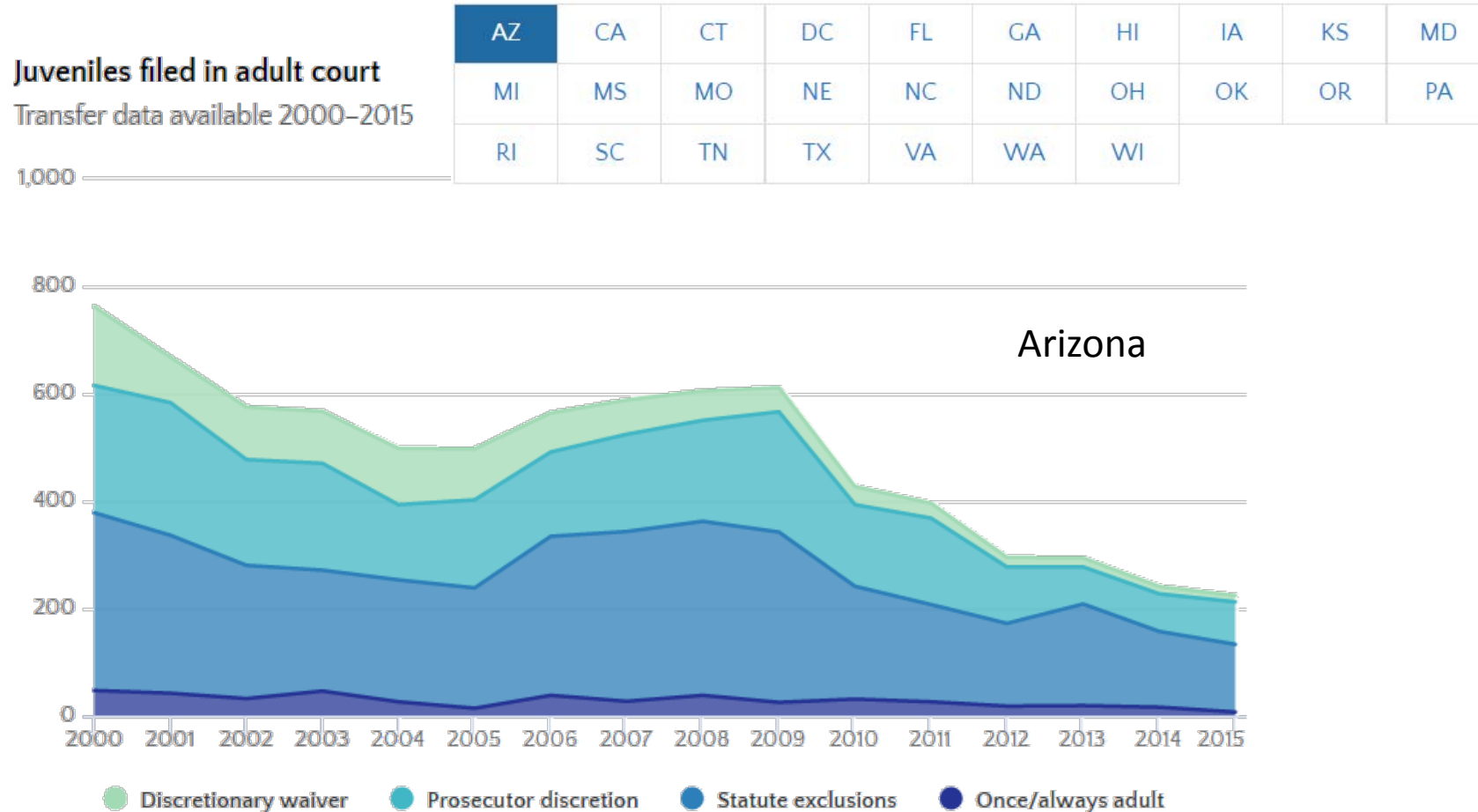
# In 2017, thus far, 3 more states have “Raised the age” through age 17



Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction



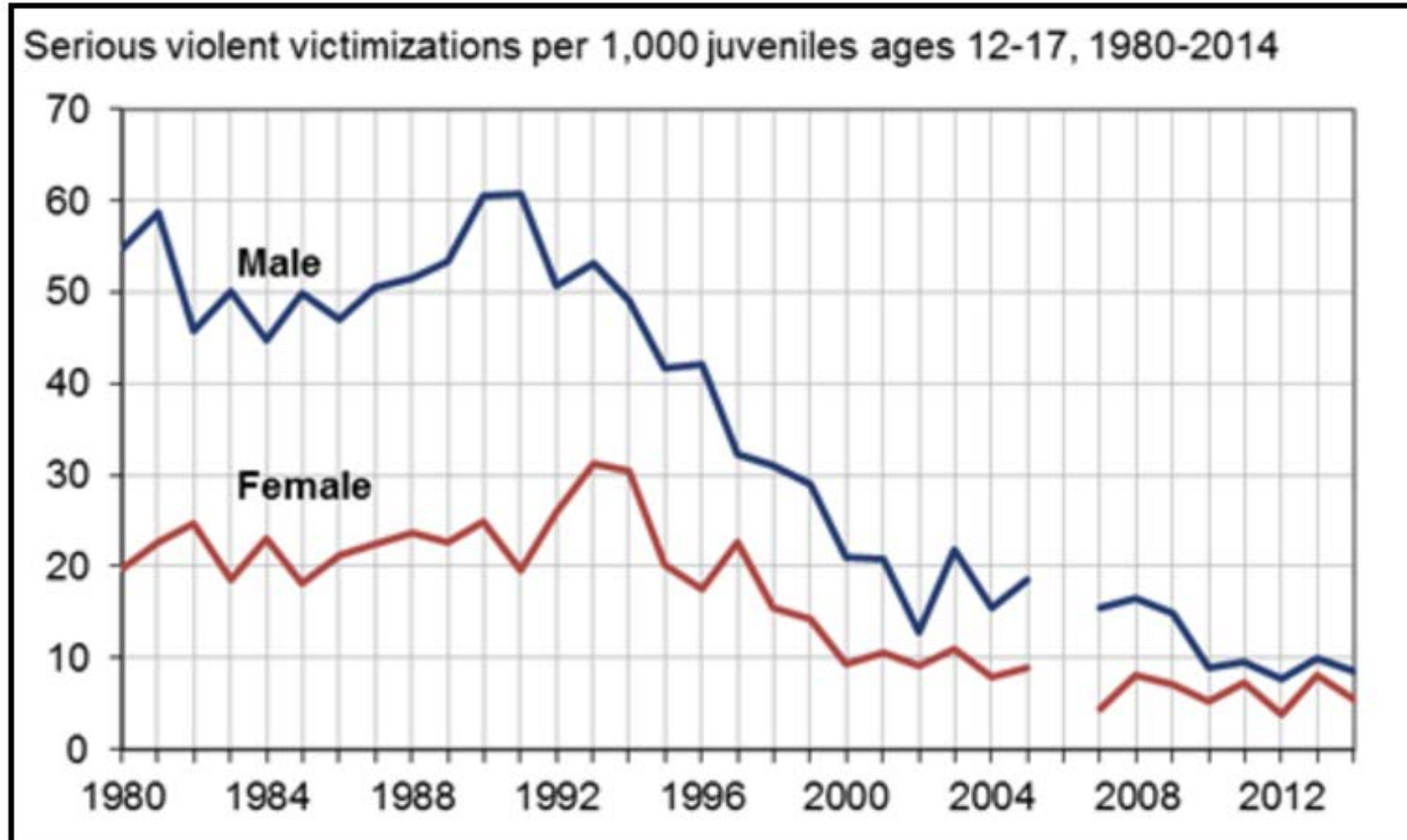
# Few states publish data on all juveniles tried in criminal court, but some, like AZ do



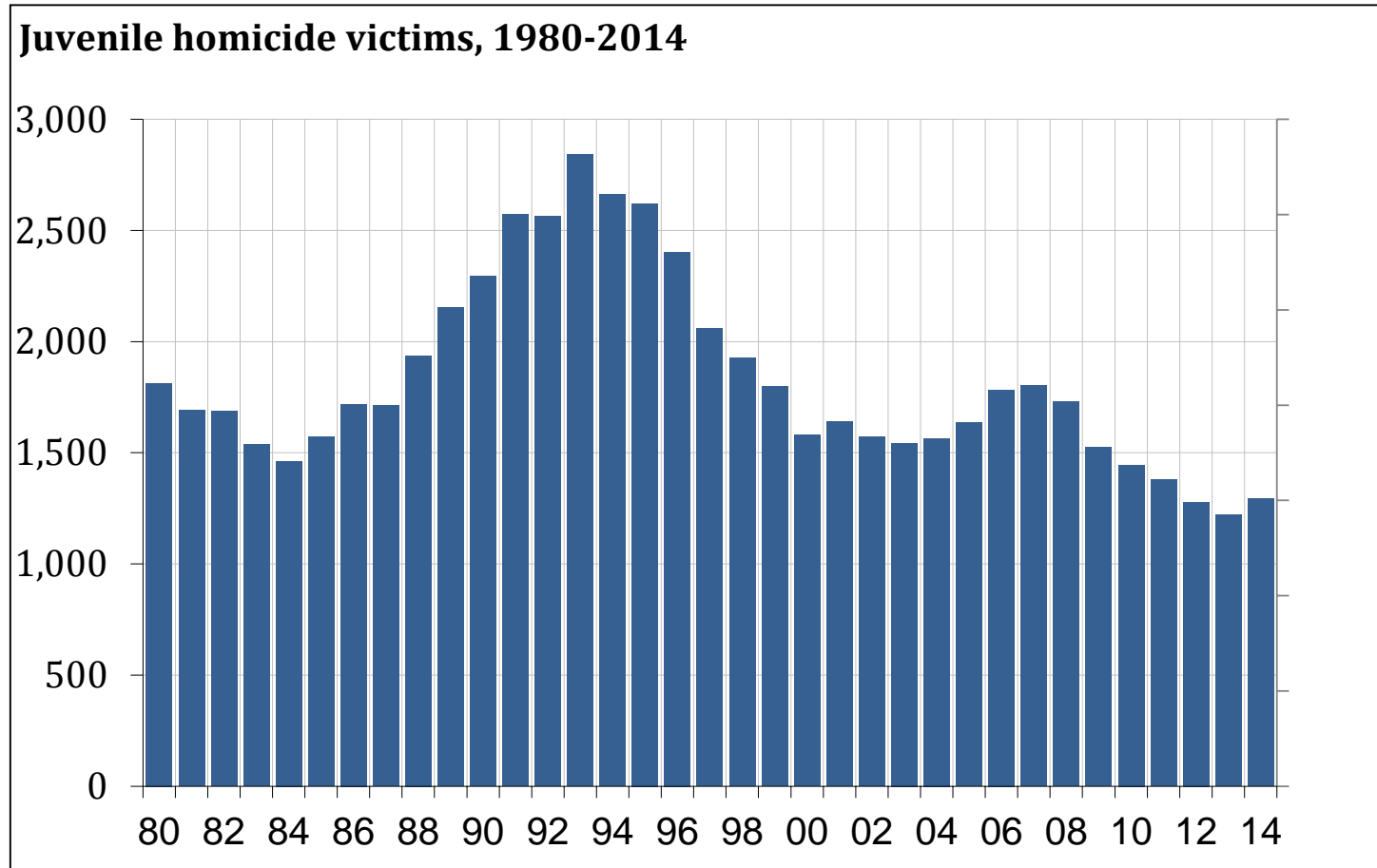
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**Violence against youth is  
at or near historically low levels**

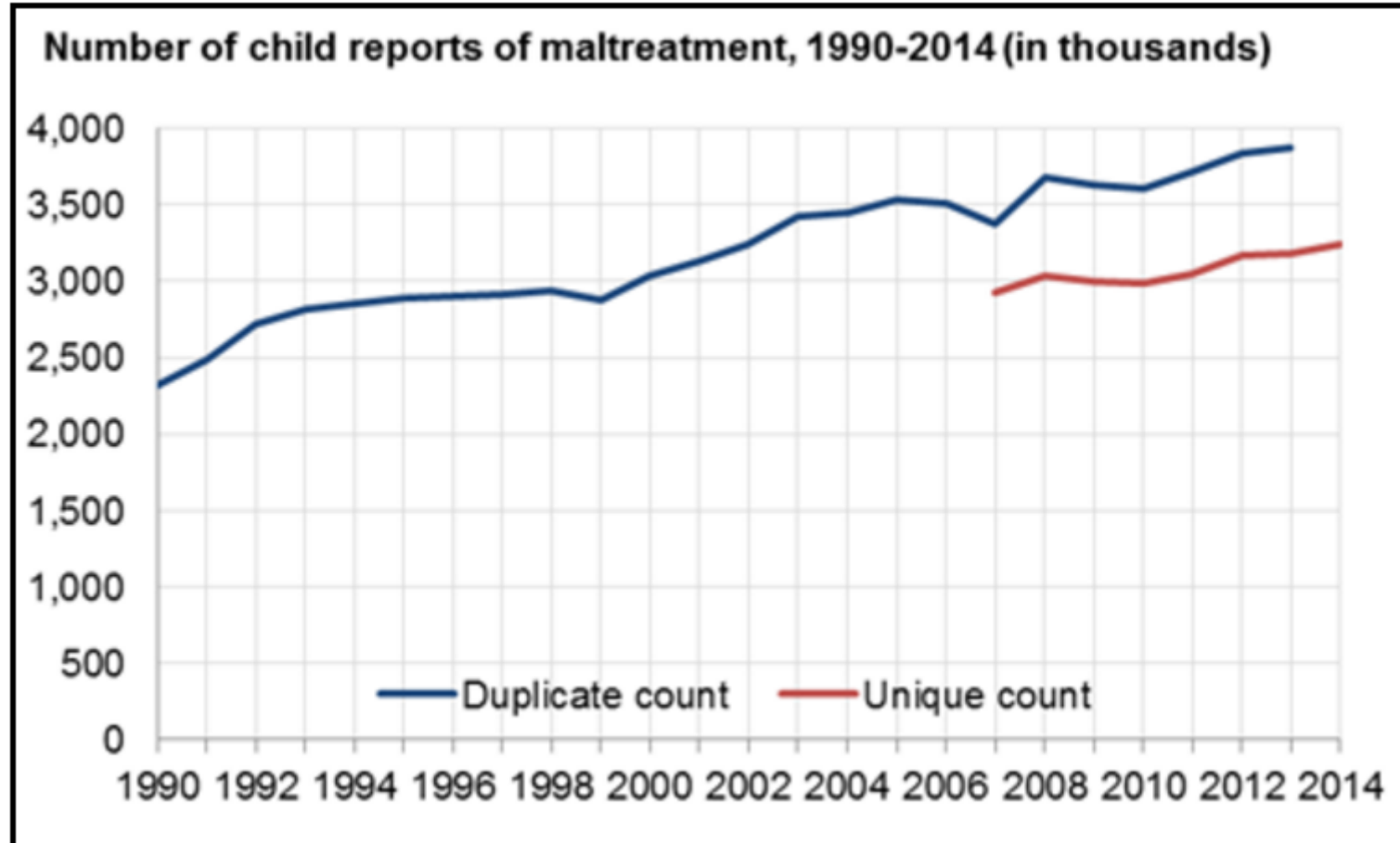
# Serious violence against youth is now below 10 per 1,000 youth ages 12-17



# The number of juvenile homicide victims remains near historically low levels



# Reported child maltreatment, however, has increased



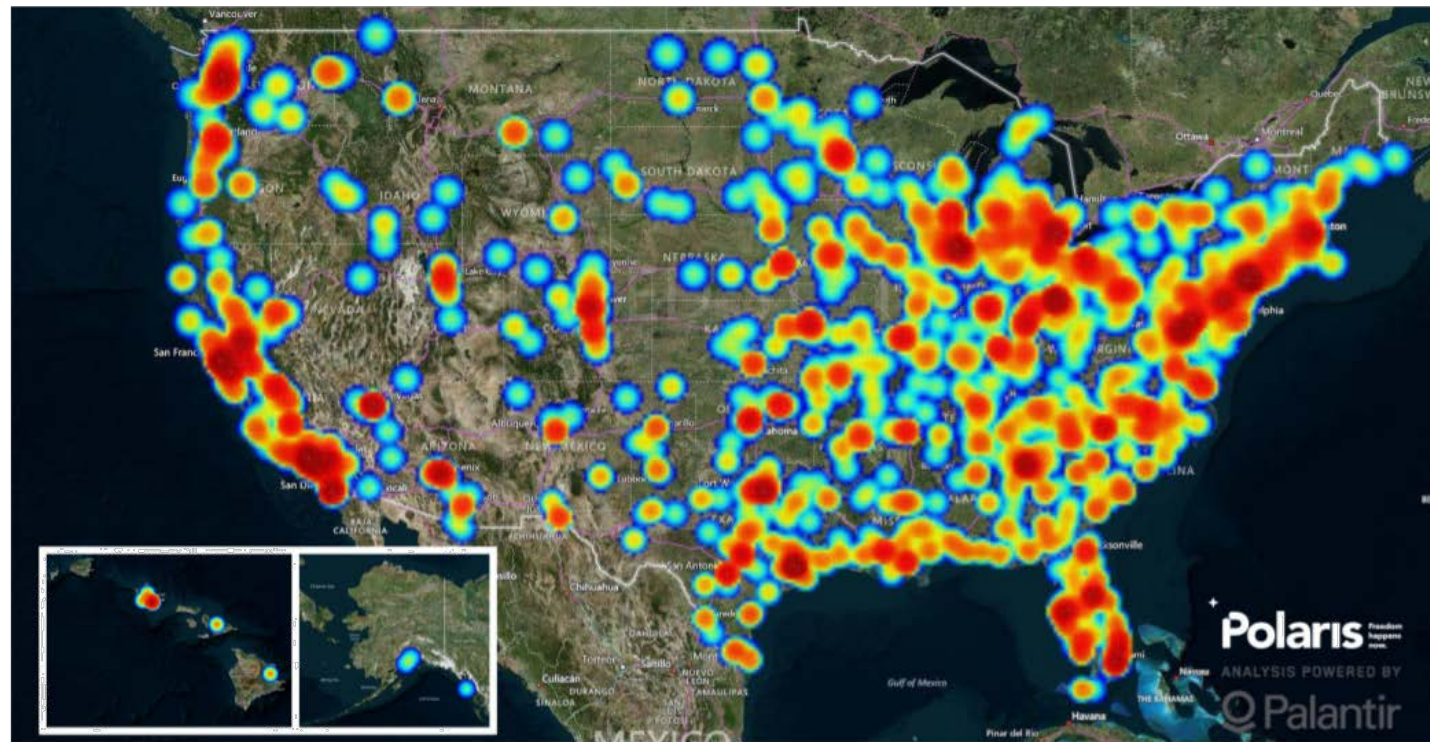
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# What do we know about domestic child sex trafficking?



# Human trafficking is not just an international issue

## Locations of Potential Human Trafficking Cases in the U.S.



This map only reflects cases where the location of the potential trafficking was known. Some cases may involve more than one location.

# Some statistics from the National Human Trafficking Hotline

## National Human Trafficking Hotline Cases

2016

**7,572**

2007 - 2016

**31,659**

## Forms of Human Trafficking

Sex Trafficking

**5,551 (73%)**

Labor Trafficking

**1,057 (14%)**

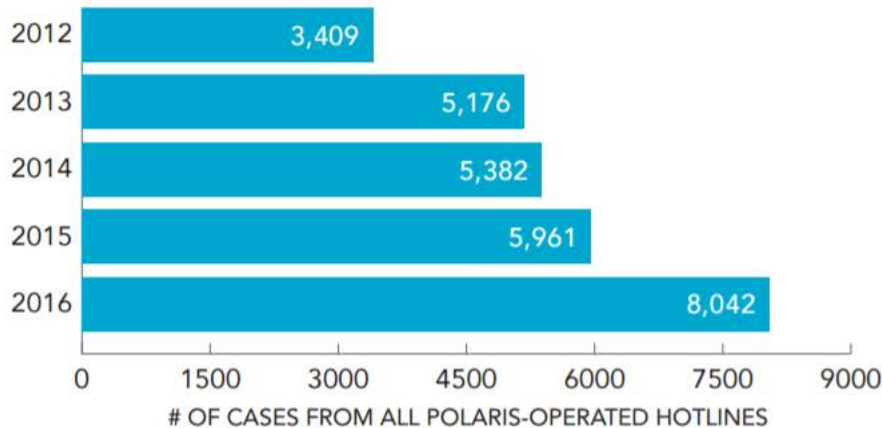
Sex & Labor Trafficking

**268 (4%)**

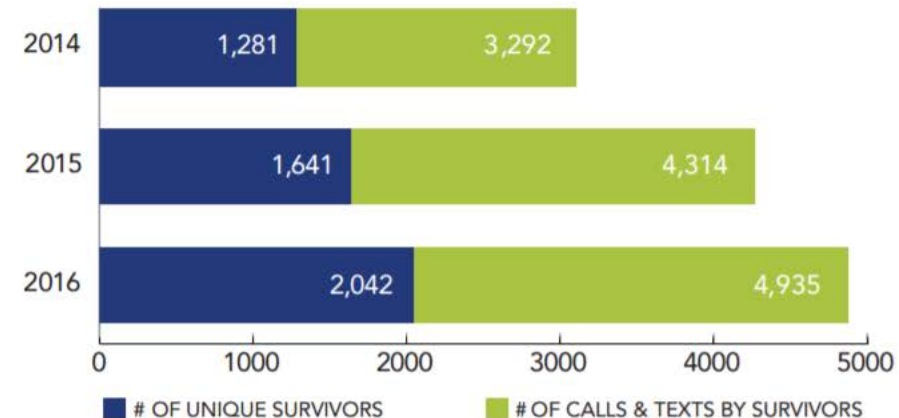
Not Specified

**696 (9%)**

## Cases of Human Trafficking per Year



## Survivors Directly Supported by Year



# DEMOGRAPHICS

## Age

Adult (5,297)

Minor (2,297)

## Gender

Female (7,128)

Male (1,115)

Gender Minorities (51)

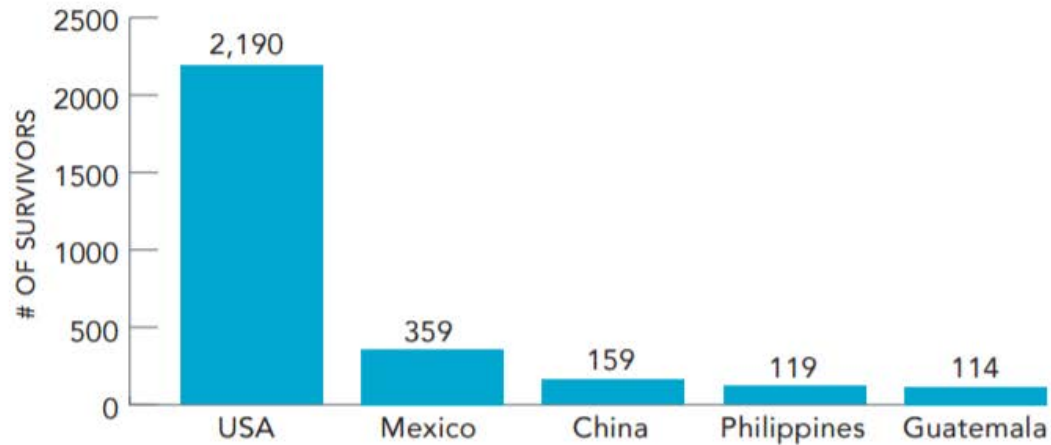
## Citizenship

US Citizen (2,190)

Foreign National (1,726)

These statistics are based on the 8,542 survivors who were identified or described to hotline staff. Age is based on time of first contact with Polaris. Callers do not always provide demographic information and do not always disclose their citizenship status.

## Top 5 Nationalities\*



\*Nationality information specified for 3,664 survivors. Some survivors had multiple nationalities.

## Race/Ethnicity\*\*

**1,040** Latino

**715** Asian

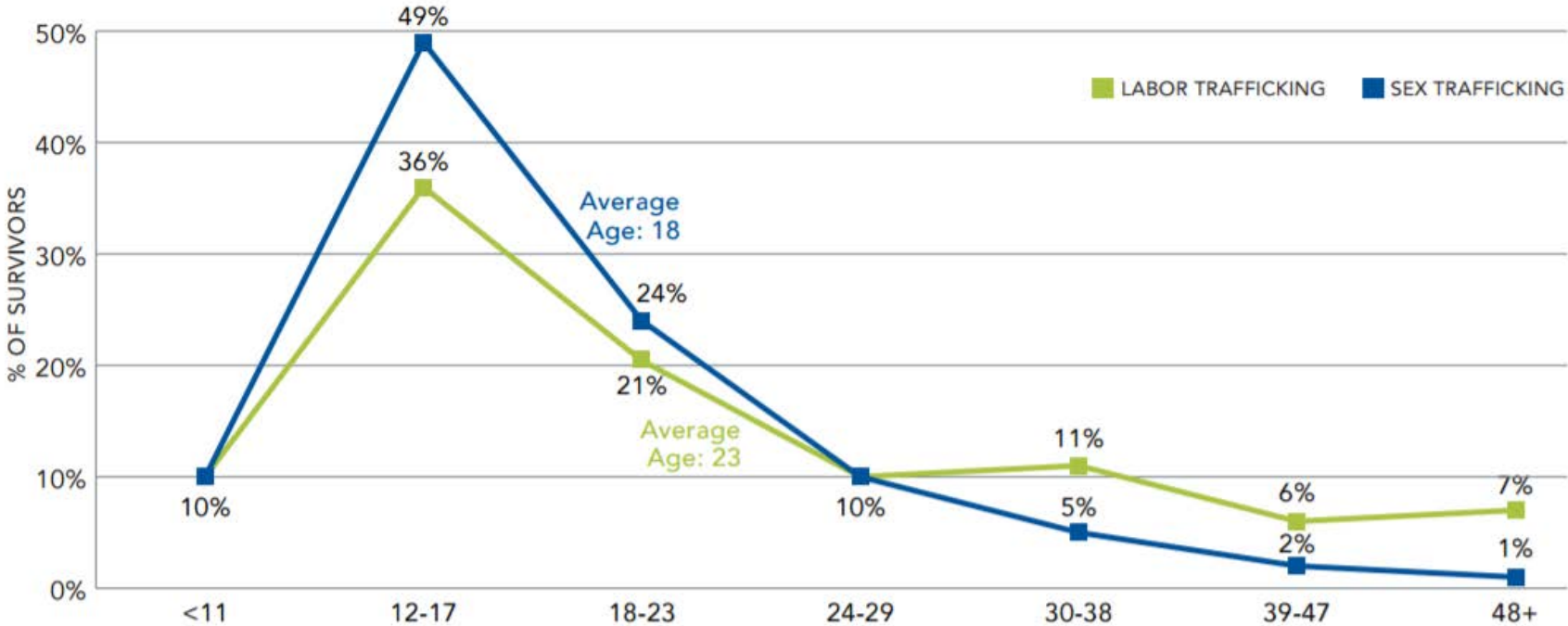
**577** White

**553** African, African-American, Black

**139** Multi-Ethnic, Multi-Racial

\*\*Race/ethnicity information specified for 3,116 survivors.

Age at Time Sex or Labor Trafficking Began\*



\*Percentages are based on the 1,164 sex trafficking survivors and 238 labor trafficking survivors whose exact age information was disclosed. This information is only recorded when volunteered during communication with Polaris-operated hotlines. It is not representative of all trafficking victims, nor of all victims of trafficking identified on the hotlines.



## TOP 5

### Risk Factors

1. Recent Migration/Relocation (852)
2. Substance Use Concern (448)
3. Runaway/Homeless Youth (346)
4. Mental Health Concern (340)
5. Unstable Housing (293)

## TOP 5

### Methods of Force, Fraud, Coercion\*

1. Emotional Abuse (2,026)
2. Economic Abuse (1,742)
3. Isolation - Including Confinement (1,738)
4. Threats (1,642)
5. Physical Abuse (1,433)

\*A minor in commercial sex is not included, but is sufficient to classify a case as human trafficking based on federal law.

# We still don't know how many youth are victims of sex trafficking

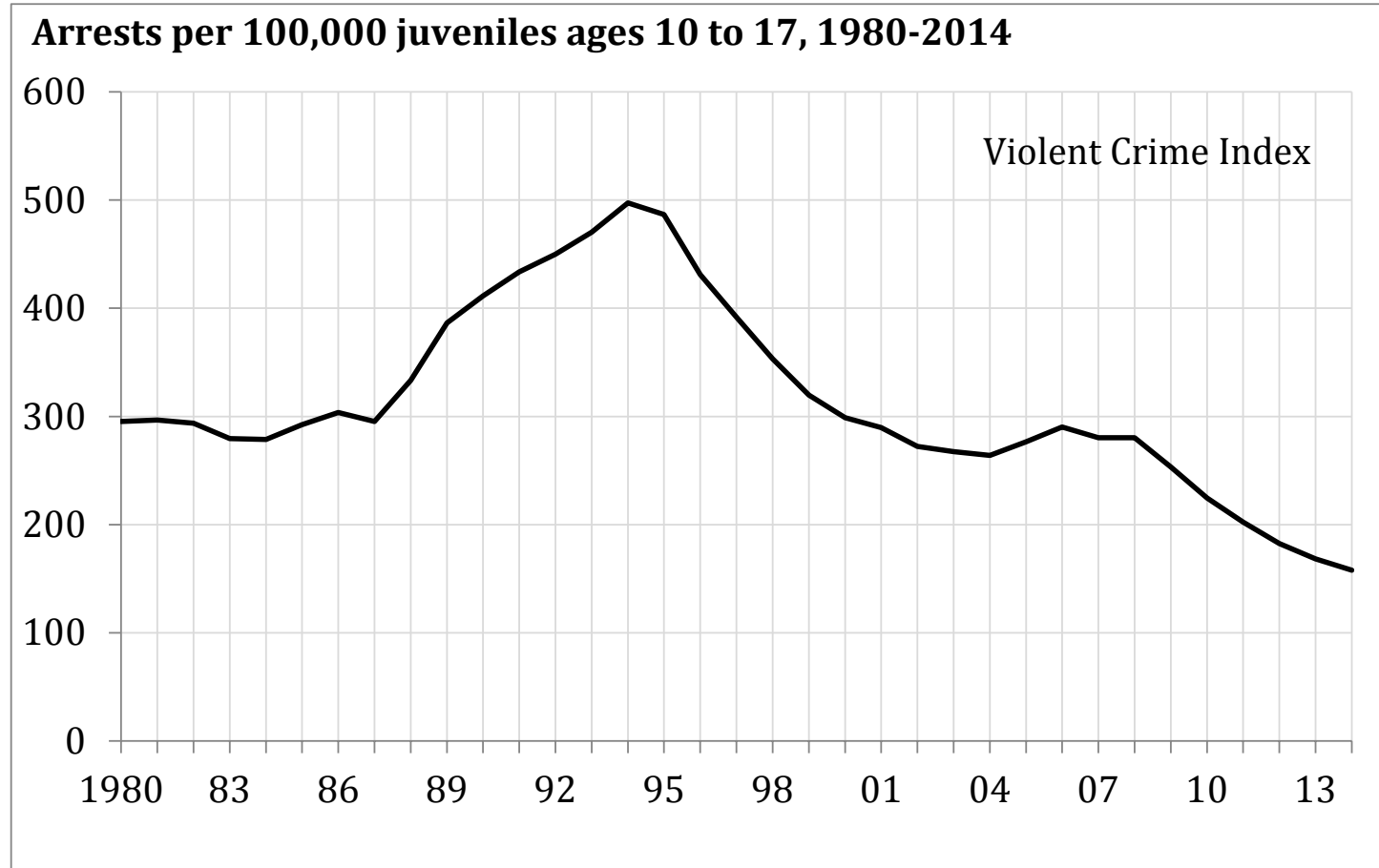
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- In 2015, an estimated 1 out of 5 endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children were likely child sex trafficking victims
- **Of those, 74% were in the care of social services or foster care when they ran**

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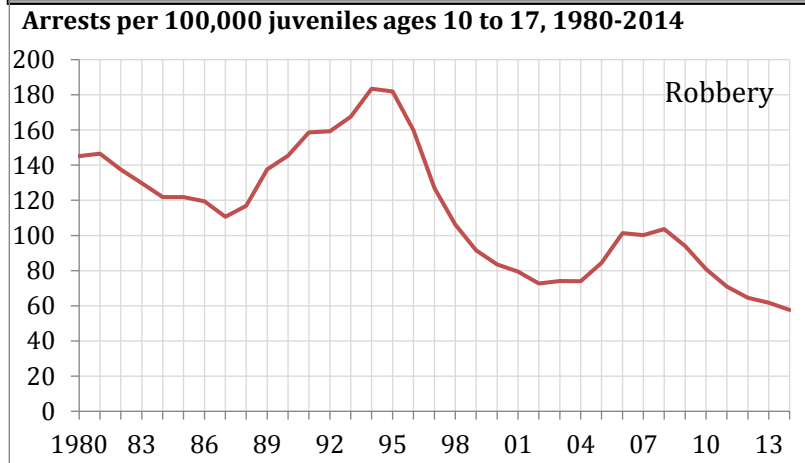
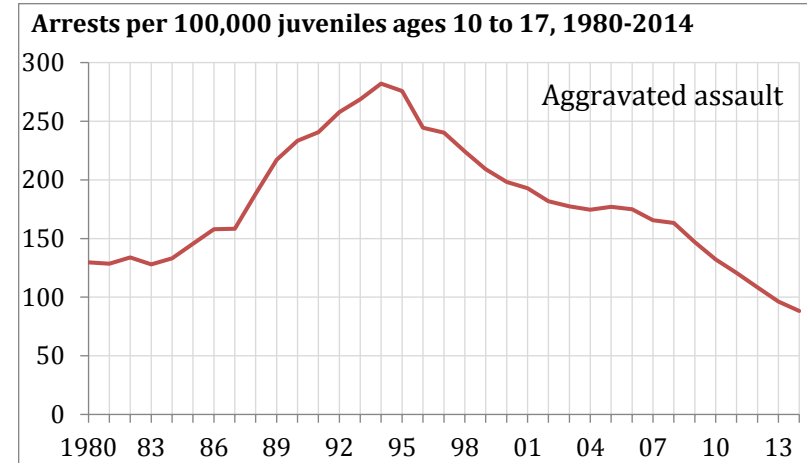
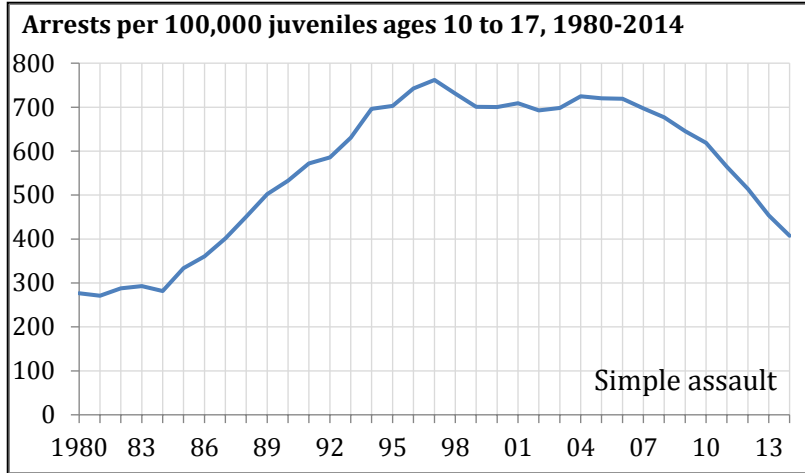
**Youth arrests for crimes against persons  
are at or below historically low levels**

# The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes in 2014 was at its lowest level since 1980





# Simple assault is one of the few offenses that has not reached a historic low

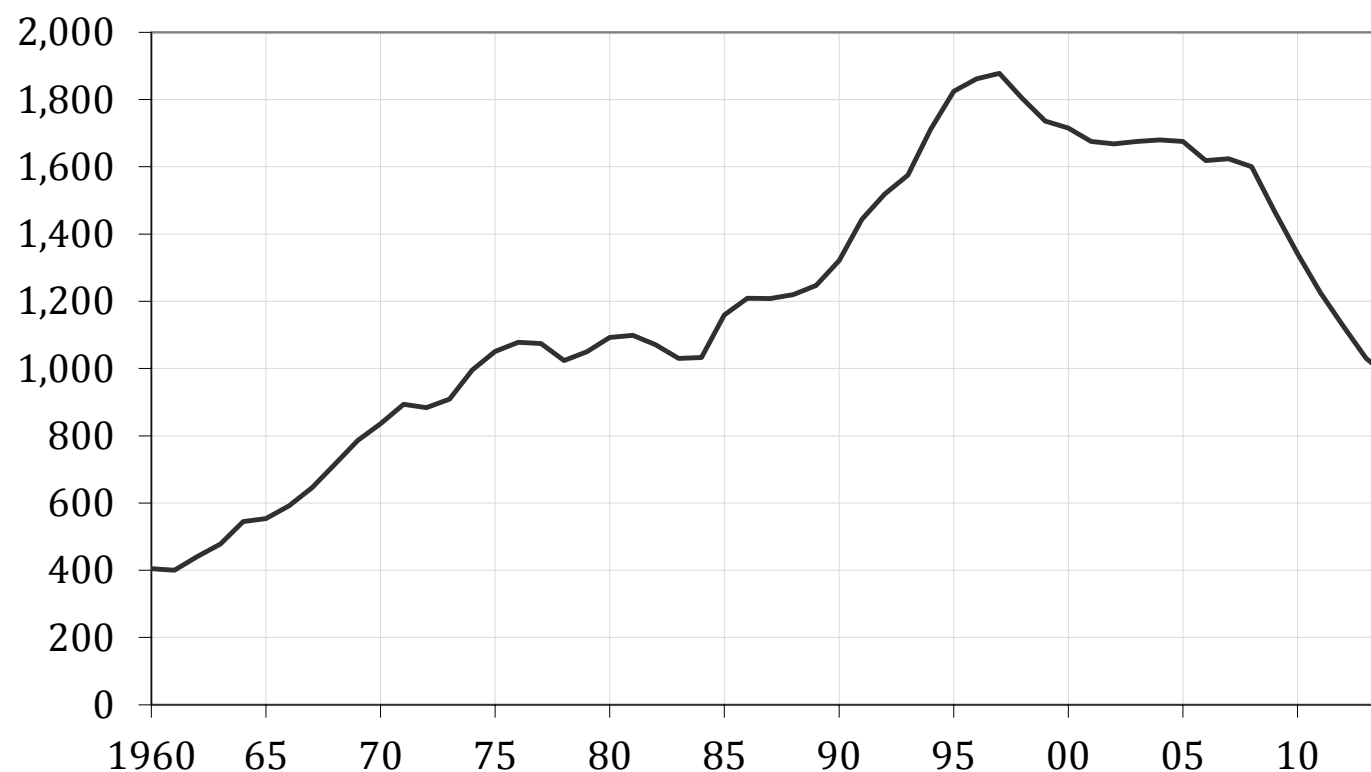


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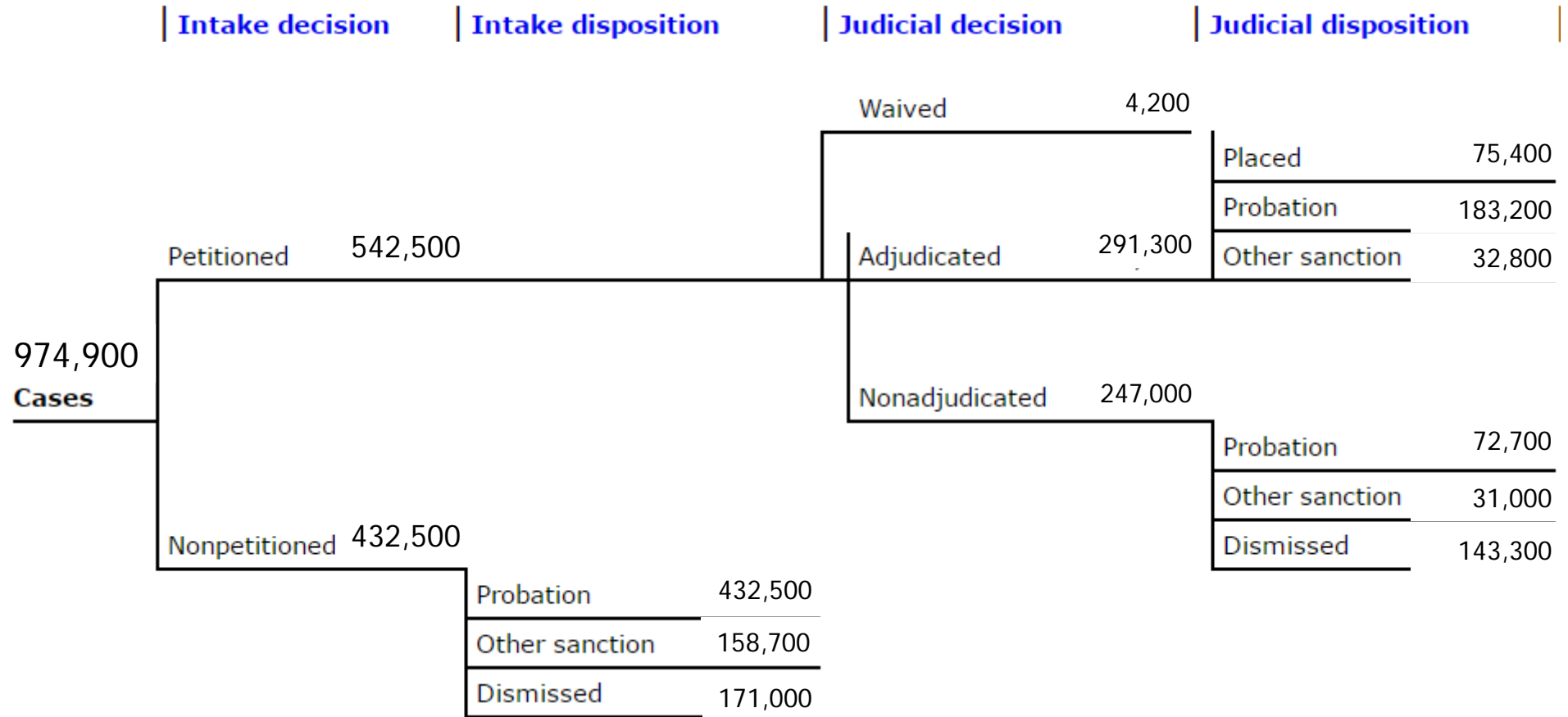
**The delinquency caseload  
reached its lowest point in 40 years**

# The number of delinquency cases handled in juvenile courts fell below 1 million in 2014

Delinquency cases disposed, 1960-2014 (in thousands)



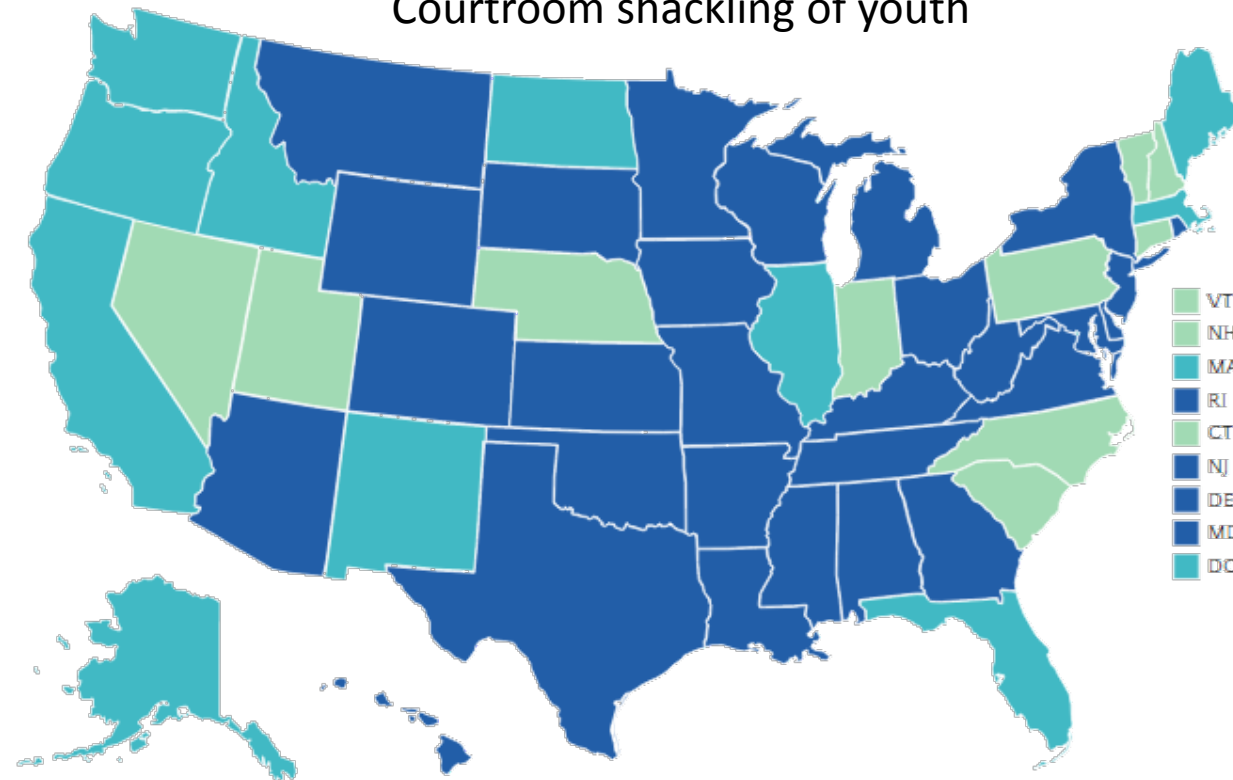
# Delinquency case flow, 2014



# In 22 states, courtroom shackling of youth is restricted by law or court rule



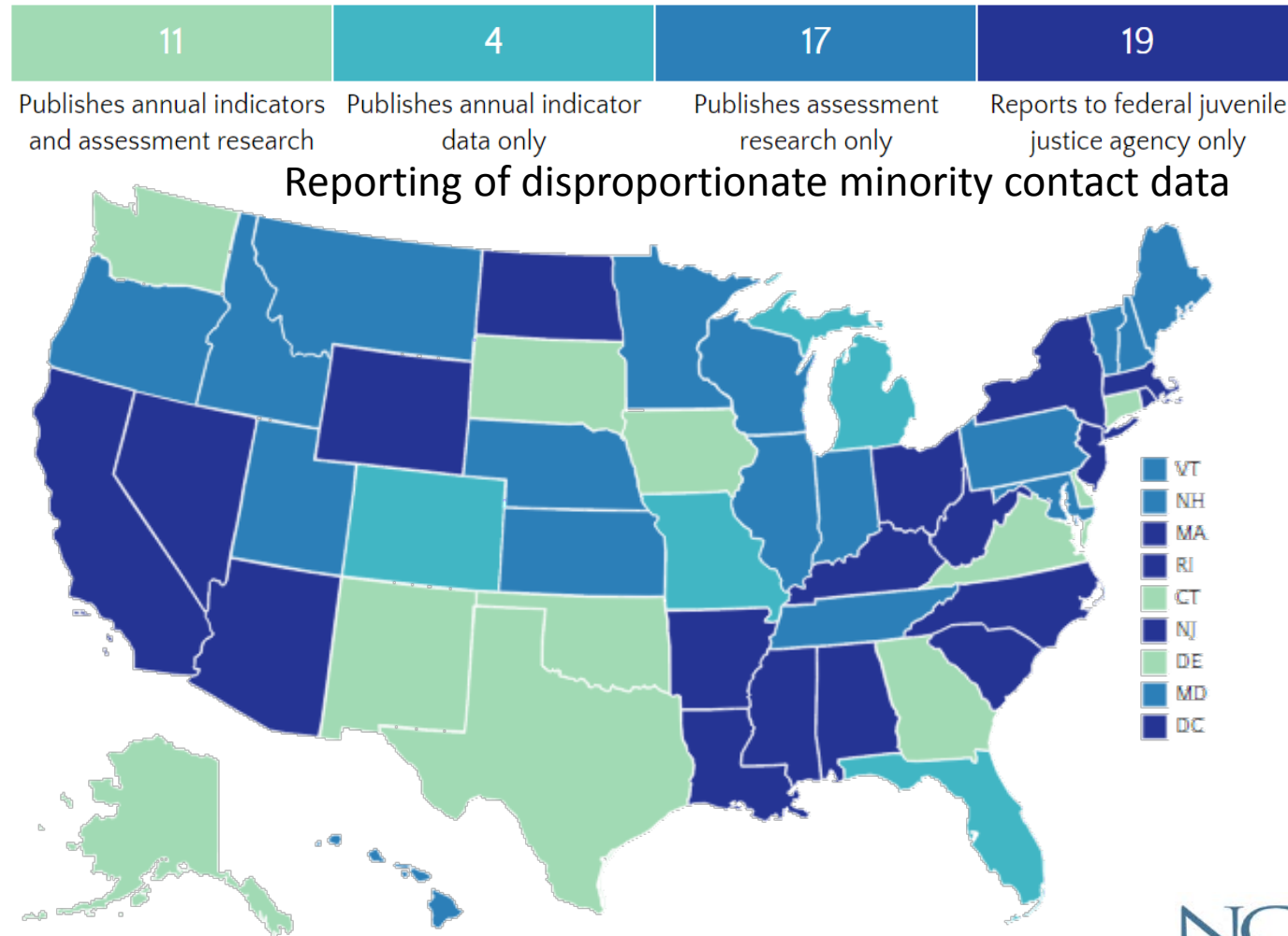
Courtroom shackling of youth



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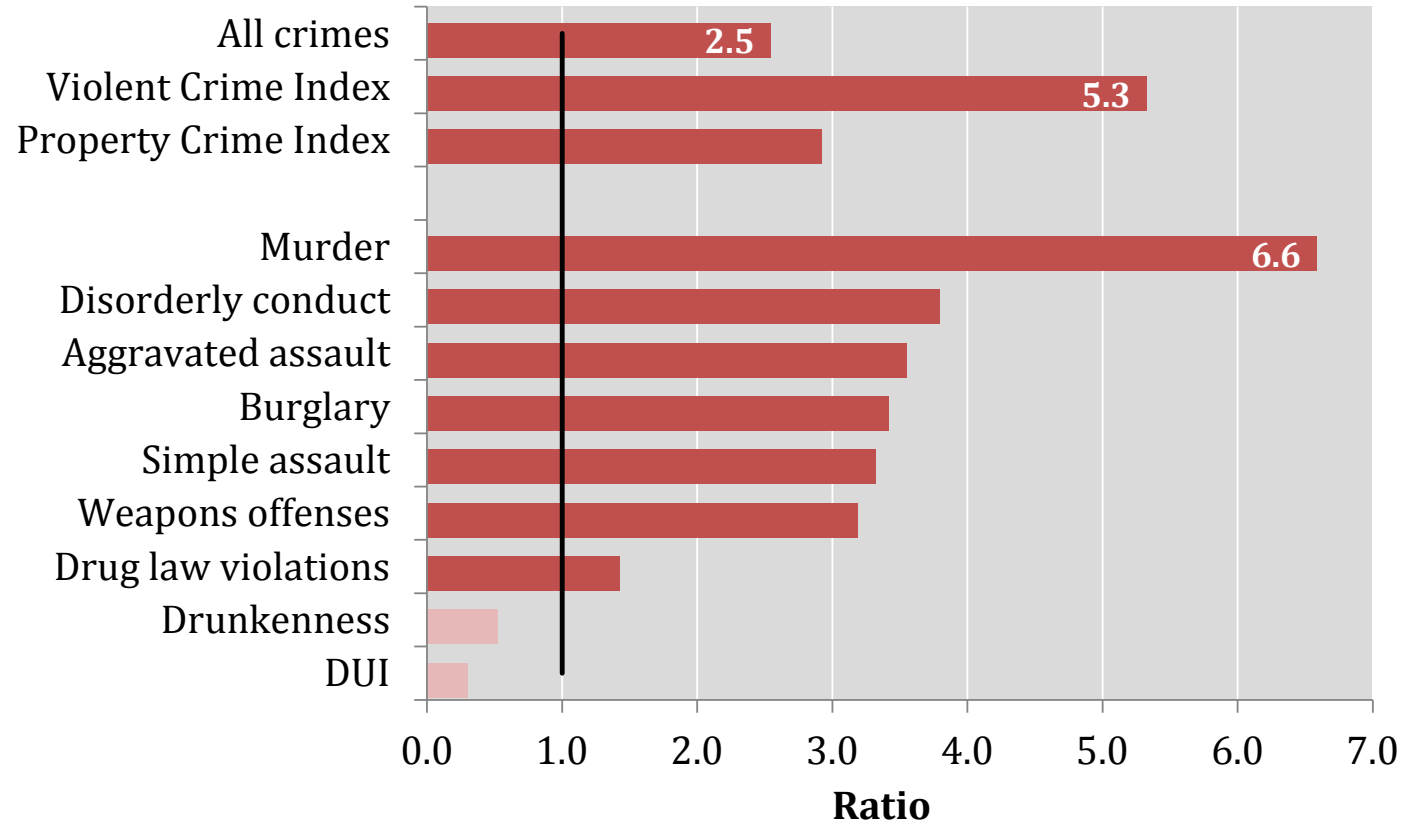
# **Racial and ethnic disparities persist at various decision points in the juvenile justice system**

# 19 states report racial disparity data to DOJ, but don't make the information public



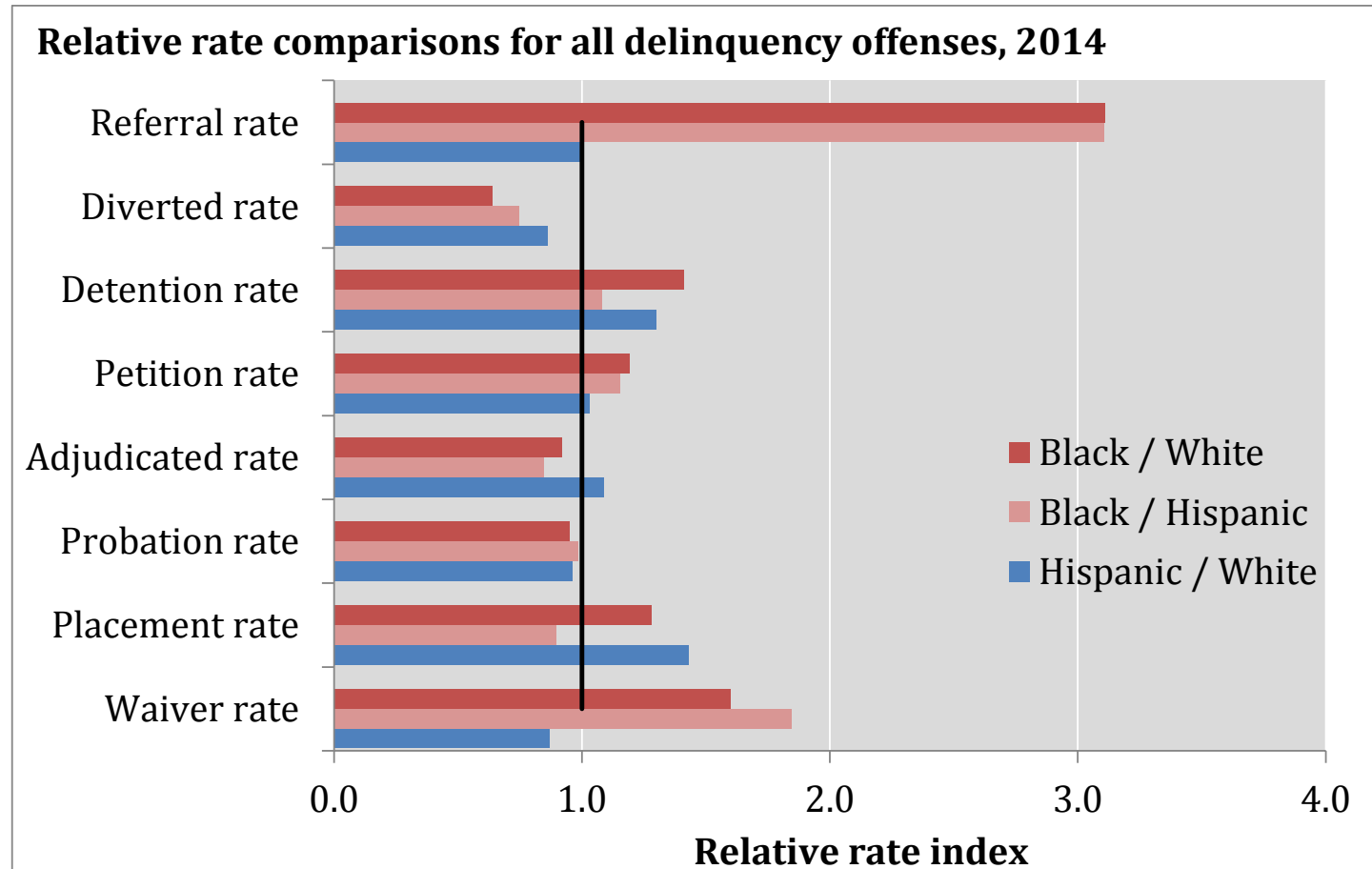
# Overall, black youth were more than twice as likely to be arrested as white youth

Ratio of arrest rates between black youth and white youth, 2014

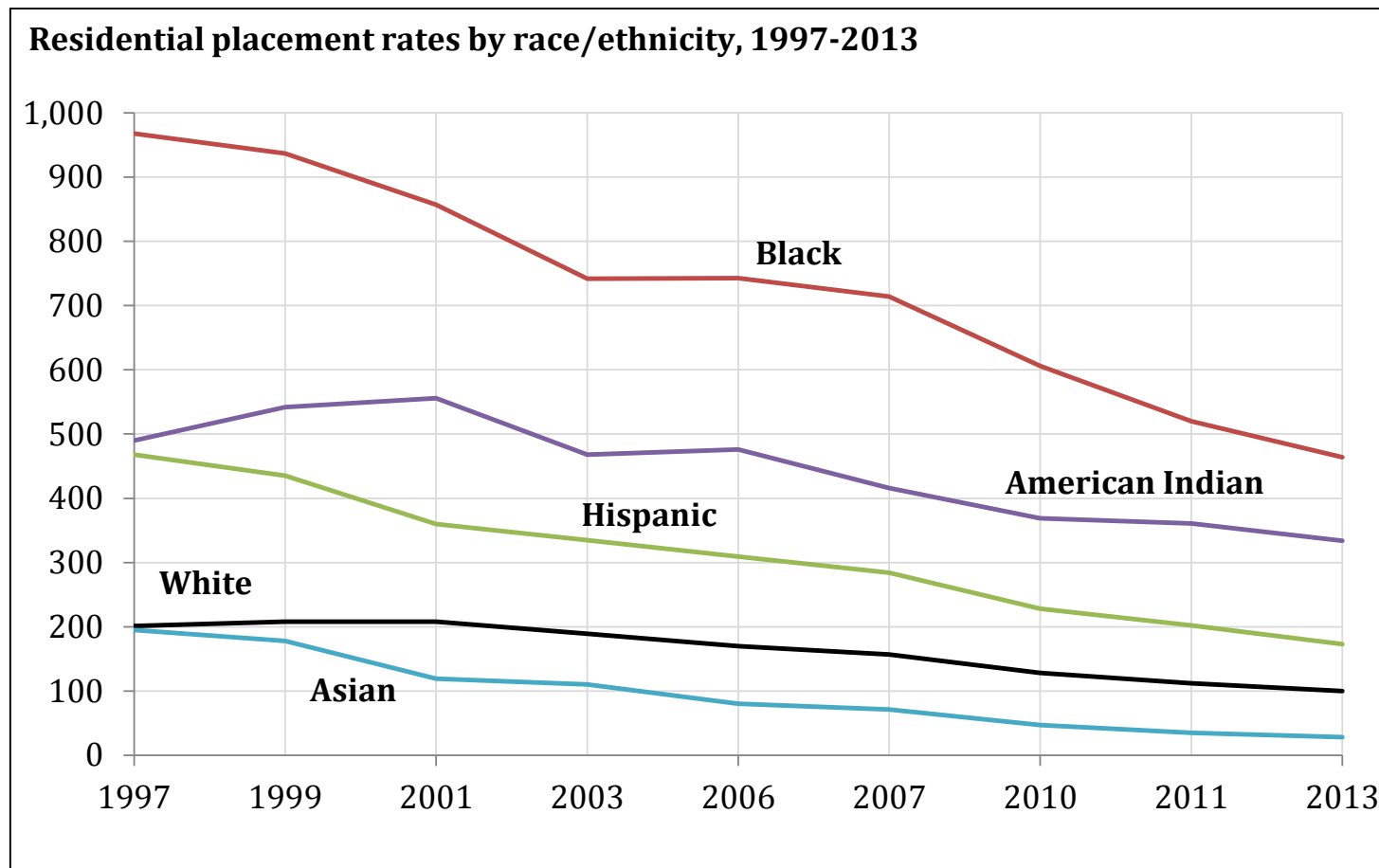




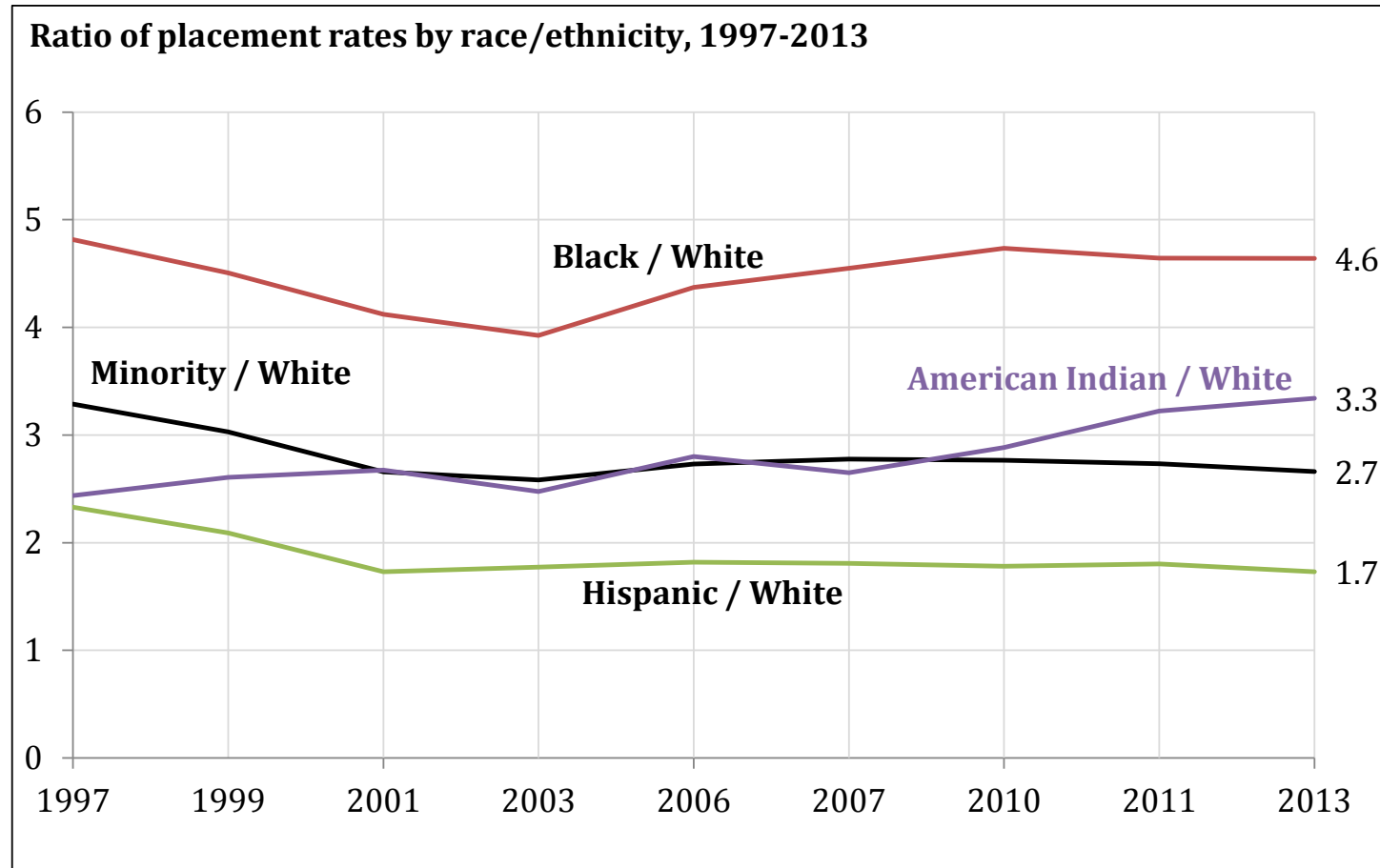
# Detention and placement were more likely for cases involving black & Hispanic youth than for cases involving white youth



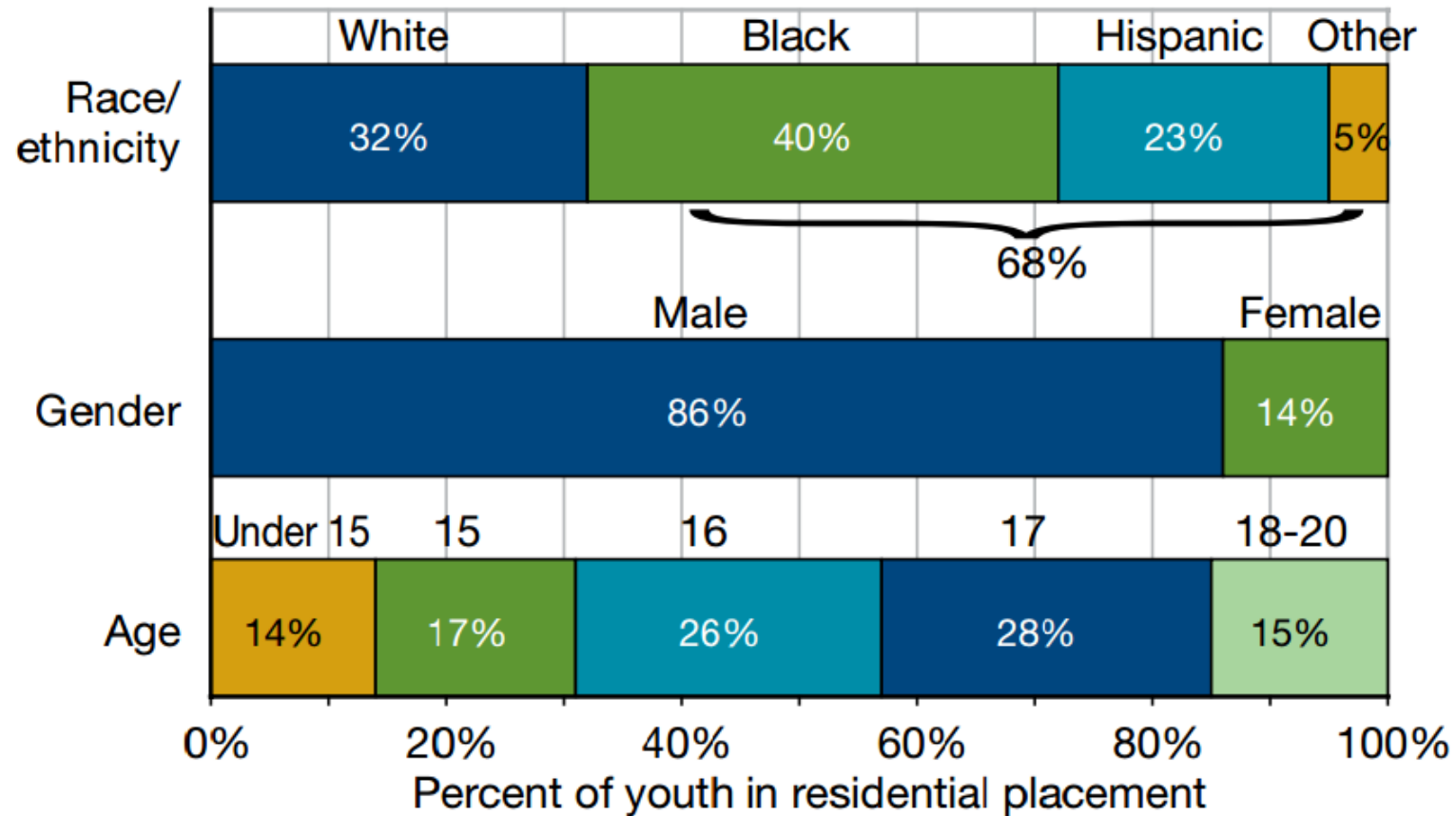
# Residential placement rates declined 50% or more for all race groups since 1997



Despite these declines, the placement rate for minority youth was nearly 3 times the rate for white youth

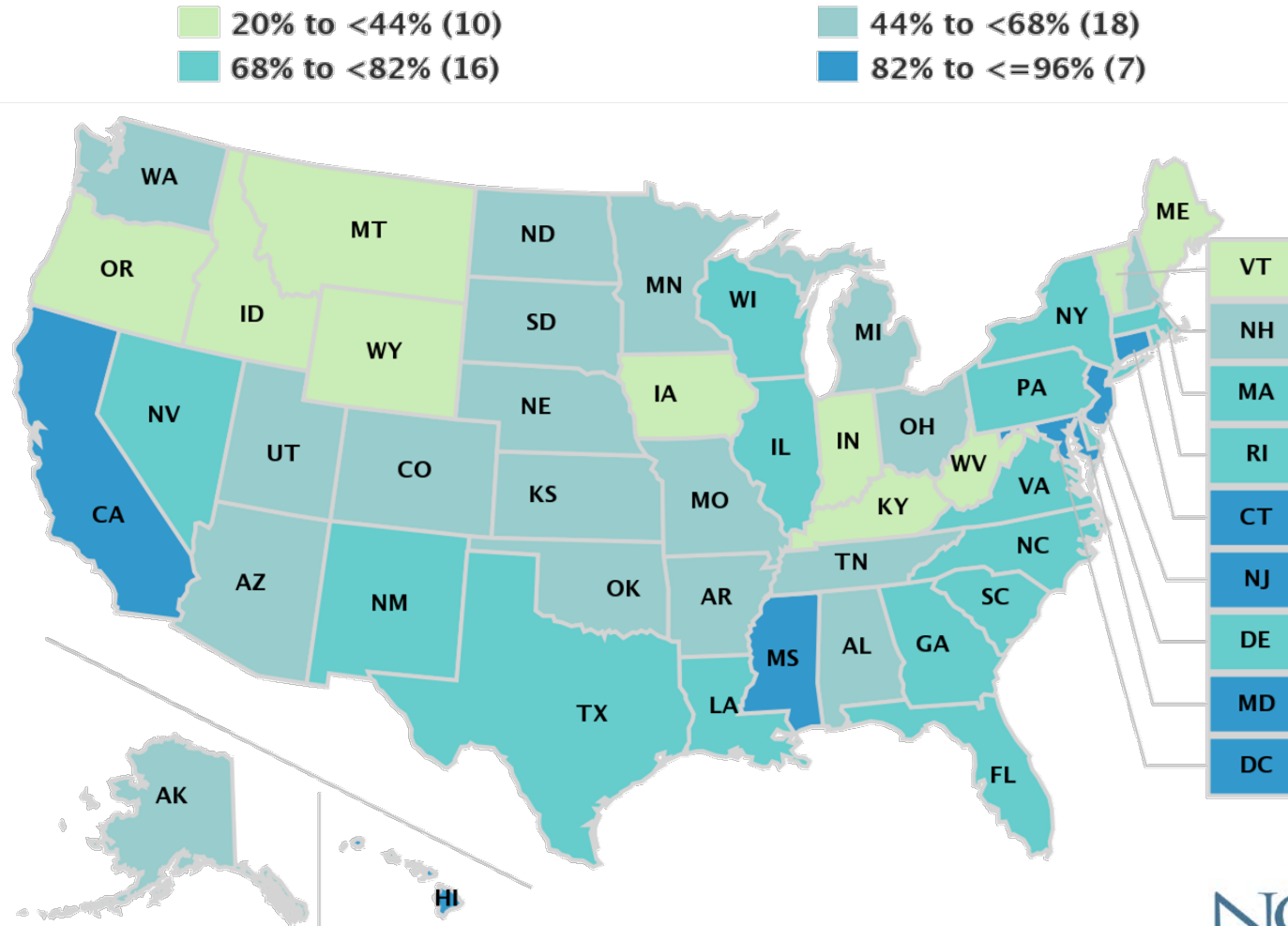


# Minority youth accounted for 68% of youth in residential placement in 2013



# The minority proportion of youth in placement varies considerably by state

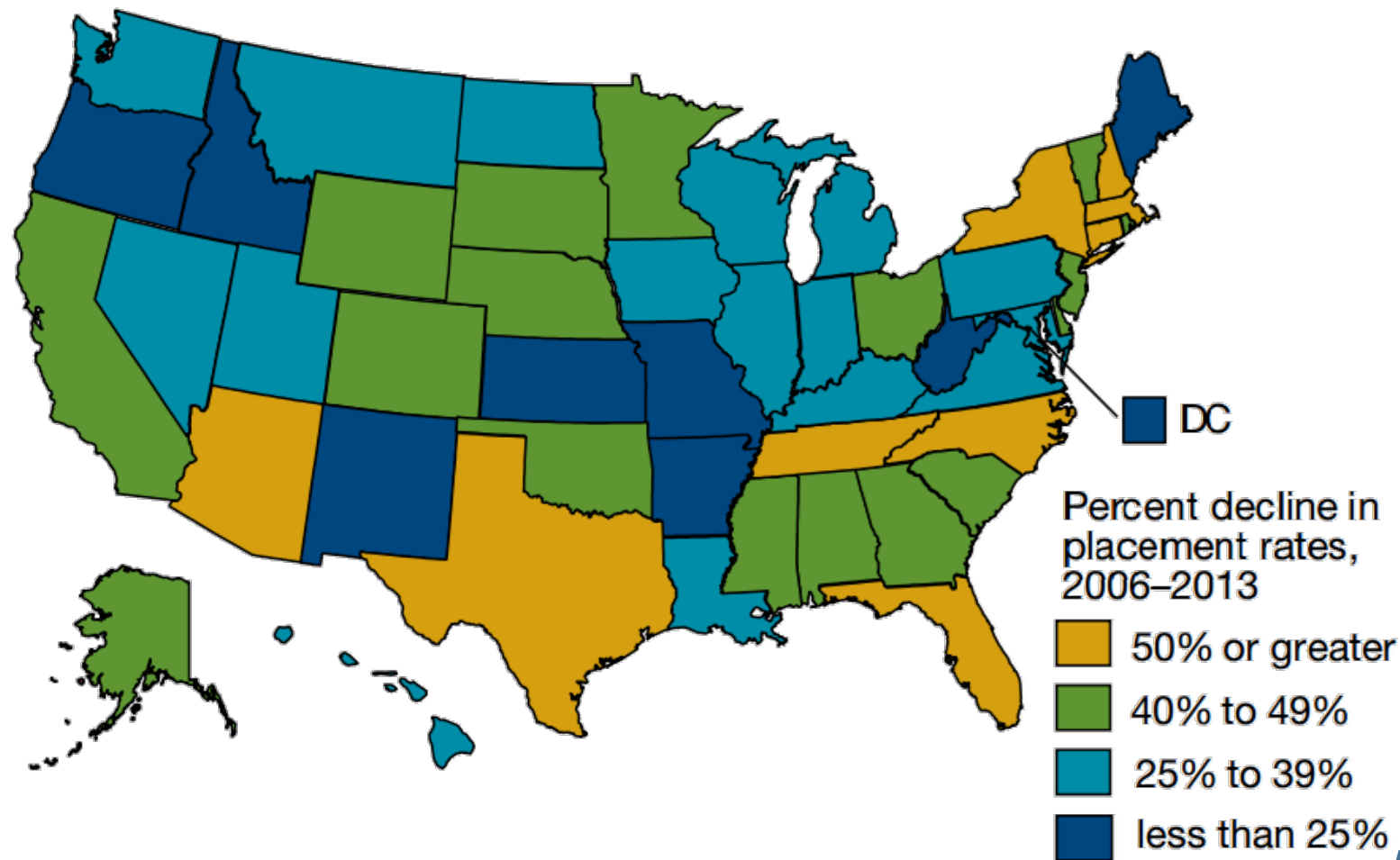
2013



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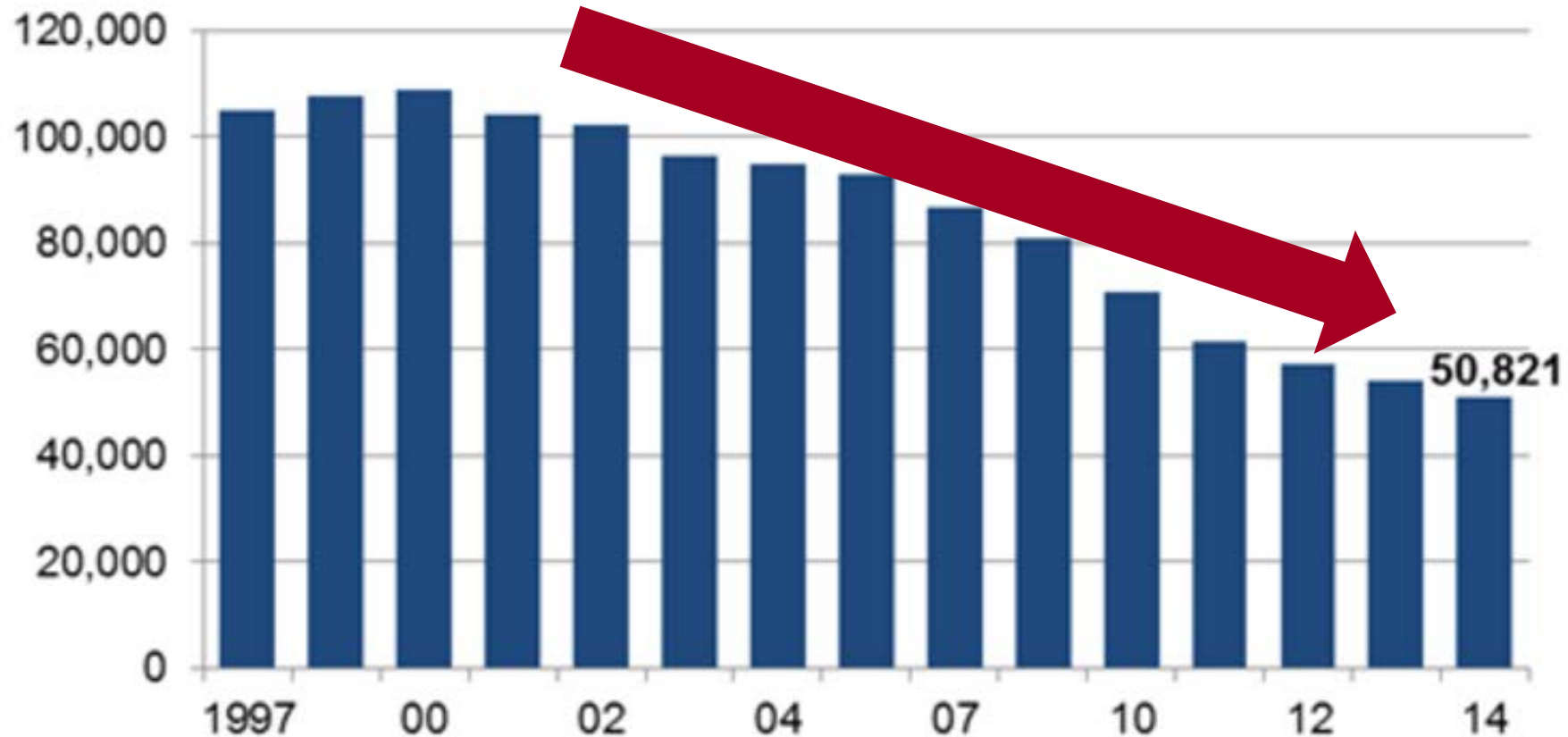
# The number of youth held in residential placement continues to decline

# 2006–2013 juvenile placement rates declined in every state; 9 states cut their rates by half or more



# The number of juvenile offenders in residential placement in 2014 was less than half the number held in 2000

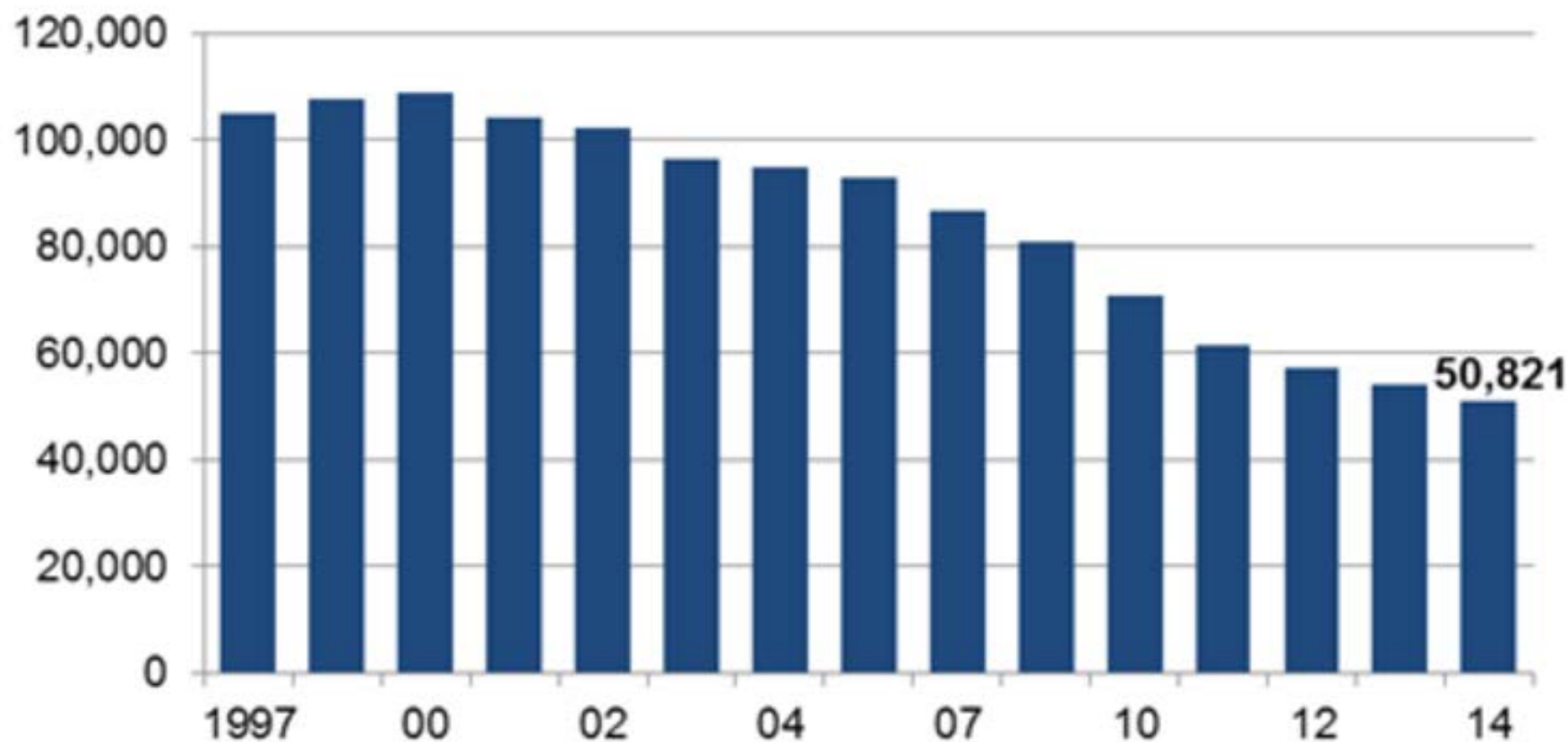
One-day count of juvenile offenders in residential placement, 1997-2014



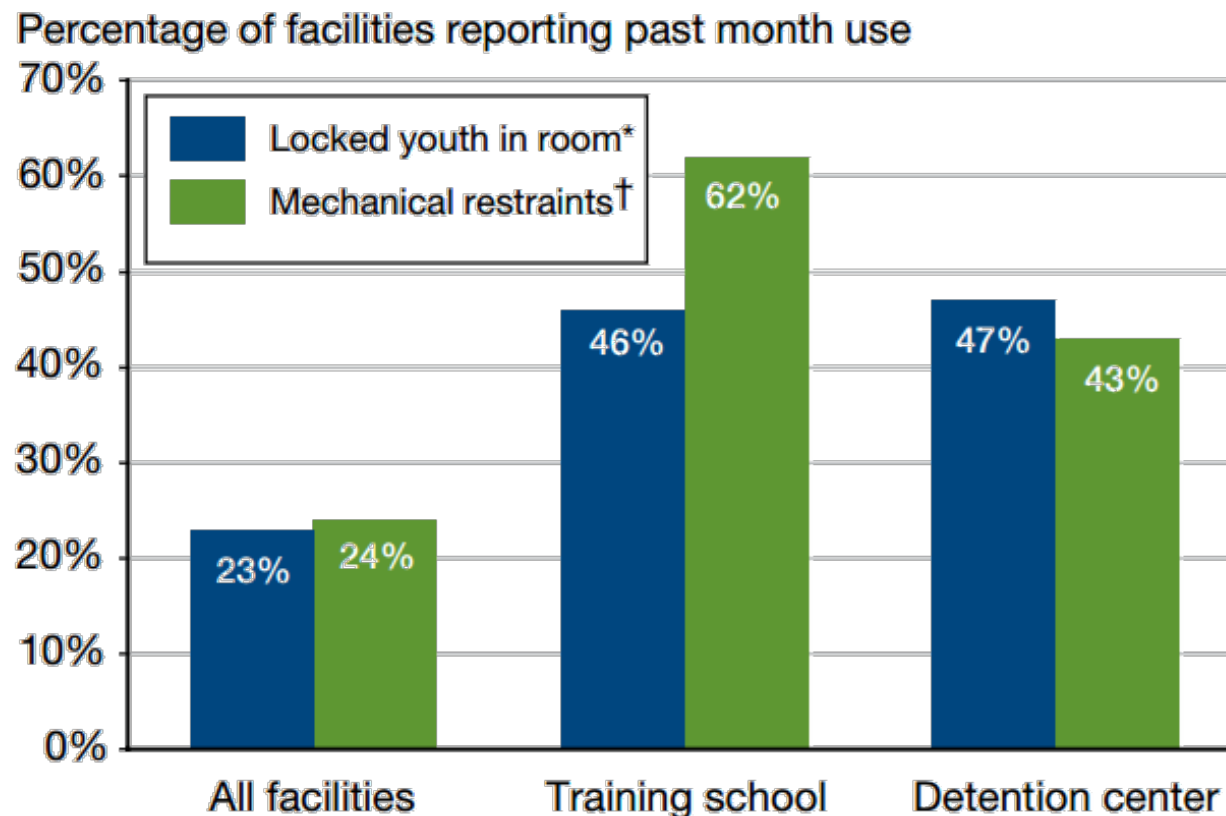


## Even fewer juvenile offenders were in residential placement in 2015 than in 2014

One-day count of juvenile offenders in residential placement, 1997-2014



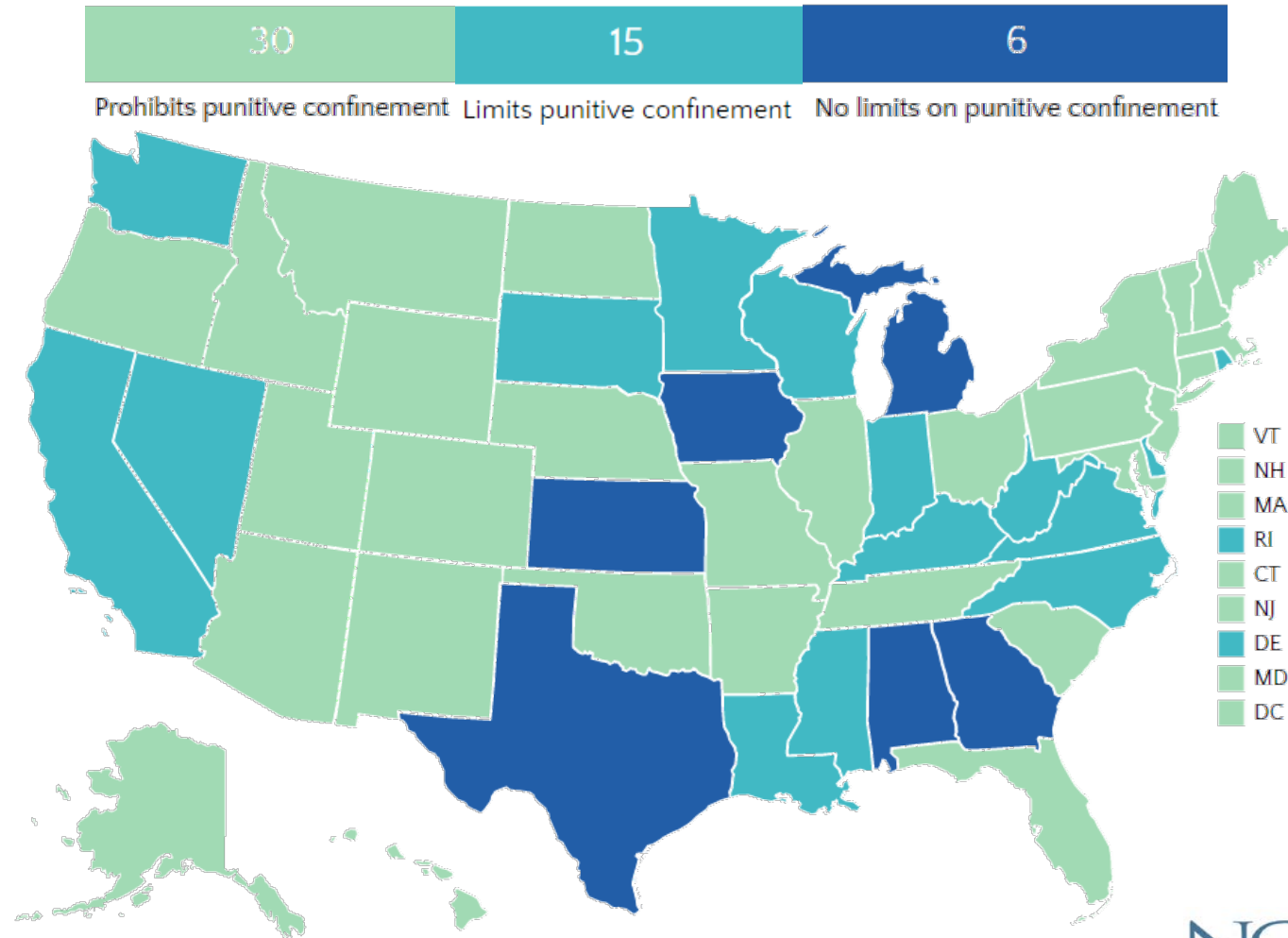
# Nearly half of training schools & detention centers reported use of isolation to control behavior



\* Locked in isolation, seclusion, or sleeping room for more than 4 hours.

† Restraints include handcuffs, leg cuffs, waist bands, leather straps, or restraining chairs. Excludes use for transportation purposes.

# As of 2016, just 6 states place no limits on the use of punitive confinement



# 6 states require use of evidence-based policies, programs and/or practices AND have resource centers to provide support

State	Statute	Admin. regulations	Resource center	No stance	Did not respond
Number of states	18	28	13	8	2
Florida	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Washington	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘

# Many states require use of risk assessment tools AND provide training on use—others simply recommend them

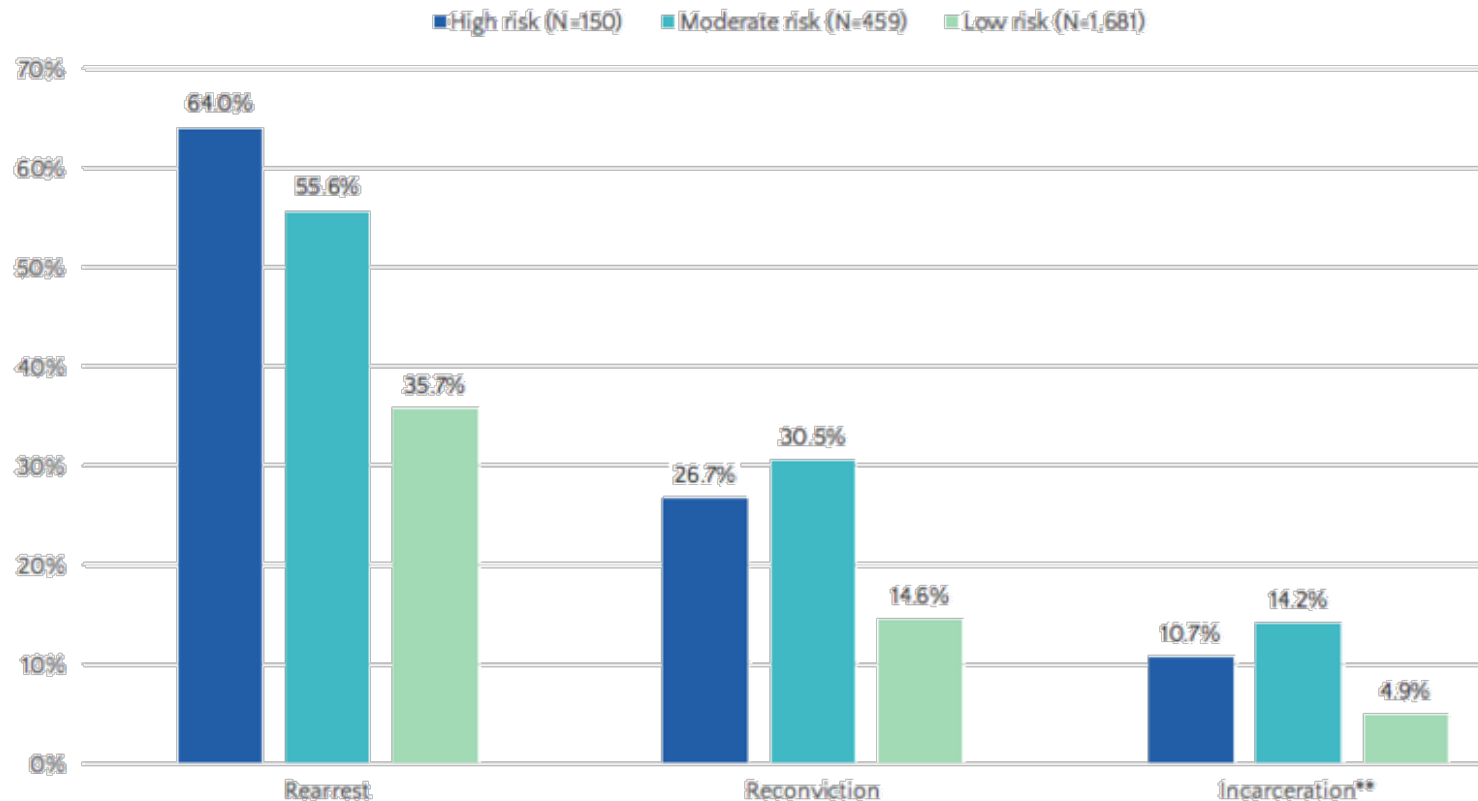
State	Statute	Admin. regulations	Training	Policy in selected jurisdictions	State agency recommended
Number of states	16	33	28	14	3
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Florida	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Montana	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Alaska	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Colorado	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Delaware	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Indiana	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
Kentucky	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘

# Many states do NOT routinely publish recidivism statistics for youth involved in the juvenile justice system

State	Arrest ?	Court action ?	Supervision ?	Placement ?
Alabama	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Hawaii	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Illinois	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Kentucky	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Michigan	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Minnesota	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Nevada	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
New Hampshire	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
New York	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
North Dakota	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Rhode Island	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Tennessee	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Vermont	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Washington	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
West Virginia	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Wyoming	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗

# Maryland's report shows recidivism rates for probation and committed populations and shows that what is measured makes a big difference in rates

12-month juvenile and/or criminal justice recidivism rates by risk level for FY 2014 new probation youth





U.S. Department of Justice  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
Innovation \* Partnerships \* Safer Neighborhoods

**OJJDP** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Working for Youth Justice and Safety

Copyright Information

## Statistical Briefing Book

About SBB   FAQs   Publications   Data Analysis Tools   National Data Sets   Other Resources   Ask a Question

Juvenile Population Characteristics  
Juveniles as Victims  
Offending by Juveniles  
Juvenile Justice System Structure & Process  
Law Enforcement & Juvenile Crime  
Juveniles in Court  
Juveniles on Probation  
Juveniles in Corrections  
Juvenile Reentry & Aftercare  
Special Topics  
Data Snapshot

### What's New

New resources have been added to the SBB:

- Check out the new [Facility Practices and Services](#) topic under the Juveniles in Corrections section to learn about education, mental health, suicide and substance evaluations provided by youth residential placement facilities.
- A new FAQ about [crowding](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.
- New state maps have been added to the Juvenile Population section describing the [juvenile race profile](#), [teen birth rates](#), and the percent of [children living in poverty](#).
- Easy Access to Juvenile Populations has been updated to include population estimates through 2015 and revised estimates for 2010-2014.
- The National DMC Databook has been expanded to include subnational data documenting case processing characteristics involving Hispanic youth relative to their non-Hispanic peers.
- A new [Data Snapshot](#) based on OJJDP's Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC), focuses on the changing nature of facility populations, characteristics, and practices.
- FAQs about [facility characteristics](#) under the "Juveniles in Corrections" section have been updated to 2014.
- A new section on [Victimization in Juvenile Facilities](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.
- New FAQs describing treatment services were added to the [facility characteristics](#) section.
- New FAQs about [juveniles in adult prisons and jails](#) were added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.

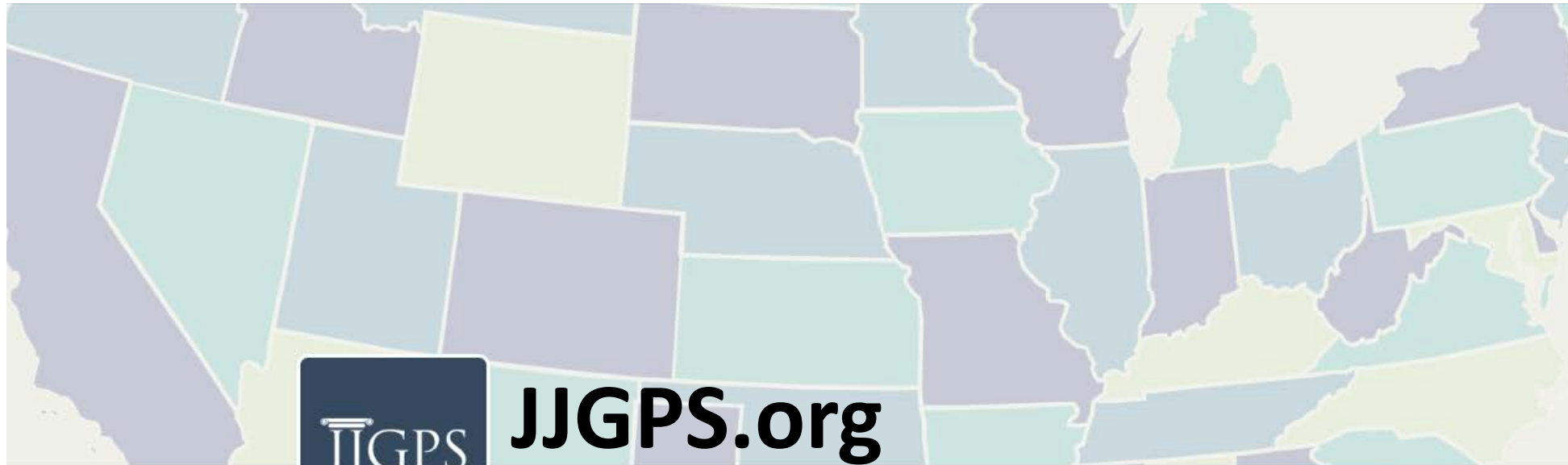
The following SBB resources have recently been updated:

Visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book: [ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/)



# Juvenile Justice GPS

## (Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics)



Charting national change in juvenile justice policy, practices, and statistics to better understand and encourage reform.

If you ever have questions please feel free to contact me.

Melissa Sickmund, Director  
National Center for Juvenile Justice  
NCJJ.org

[Msickmund@NCJFCJ.org](mailto:Msickmund@NCJFCJ.org) | 412-246-0824

This presentation was supported by Grant No. 2013-MU-FX-0005 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view expressed in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

# FACJJ Website Development Discussion

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MELISSA KANAYA, SENIOR PROGRAM MANAGER, BIXAL SOLUTIONS

LYNN MAIA, DIGITAL PROJECT MANAGER, BIXAL SOLUTIONS



# ***Bixal Solutions***

Presented to:

**Federal Advisory Committee on  
Juvenile Justice – FACJJ**

April 2017

**bixal**

# *Agenda*

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- Who is Bixal
- What we do
- Who we support
- What we are doing for FACJJ
- FACJJ website
- Questions

# ***We're Bixal.***

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We're fueled by an intense desire to transform  
the lives of people through meaningful  
**communications** and **technology**.



# *What We Do*

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## *Technology*

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We create systems that support business objectives with the end user in mind. We use agile methodologies that align with our commitment to ensure usability, accessibility, quality, and security.



***Digital  
Transformation***



***Website & Web App  
Development***



***Maintenance  
& Operations***

# *What We Do*

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## *Digital Communications*

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We help clients identify and understand their audiences.  
We design targeted campaigns to engage and promote  
core missions that drive real change.



**Strategic  
Communications**



**Content Strategy  
& Marketing**



**Advanced Brand  
Executions**



# Who We Support

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# ***What we are doing for FACJJ***

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- What are we doing for you?
  - Program Management Support
  - Website Updates and Management
  - Conference Support and Management

# ***FACJJ Website***

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- Conducted survey with internal and external staff and members
- Compiled results and reviewed the site for best practices within the technology community
- Approval received to make updates

# Questions

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**bixal**

# Meeting Adjourned

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# Break

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# Subcommittee Meetings

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# FACJJ In Person Meeting

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2017

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2017

# Day 2 Agenda

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8:30 a.m. – 8:40 a.m.	Reconvene and Roll Call
8:40 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Subcommittee Report Outs
10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	Ethics Training
11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Emerging Adults: Challenges and Opportunities for Justice Systems
12:15 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Meeting Review, Looking Forward and Meeting Adjournment

# Roll Call

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GEORGE TIMBERLAKE, FACJJ CHAIR

# Subcommittee Report Outs

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# Research and Publications Subcommittee

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LISA JACOBS, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR



# Transitioning Youth Subcommittee

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PENELOPE SPAIN, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR



# Legislation Subcommittee

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AMY DAVENPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR

# Break

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# Ethics Training

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CHARLES MOSES, DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF JUSTICE  
PROGRAMS



# Member Roles, Ethics and FACJJ

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FACJJ Meeting  
April 28, 2017



# FAC Purpose

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- Federal Advisory Committees (FAC) are established to help inform federal policy, program
- FACs assemble individuals with diverse expertise, experience, backgrounds



# Member Roles

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- FACJJ is a statutory Advisory Committee

But ... members are selected by the Administrator as representing varying interests/ viewpoints

- Statutory purposes include:
  - Advise President, Congress on federal JJDP policies, and State perspectives
  - Advise OJJDP on Office functions



# Member Roles

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- Advice can take various forms: memoranda, reports, briefings
- Advice is provided through OJJDP



# Ethics and FACJJ

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- Expected bias vs. unexpected bias

what hat are you wearing at any one time

- Conflict of interest is a major concern

use of federal position for personal/ professional/ or organizational gain is improper

- Actual vs. Apparent COI

Conflicts can be financial/ personal or perceived under circumstances



# Ethics and FACJJ

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- Think general vs. specific recommendations

*Overall: Avoid taking positions that look as if any particular organization or individual is being favored*



# Use of Information

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## ■ Public information    ■ Non-public information

Meetings, records, drafts, reports, documents created by FACJJ are public

Remember—this information may be released under FOIA

Information shared in preparation for meetings may be non-public

You may not share non-public information or use it for outside purposes





# Restrictions on membership

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- Registered federal lobbyists may not be appointed (thus reducing the influence of special interests on the federal government)



# Lobbying and FACJJ

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- 2002 anti-lobbying statute expanded lobbying restrictions to state/local/tribal governments, all grantees and FAC members
- Exception: allowed where statutory authority exists (e.g., FACJJ reports)



# Lobbying and FACJJ (cont.)

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## Scenario #1

A FACJJ member meets with his/her **state** legislator(s) to discuss pending **state** legislation on juvenile deinstitutionalization of status offenders and brings the most recent FACJJ report. S/he shows the legislator the report, indicates that s/he is a member and points out how the pending state legislation conflicts with the Federal statutes. Discuss.



# Lobbying and FACJJ (cont.)

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## Scenario #2

While in DC for the annual FACJJ conference a FACJJ member skips a meeting section to spend time "on the Hill" talking to his/her state's senior Senator's staff about pending mental health legislation. Discuss.



# Additional Guidance

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## Designated Agency Ethics Officials for OJP

Charlie Moses,

Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel

202-305-2536

[charles.moses@usdoj.gov](mailto:charles.moses@usdoj.gov)

Gena Bernhardt,

Assistant General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel

[gena.bernhardt@usdoj.gov](mailto:gena.bernhardt@usdoj.gov)

202-616-7523

# Emerging Adults: Challenges and Opportunities for Justice Systems

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LISA JACOBS, JD, CCJ PROGRAM MANAGER, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

DR. DAVID OLSON, PROFESSOR, GRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY, CO-DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

Approximately 90 business days after the meeting, the slide presentation and meeting summary will be posted

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<https://facjj.ojp.gov/>



# For More Information

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**Jeff Slowikowski**

Designated Federal Official

202-616-3646

Jeff.Slowikowski@usdoj.gov

**The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

<http://www.ojjdp.gov>

**Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice**

<https://facjj.ojp.gov/>



# Meeting Adjourned

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