

State of Delaware FY 2017 Title II Formula Block Grant 2015-2017 Three Year Comprehensive Plan- FY2017 UPDATE

Authority to Submit the State Plan

The Executive Office of the Governor / Delaware Criminal Justice Council is the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan. The Delaware Criminal Justice Council (CJC) was created within the Executive Branch of Government under Title 11, Chapter 87, 8701 of the Delaware Code. CJC was created by statute in 1984 to implement policies for improving the criminal justice system. The Criminal Justice Council (CJC) is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for DE. As the (SAA) the Criminal Justice Council also administers other USDOJ grants such as Byrne JAG, SCA, and VOCA. As the SAA for Delaware, the Criminal Justice Council has the authority, designated by the Governor of Delaware to submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period and subsequent annual amendment to programs or activities outlined in the original plan.

Statement of the Problem

State of Delaware Description of Juvenile Justice System

The Flow of Juvenile Justice in Delaware

The State of Delaware has a unified, state-administered juvenile justice system.

Police

There are three levels of police coverage in Delaware: the Delaware State Police (statewide jurisdiction), the New Castle County Police Department (jurisdiction over New Castle County), and 35 city and local police departments. Juveniles typically come in contact with the police via a response to a call for assistance, response to an observed violation, response to a Division of Family Services referral, or in response to a House Bill 85 infraction. In 2014, there were a total of 4,303 juveniles arrested.

Justice of the Peace Court

The Justice of the Peace Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction over all civil cases involving less than \$15,000.00, certain misdemeanors and most motor vehicle cases (except felonies), may act as committing magistrate for all crimes, and landlord/tenant disputes. Any juvenile diverted at the time of arrest in Delaware will have an initial appearance in J.P. Court. From J.P. Court, juveniles can be recommended to the Public Defender's office for psycho-forensic evaluation and mental health services (enhanced through the JABG grant). They may also be released back into the community or placed into detention while waiting for a Family Court Bail Review and Arraignment. (Source: "1998 Delaware Judiciary Report", Administrative Office of the Courts)

Family Court

Family Court is also a court of limited jurisdiction over almost all offenses involving juveniles and families (except adults charged with felonies and juvenile charged with murder, kidnapping, and unlawful sexual intercourse).

Superior Court

Superior Court is a Court of general jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases, exclusive jurisdiction over felonies and drug offenses (except marijuana possession and most felonies/drugs involving minors), involuntary commitments to Delaware State Hospital, and serves as an intermediate appellate court.

Some very serious felony cases against juveniles reach disposition in Superior Court rather than Family. Some of those cases arrive in Superior Court by statutory designation. Others are transferred from Family Court because the juvenile is found non-amenable to the Family Court process.

Two representatives covering Delaware's courts that process or adjudicate juveniles have representation on the Juvenile Advisory Group (JJAG)

Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DSCYF/DRYS)

DYRS manages the only secure care facility (Ferris School for Boys) and the two pre-trial detention centers (Stevenson House and New Castle County Detention Center) in Delaware. DYRS also administers Mowlds Cottage (a transitional program for boys leaving Ferris), Grace Cottage (a staff secure facility for females), and all of the probation services in the state.

Division of Family Services (DSCYF/DFS)

The Division of Family Services' responsibilities include investigating child dependency, neglect and abuse and providing intervention and treatment services where neglect or abuse is substantiated.

Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services (DSCYF/DPBH)

The Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services (DPBHS) is part of the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. On July 1, 2010, the Division of Child Mental Health and the Office of Prevention and Early Intervention blended to become the new Division. DPBHS provides a statewide continuum of prevention services, early intervention services, and mental health and substance abuse (behavioral health) treatment programs for children and youth. These services have graduated levels of intensity and restrictiveness that are child-centered and family focused. DPBHS made up 14.4% of the Departmental Client Distribution among

DSCYF with 1217 clients as of February 28, 2017 according to their Venn Report, “February 28, 2017 Snapshot.”¹ found on the DSCYF website.

Three representatives of DSCYF divisions with jurisdiction over treatment planning and rehabilitation of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system have representation on the Juvenile Advisory Group (JJAG). These JJAG appointees will aid and assist the JJAG in organizing planning sessions and/or focus groups designed to provide regular juvenile input in the development of policies and programs pertinent to the juvenile justice system.

DSCYF is the State Agency with jurisdiction to provide behavioral health services, including mental health, to juveniles in Delaware. DSCYF/DPBH and DSCYF/DYS are two sister-agencies staffed with the development and implementation of the State’s plan to deliver behavioral health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

All services provided by the Department of Children Youth and their Families are coordinated in an integrated that manner that provides the appropriate level of care with respect to the juvenile’s gender and geographical location.

Please review the juvenile justice flow chart and additional details regarding the aforementioned agencies, Appendix A & B

Juvenile Crime Analysis Based on 2007-2013 Crime Data

Juvenile Demographics

According to data taken from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations”, it is estimated that the number of children in the United States increased by 15% between 1990 and 2008.² Delaware experienced an increase of 23.0%, growing from 165,628 children in 1990 to 203,688 in 2013. Of that total, 60.2% live in New Castle County while 19.9% live in Kent County, and 19.9% live in Sussex County. There has been a slight shift in juvenile population since 2007 from New Castle County to Kent and Sussex Counties.

Gender Demographics³

The data released by the U.S. Census Bureau breaks down the juvenile population by gender. According to that data, males represent 48.4% and females represent 51.6% of juveniles under the age of 18 in the State of Delaware.

¹ Kids Venn Report; http://kids.delaware.gov/pdfs_archive/venn/2017/vr-201702-Feb.pdf

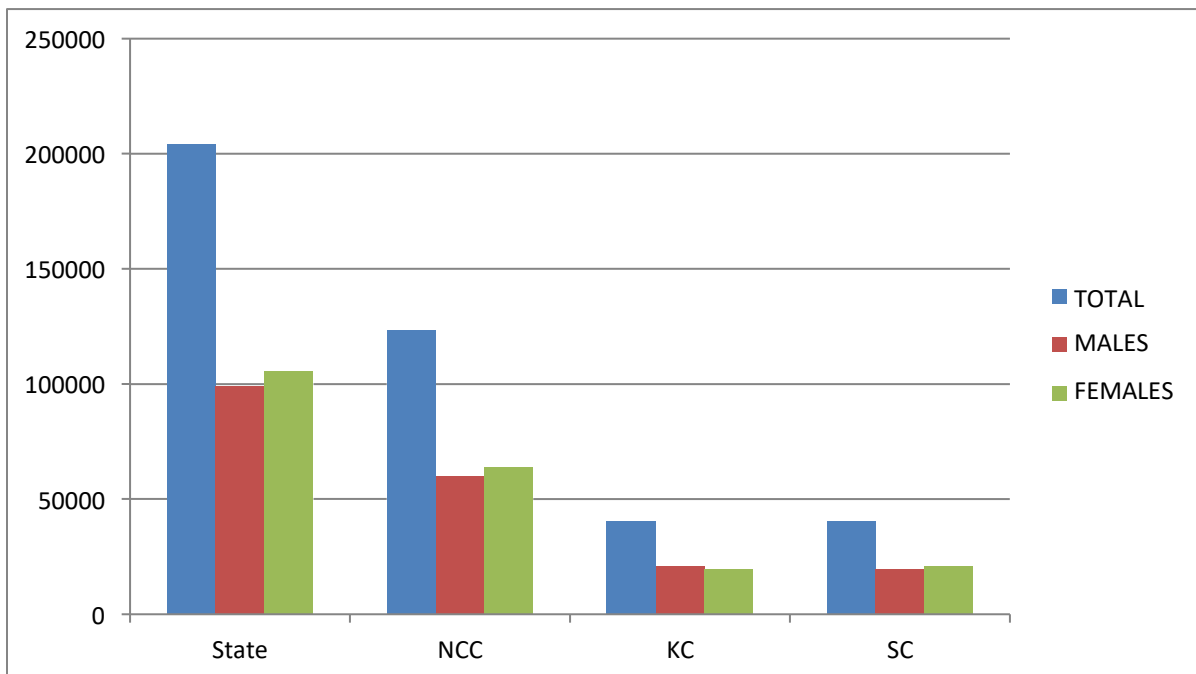
² OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Populations

³ United States Census Bureau (2014). *American Community Survey: 2015*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce.

In New Castle County, 50.4% of the juvenile population is male, and 49.6% is female. In Kent County, it is 51.5% male and 48.5% female. And in Sussex County, it is 51.1% male, and 48.9% female.

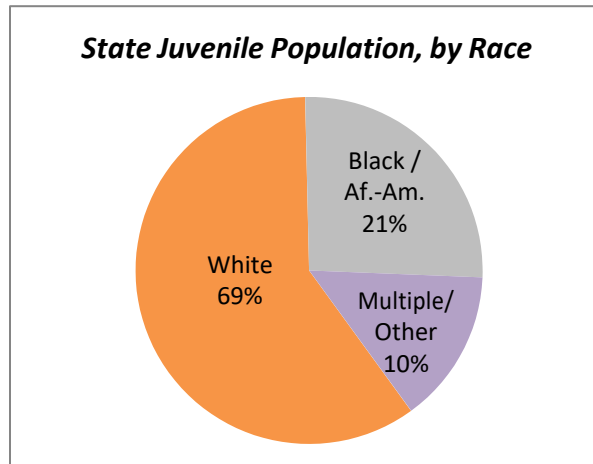
<i>2015 Juvenile Population, by Gender</i>			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NCC	59,785	63,736	123,521
KC	20,915	19,665	40,415
SC	19,627	20,591	40,218
State	98,811	105,343	204,154

2015 Juvenile Population, by Gender



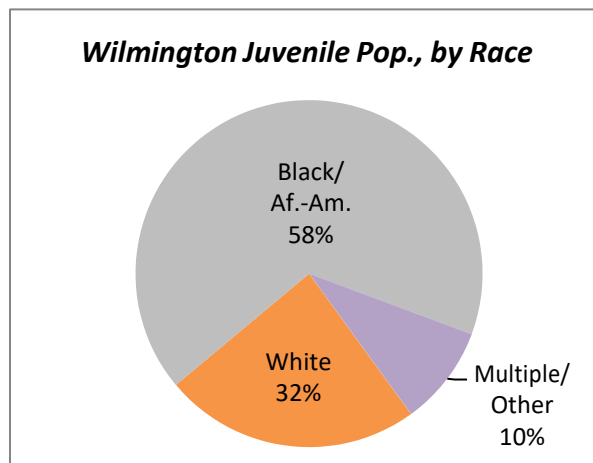
Racial Demographics⁴

According to the census estimates for 2015, the juvenile population of Delaware is 141,677 White (69%), 44,005 African American (21%), and 19,945 (10%) of multiple or other races.



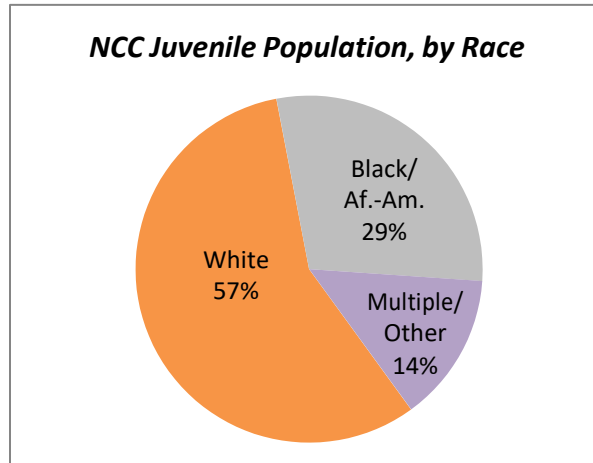
In looking at the racial demographics for Delaware, it is important to note that the juvenile Hispanic population grew from 5,687 in 1990 to an estimate of more than 16,862 in 2016. The Census Bureau does not list Hispanics as a distinct racial category, thus they are included in each category. Hispanics are usually included in the white totals.

The total population of the City of Wilmington is 70,851. Currently, Wilmington is the largest city in the State of Delaware and represents 7.9% of the State's total population of 897,934. About 24.0% of the residents are children under the age of eighteen. Of Wilmington's juvenile population, 66.8% is African American, while 23.9% is White, 9.3% are of multiple or other races.

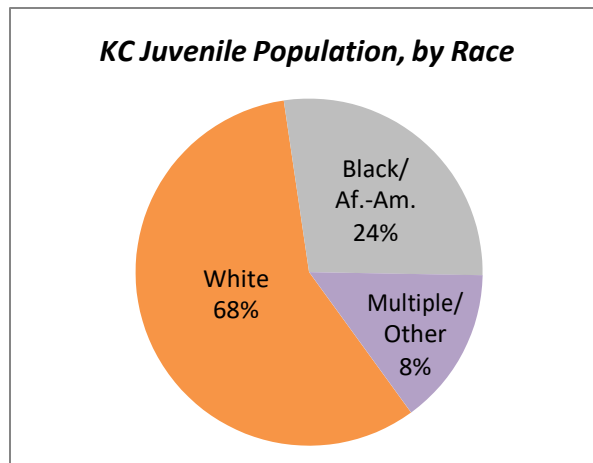


⁴ United States Census Bureau (2014).

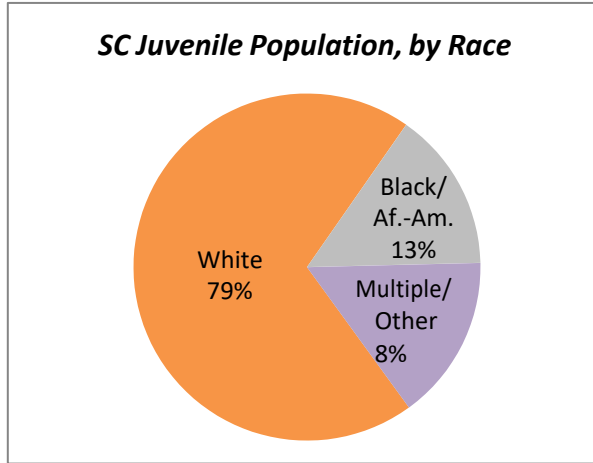
New Castle County includes the City of Wilmington and is the largest county in Delaware in terms of population. As of 2016, it represents 60% of the total state population, and the 123,521 juveniles represent 60.2% of all juveniles statewide. The racial breakdown is 65.5% White, 24% African American, and 13.9% of multiple or other races.



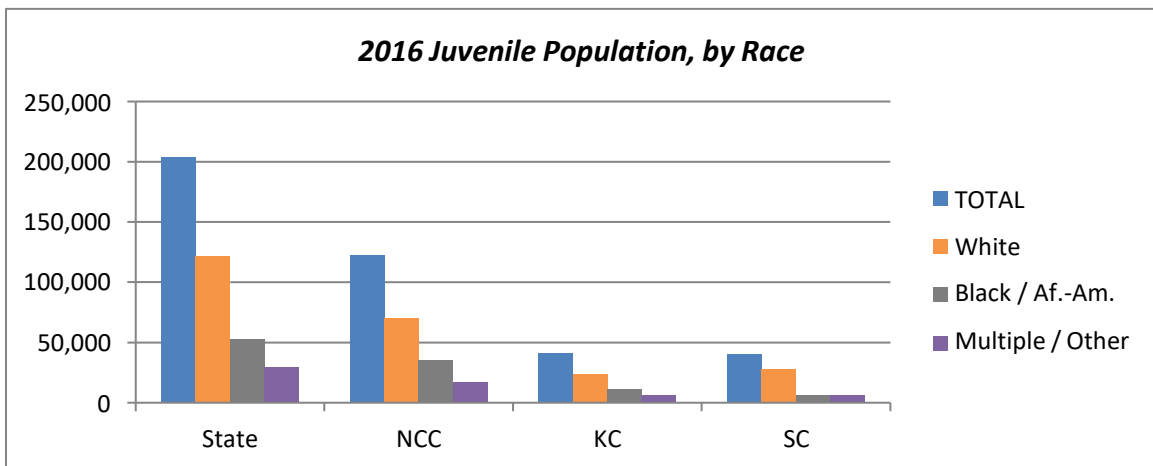
Kent County is located in the center of the state and in terms of population is the smallest county in Delaware. The juvenile population of Kent County in 2016 is 40,415, representing 20% of the population under 18 for the entire State of Delaware. The racial breakdown for juveniles in Kent County indicates that 68% are White, 24% are African American, and 8% represent multiple or other races.



Sussex County is the southernmost county in the State of Delaware and includes both rural communities and resort towns. The juvenile population for 2016 is approximately 40,218, which represents 20% of all juveniles in the state. The racial breakdown indicates that 79% of all juveniles are White, 13% are African American, and 8% represent all others.



2016 Juvenile Population, by Race				
	WHITE	BLACK / A-A	MULTIPLE / OTHER	TOTAL
NCC	80,906	29,274	13,341	123,521
KC	27,482	9,700	3,233	40,415
SC	31,772	5,108	3,338	40,218
State	140,160	44,082	19,912	204,154
<i>Wilmington</i>	<i>5,636</i>	<i>10,027</i>	<i>1,625</i>	<i>17,288</i>



Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems⁵

The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2014 totaled 4,303, a 1.7% increase from the 2013 total of 4,233 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 21.0% from the 2010 total of 5,449 arrests. In 2014, the state had an arrest rate of 21.1 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

<i>Total Juvenile Arrests, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Juvenile Arrests	5,449	5,168	4,616	4,233	4,303

The number of juveniles arrested in New Castle County in 2014 totaled 2,391, a slight increase (1.3%) from the 2013 total of 2,360 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 22.2% from the 2010 total of 3,075 arrests. In 2014, the county had an arrest rate of 19.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles, the lowest juvenile arrest rate in the state.

The number of juveniles arrested in Kent County in 2014 totaled 973, a slight decrease (1.7%) from the 2013 total of 990 arrests. The 2014 total also represents a decrease of 26.0% from the 2010 total of 1,315 arrests. In 2014, the county had an arrest rate of 24.0 arrests per 1,000 juveniles, the highest juvenile arrest rate in the state.

The number of juveniles arrested in Sussex County in 2014 totaled 939, a 6.3% increase from the 2013 total of 883 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 11.3% from the 2010 total of 1,059 arrests. In 2014, the state had an arrest rate of 23.2 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

<i>Juvenile Arrests by County, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NCC	3,075	2,962	2,645	2,360	2,391
KC	1,315	1,147	1,058	990	973
SC	1,059	1,059	913	883	939
State	5,449	5,168	4,616	4,233	4,303

⁵ The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS).

Part I Juvenile Crime⁶

Over the past five years, the annual average of juvenile arrests for all Part I crimes is 1,430. The number of juvenile arrests for Part I crime declined for several years in a row, but then increased by 6.8% from 2013 to 2014.

The percentage of juvenile Part I arrests that are classified as violent has increased for 4 years in a row. In 2010, 14.3% of juvenile arrests for Part I crimes were violent. In 2014, it was 20.9%.

This is largely because juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes have increased since 2010, while arrests for Part I property crimes have decreased. There were 235 juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes in 2010, and there were 267 in 2014, an increase of 23.6%. Meanwhile, there were 1,408 juvenile arrests for Part I property crimes in 2010, and 1,011 in 2014, a decrease of 28.2%.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Offenses, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Violent	235	284	254	242	267
Property	1,408	1,297	1,198	955	1,011
Total Part I	1,643	1,581	1,452	1,197	1,278

Part I Violent Crime

Juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes have risen since 2010, from 235 arrests to 267 arrests. However, the year with the greatest number of such arrests is 2011, with 284 arrests. Also, while juvenile arrests for robbery and aggravated assaults have increased, arrests for homicide and forcible rape have decreased.

However, in the past year, from 2013 to 2014, homicide and robbery arrests have increased, while forcible rape and aggravated assault arrests have decreased. Robbery and aggravated assault comprise the overwhelming majority of juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes. In 2014, there were 155 juvenile arrests for robbery and 98 for aggravated assault. By contrast, there were 10 arrests for forcible rape and 4 arrests for homicide.

⁶ The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS).

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Homicide	5	4	2	1	4
Forcible Rape	13	14	7	11	10
Robbery	131	148	128	120	155
Aggravated Assault	86	118	117	110	98
Total Part I Violent	235	284	254	242	267

The table below breaks down the 2014 juvenile Part I violent crime arrests by county. Overall, 71.9% (compared with 70.2% in 2013) of Delaware's juvenile Part I violent crime arrests were in New Castle County. Kent County contributed 16.5% (compared with 17.4% in 2013) of the arrests and Sussex County contributed 11.6% (compared with 17.6% in 2013).

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, By County, 2014</i>				
	NCC	KC	SC	STATE TOTAL
Homicide	3	1	0	4
Forcible Rape	6	3	1	10
Robbery	115	24	16	155
Aggravated Assault	68	16	14	98
Total Part I Violent	192	44	31	267

The next two tables break out statewide juvenile arrest for Part I violent crimes by gender, from 2010 to 2014. As would be expected, males accounted for the vast majority of the arrests. In 2014, males accounted for 85.0% of all juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes. This includes 100% of homicide arrests, 90.0% of forcible rape arrests, 91.0% of robbery arrests, and 74.5% of aggravated assault arrests.

<i>MALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Homicide	5	4	2	1	4
Forcible Rape	13	14	7	10	9
Robbery	117	133	113	102	141
Aggravated Assault	65	89	86	86	73
Total Part I Violent	200	240	208	199	227

<i>FEMALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery	14	15	15	18	14
Aggravated Assault	21	29	31	24	25
Total Part I Violent	35	44	46	43	40

Part I Property Crime

The table below illustrates juvenile arrests for Part I Property Crime over the past 5 years. The arrest counts decreased in 2011, 2012, and 2013. However, the arrest rate subsequently increased from 955 arrests in 2013 to 1,011 arrests in 2014, a rise of 5.9%.

However, over the entire 5-year timeframe, from 2010 to 2014, the arrest rate decreased by 28.2%. Burglary arrests decreased by 45.3%, Larceny Theft arrests decreased by 25.2%, Vehicle Theft arrests decreased by 28.9%, and Arson arrests decreased by 65.4%, but from 2013 to 2014, Burglary arrests increased by 32.9% and Vehicle Theft arrests increased by 60.0%, while Larceny Theft arrests decreased by 2.8%, and Arson arrests decreased by 11.1%.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Burglary	300	220	262	164	218
Larceny Theft	992	989	853	742	721
Vehicle Theft	90	76	67	40	64
Arson	26	12	16	9	8
Total Part I Property	1,408	1,297	1,198	955	1,011

The next two tables break out statewide juvenile arrest for Part I violent crimes by gender, from 2010 to 2014. As with Part I violent crimes, males accounted for the majority of Part I property crime arrests. In 2014, males accounted for 65.5% of all juvenile arrests for Part I property crimes. This includes 89.9% of burglary arrests, 56.4% of larceny theft arrests, 81.3% of vehicle theft arrests, and 87.5% of arson arrests.

<i>MALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Burglary	274	208	216	151	196
Larceny Theft	531	538	507	409	407
Vehicle Theft	79	63	50	30	52
Arson	25	11	16	7	7
Total Part I Property	909	820	789	597	662

<i>FEMALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Burglary	26	12	46	13	22
Larceny Theft	461	451	346	333	314
Vehicle Theft	11	13	17	10	12
Arson	1	1	0	2	1
Total Part I Property	499	477	409	358	349

Part II Juvenile Crime⁷

Part II crimes represent the largest portion of juvenile arrests. The data in the table below reflects juvenile arrests for some of the more serious Part II juvenile crimes for the years 2010 to 2014.

From 2010 to 2014, the juvenile arrests decreased among all of the listed Part II offenses. Arrests for Other Assaults decreased by 14.1%, arrests for Other Sexual Offenses by 5.0%, Weapon Law Violation arrests by 20.7%, arrests for Drug Offenses by 15.1%, Driving under the Influence arrests by 39.3%, and Criminal Mischief arrests by 45.2%.

⁷ The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS).

However, in the past year, from 2013 to 2014, there was an increase in juvenile arrests for Other Sexual Offenses (up by 1.8%) and Weapon Law Violations (up by 49.1%). Also, the number of Driving under the Influence arrests remained unchanged from 2013 to 2014.

Nevertheless, arrests for other offenses continued to decline from 2013 to 2014. Juvenile arrests for Other Assaults decreased by 3.1%, Drug Offenses by 1.5%, and Criminal Mischief by 18.8%.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Selected Part II Offenses, 2010 to 2014</i>					
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Other Assaults	1,288	1,289	1,183	1,143	1,107
Other Sexual Offenses	60	56	60	56	57
Weapon Law Violations	203	155	94	108	161
Drugs Offenses	603	518	520	520	512
Driving Under Influence	28	23	27	17	17
Criminal Mischief	239	215	156	161	131

Priority Juvenile Justice Problems

A review of the data provided above, as well as information garnered from other sources indicates that serious crimes committed by juveniles had increased rather dramatically in Delaware since 2000. According to a document completed by Delaware’s Statistical Analysis Center in January of 2009 Violent Crimes committed by juveniles increased by almost 32% between 2000 and 2007. Forcible sex offenses increased by 73%, weapons laws violations increased by 41% and most alarmingly, robberies by 107%. Also, *Wilmington Shootings 2007*, (published annually by the Criminal Justice Council) reveals that approximately 25% of the known suspects in Wilmington’s shootings are juveniles. Given these problems Delaware took the following steps.

- The Criminal Justice Council established the Gun Violence Committee to review gun crime issues involving both adults and juveniles.
- Family Court established a “Gun Court” calendar in April 2009 in New Castle County and has since expanded this statewide to include Kent and Sussex Counties.
- The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Sub-Committee approved concepts for JABG continuation funding to be used toward the Family Court Gun Court.
- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group allocated funds towards Gun Programs with Title II funds to supplement programming initiatives

More recently Delaware's juvenile arrests have declined. There were 5,449 juvenile arrests in 2010, but only 4,303 in 2014, a decline of 21.0%. However, juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes have increased from 235 in 2010 to 267 in 2014, an increase of 23.6%

More recently through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

Over the past 2 years, the JJAG has developed and implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program in the state of Delaware to attempt to intercept youth at a very low level to prevent their arrest and entry into the justice system. This program is in the final stages of implementation.

In accordance with policies and regulations set forth by the OJJDP Act, the Criminal Justice Council will occasionally, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the OJJDP Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the State Plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary. The data, progress information will be reported and recorded via the annual progress report and DCTAT.

FY2017 UPDATE

The State of Delaware implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program effective September 10, 2015. The initial program was utilized by School Resource Officers (SROs) as technology updates were completed to allow the full utilization by law enforcement professionals statewide. The full state implementation was effective in January 2016. Thus far, the program has allowed numerous first time offenders to avoid arrest with nearly 200 referrals and a 87% program completion rate.

In addition the JJAG released a solicitation targeting delinquency prevention programs to further address the statewide need for services for youth involved specifically in low level crimes. Coordination with DYRS also remains ongoing to address a plan for youth involved with more serious crimes.

Coordination of State Efforts

The State of Delaware has the benefit of being a small state with easily accessible stakeholders and key players in the youth justice arena. In addition to the membership of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the State Administering Agency, the Criminal Justice Council, has a composition that includes key decision-makers in both government and the community. This access serves to assist with easing any burdens that may occur when trying to coordinate efforts seeking the improvement of the juvenile justice system.

Currently Delaware is under the stewardship of Governor John Carney. Governor Carney previously served as Lieutenant Governor, and Congressman for the State. In both capacities Governor Carney was very active in affairs related to juvenile justice and polices to protect the children of Delaware. Based on his institutional knowledge of existing systems and policies impacting the lives of juveniles Mr. Carney has identified justice reform, including juvenile justice reform as priority areas for his administration. Mr. Carney immediately began a process to re-authorize the Delaware Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. This task was executed via the Executive Order 11, signed on July 12, 2017. The re-establishment of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group with new membership is Delaware's approach to improved coordination and joint decision making as the appointees represent key stakeholders and interested community members. Staff of the Delaware Criminal Justice Council provide direct staff support to the Chair and members of the JJAG. This makes a seamless process and flow of information used to develop the State Plan. This process also ensures the JJAG has access to the most recent data and research findings regarding programs funded with Title II funds. To this point challenges have been minimal as the JJAG was recently seated and the Governor is still finalizing the final two appointments to the committee.

Delaware assures the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the state during the development of our plan.

Delaware assures the capacity to provide adequate training, research, and evaluation through the existence of the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center (DEL-SAC). The Delaware Statistical Analysis Center provides the Governor, Legislature, and Criminal Justice Agencies with a capability for objective research analysis, and projections relating to criminal justice issues in order to improve the effectiveness of policy making, program development, planning, and reporting as delineated in Chapter 89 sections 8901-8905 of Delaware Code. Perform prison population projections; perform evaluation/assessment's of sentencing initiatives and proposed laws per HB 300 section 71; conduct studies and forecast of juvenile crime and institutional population; and perform data collection and evaluation of anti-drug abuse and violent crime initiatives.

1. Civil Citation

Since 2010, that State of Delaware has convened work groups with statewide representatives involved in juvenile justice to look at alternative methods of arrest for low level first-time misdemeanor juveniles. Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation model was created to address juvenile first misdemeanor offense violations for the charges, and local and town ordinances similar to Disorderly Conduct, Loitering, Shoplifting, Title IV Alcohol Offenses (underage consumption and possession), Possession of Marijuana (less than one ounce), and Criminal Trespass III. In CY-2011, there were 998 youth arrested with one of these or similar charges, and more recent data indicates 565 youth in CY-2013. The project purpose is to try to prevent further delinquency, and to ensure that the youth's offense is appropriately addressed without creating a criminal record. This will allow juveniles the opportunity to be held accountable for their actions without limiting

future growth and success. Participating youth will be given the opportunity to have intervention services at pre-arrest stage of delinquency. Research has shown that diverting first-time juvenile misdemeanants through Civil Citation saves significant dollars that would otherwise be spent if there was an arrest and requirement to go through a formal delinquency processing. The developed model utilizes much of the existing state's juvenile justice system tools, with only the creation of a Juvenile Civil Citation Coordinator position to encourage law enforcement buy-in, and to track and analyze data of youth progress and completion of the program.

This project serves to provide an alternative to arrest for very low level youth offenders. It allows police officer to opt to avoid an arrest altogether by instead referring youth to the Civil Citation program. After an assessment, further treatment or referrals will be recommended. Program participation will be a brief approximate 90 day period with 30 day extensions available as needed. This is meant to assist with preventing unnecessary youth contact with the juvenile justice system while still providing consequences for delinquent behavior.

2. JJRI

The DYRS Community Services Unit is responsible for providing community supervision to pre-adjudicated and adjudicated youth throughout the state. Approximately 3,000 youth ranging in age from 13-18 are assigned to supervision through this unit on an annual basis. As a part of the restructure recommendations from the Juvenile Justice Collaborative the Division sought an evidence-based assessment tool. The Division selected the Positive Alternative Change Tool (PACT), which is a 4th generation evidence-based assessment tool. This tool is used to help define youth referred to "low -level" service providers. The Division set a goal to serve the lowest level of adjudicated youth in the community with providers who would take the place of a probation officer. These providers wrap services around the youth and their families based on their needs per PACT. The JJRI grant helped to create a process to measure the effectiveness of the changes the Division has made in services to youth placed on supervision with the agency. It further has provided for the development and implementation of an integrated set of evidence-based and cost-measurement tools for the four low level programs (Wraparound DE, YMCA Back on Track, Vision Quest, and PCS-CSRC) that has enabled DSCYF to make informed decisions about resources and services for justice-involved youth.

3. Prevention and Behavioral Health Afterschool/Summer Programming

In FY2014, the Delaware Criminal Justice Council partnered with the Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health to administer and monitor 2.5 million in Youth Suicide Prevention state funding. The funding resulted in part from a recommendation of the report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on a cluster of juvenile committed suicides that occurred in Kent and Sussex Co, DE in 2011-2012. The CDC report noted missing gaps in positive activities and safe havens after-school and in the summer to enrich and support well-being and development of middle school and high school youth. The initiative to support positive prevention activities for youth

was part of Governor Jack Markell's FY 14 Budget proposal to address the growing need for prevention services for youth statewide.

In 2014, 2015, and 2016, a diverse group of projects were established and awarded to 12 service providers all of who incorporated Evidence Based Programs. Youth engaged in academics, exposure to nature, music and the arts, bullying, suicide and pregnancy prevention programming, sports and athletics, healthy living, life skills, and self-esteem building. Since inception, over 3,500 youth statewide have received services under this project.

4. Second Chance Reentry

To improve re-entry services, Delaware plans to enhance the Parenting with Love and Limits program and add a level of sanctioning via an evening reporting center to avoid re-entry into a level IV or V facility and reduce the amount of recidivism by 50%. The target population is 175 youth re-entering New Castle County from an in-state out of home placement. This area was chosen due to the disproportionate population of juveniles being released from secure confinement back to New Castle County. The objective is to provide the juvenile with appropriate evidence-based services—including addressing individual criminogenic needs—based on a juvenile reentry plan that relies on a risk/needs assessment (PACT) that reflects the risk of recidivism for that juvenile, in both a pre- and post-release setting.

FY2017 UPDATE

1. Civil Citation

The State of Delaware has implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program effective September 10, 2015. The initial program was utilized by School Resource Officers (SROs) as technology updates were completed to allow the full utilization by law enforcement professionals statewide. The full state implementation was effective in January 2016. Thus far, the program has allowed numerous first time offenders to avoid arrest with nearly 200 referrals and a 90% program completion rate.

The State of Delaware has sent a multi-disciplinary delegation to Florida to review their civil citation process and to shadow their staff. In addition, The Delaware Kids' Caucus, a group of legislators committed to children's issues, met in March of 2016 to discuss issues impacting children in the delinquency and criminal justice systems and future legislative initiatives to combat these issues. Members of the Kids' Caucus were particularly interested in codifying the pilot Civil Citation Program.

2. JJRRI

The DYRS Community Services Unit is responsible for providing community supervision to pre-adjudicated and adjudicated youth throughout the state. Approximately 3,000 youth ranging in age from 13-18 are assigned to supervision through this unit on an annual basis. As a part of the restructure recommendations from the Juvenile Justice Collaborative the Division sought an evidence-based assessment tool. The Division selected the Positive Alternative Change Tool (PACT), which is a 4th generation

evidence-based assessment tool. This tool is used to help define youth referred to “low – level” service providers. The DSCYF/DYRS set a goal to serve the lowest level of adjudicated youth in the community with providers who would take the place of a probation officer. These providers wrap services around the youth and their families based on their needs per PACT. The JJRRI grant helped to create a process to measure the effectiveness of the changes the Division has made in services to youth placed on supervision with the agency. It further has provided for the development and implementation of an integrated set of evidence-based and cost-measurement tools for the four low level programs (Wraparound DE, YMCA Back on Track, Vision Quest, and PCS-CSRC) that has enabled DSCYF to make informed decisions about resources and services for justice-involved youth.

DYRS received Technical Assistance from Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and partnered with Vanderbilt University to implement the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP).

The restructure expanded community-based resources and provided a continuum of individualized, team and family based services, while providing the appropriate level of structure/supervision and accountability. During the initial stages of the restructure, Delaware was one of three jurisdictions in the nation to be awarded Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI) funds to develop and implement an integrated set of research based and cost-measurement tools to help make informed decisions about resources and services for youth involved in the justice system.

In 2013, as a result of the Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative, Delaware implemented the use of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™) tool with qualifying contracted community service providers. SPEP™ is a validated, data driven rating scheme to determine how well the program matches the research evidence for effectiveness of that particular type of intervention for reducing recidivism. Use of this tool has allowed Delaware to review formal and informal services in terms of their quality of services and fidelity to service hours which research shows are related to best outcomes for youth.

Lastly, DYRS published a strategic plan called the Blueprint of Success which created a data-driven, evidence-based platform for the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services.

3. Prevention and Behavioral Health Afterschool/Summer Programming

The Criminal Justice continued to partner with the Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families serving thousands of juveniles throughout the State of Delaware. Additional agencies were included in the most recent round of funding allowing an additional reading component to be included in several of the programs and additional statewide resources overall.

4. Second Chance Reentry

Grant funds were utilized to expand the Parenting with Love and Limits program and added two PLL teams to New Castle County. The PLL team, consisting of a Masters Level Therapist and a Bachelors Level Case Manager, provided six sessions of group

therapy to the parents/guardians and the youth before the youth left the residential facility, alongside of individual family therapy. Family therapy continued after the youth was released into aftercare, with the goal of helping the family decide on a plan that created structure and fostered nurturance in the family system. The subgrant with YRS was awarded in March 2014 and all of the activities were completed in September 2015. In September 2015, funds were awarded to the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). A researcher has been contracted to complete the outlined work. Data collection has begun and will continue along with analyzing through August 2016. 93 program participant files will be reviewed. This will then be compared to the overall juvenile recidivism rate. The report will be completed in September 2016 and the reduction in recidivism will be determined.

5. Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Access

As a recipient of the *FY 2015 Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Reform Planning Grant*; *FY 2016 Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Reform Implementation Grant*; and *Smart on Juvenile Justice: Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform Planning Grant*, Delaware, through its Criminal Justice Council (“CJC”), convened key juvenile justice stakeholders to form the Smart on Juvenile Justice Access Committee (“SJJAC”). The SJJAC includes representatives from: the Office of Defense Services (“ODS”), the Family Court, the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families (“DSCYF”), the Department of Education, the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), policymakers, the Delaware State Bar Association (“DSBA”), local law schools, private law firms, and community advocates. This committee is a strategic planning group with the goal to plan and implement statewide system reform in relation to youth access to indigent services.

The overall goal of SJJAC is to improve the quality of and access to juvenile indigent defense in Delaware. The large working body of SJJAC convenes quarterly to develop educational programs on adolescent development, trauma-informed care, and other topics that would enhance the effective assistance of counsel for public defenders in the state, as well as endeavors to expand indigent services for juveniles by encouraging law school clinics, bar associations, public defenders, and private attorneys to partner with service providers to facilitate clients’ access to legal services for youth to address employment, education, housing, health care, record expungement, and reentry or aftercare needs. SJJAC also convened a diverse committee to develop and finalize comprehensive statewide indigent defense system strategic plans to decrease waiver of counsel, increase representation at detention hearings, establish post-disposition legal services addressing collateral consequences, reduce disproportionate minority confinement, institutionalize specialized juvenile defense practice and training programs, and examine state policies for transferring youth to adult court in light of the latest research on adolescent development.

FY 2015-2017 Program Descriptions

FY 2015-2017 Plan

A. State Program Designator: I

B. Title “Planning & Administration”

C. Standard Program Area: 28

D. Program Problem Statement:

In Delaware, the Juvenile Justice system is complex and requires proper planning and administration to adhere to the mandates of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act.

E. Program Goals:

To maintain a Juvenile Justice Unit within the Criminal Justice Council consisting of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Compliance Monitor:

1. To Complete three-year plans and updates to OJJDP
2. Act as a liaison between OJJDP and the State of Delaware
3. Provide information for policy makers such as the JJAG, Legislators, Service Providers, and the Criminal Justice Council in Delaware.
4. Monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

The Juvenile Justice Unit will submit all plans, reports and material to OJJDP, monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act, and administer all Formula funds under federal guidelines.

Performance Indicator: The FY 2015-2017 plan and subsequent updates will be submitted and DE will remain in compliance and receive 100% of federal juvenile justice funds.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP FY 2015 Three Year Plan and all plan updates.
- Ensuring the implementation of and remaining in compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.
- Acting as a liaison between the State of Delaware and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, other related persons, and agencies (including JABG planning).
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies.
- Continue to focus on the issue of overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure confinement in Delaware.
- Addressing any issues pertaining to the four core JJDP Act requirements.
- Completing all federal reporting requirements.
- Conducting quarterly monitoring visits and reports for all JJDP act subgrants.
- Providing technical assistance to JJDP funded programs.
- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.

- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG funds awarded for P & A	Increase organizational capacity	The amount of Formula Grants funds in whole dollars that are awarded for planning and administration during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	FG funds awarded to program for services
2	# of subgrants awarded	Improve planning and development	The number of subgrants awarded during the reporting period.	Number of subgrants
3	Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed	Improve planning and development	The number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed during the reporting period.	Number of SAG meetings staffed

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
					ANNUAL
1	Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year Plan	Improve planning and administration	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that directly support the 3-year Plan.	A. Number of funded programs that support the 3-year Plan B. Number of programs funded C. Percent (A/B)	X
2	Number and percent of FG programs evaluated	Improve planning and administration	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that were subjected to an outcome evaluation.	A. Number of funded programs that were evaluated B. Number of funded programs C. Percent (A/B)	X

H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 15	\$39,367	FY 15	\$39,367
FY 16	\$40,000	FY 16	\$40,000
FY 17	\$40,000	FY 17	\$40,000
TOTAL:	\$119,367	TOTAL:	\$119,367

Planning & Administration Program - \$40,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	Planning & Administration	The goal is maintain full compliance with the JJDP Act and receive 100% of federal JJ Funds	On-Going	\$40,000.00
TOTAL:				\$40,000.00

FY2017 UPDATE

- A. State Program Designator: I**
B. Title “Planning & Administration”
C. Standard Program Area: 28
D. Program Problem Statement:

In Delaware, the Juvenile Justice system is complex and requires proper planning and administration to adhere to the mandates of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act.

E. Program Goals:

To maintain a Juvenile Justice Unit within the Criminal Justice Council consisting of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Compliance Monitor:

1. To Complete three-year plans and updates to OJJDP
2. Act as a liaison between OJJDP and the State of Delaware
3. Provide information for policy makers such as the JJAG, Legislators, Service Providers, and the Criminal Justice Council in Delaware.
4. Monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

The Juvenile Justice Unit will submit all plans, reports and material to OJJDP, monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act, and administer all Formula funds under federal guidelines.

Performance Indicator: The FY 2017 plan will be submitted and DE will remain in compliance and receive 100% of federal juvenile justice funds.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP FY 2017 Plan Update.
- Ensuring the implementation of and remaining in compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.

FY 2015-2017 Plan

- A. State Program Designator: II**
B. Title: “SAG Allocation”
C. Standard Program Area: 32
D. Program Problem Statement:

The State Advisor Group (SAG) or the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) continues to recognize the need to educate state juvenile justice professionals, legislators, and the General Public.

E. Program Goals:

To use a combination of SAG funds and juvenile justice program funds to provide the SAG with the necessary support to research, develop, implement and administer programming that will benefit the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

To increase awareness in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Indicator: Report to Governor, Legislature & Publication and Distribution of Position papers.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) reviews data from the State of Delaware’s Three Year Plan and Plan Updates. This data is used to develop a problem statement that will be addressed through the appropriate prevention program.
- Based on the available data, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group approves the Prevention Activity that will be funded.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist develops a Request For Proposals (RFP) that is approved by the JJAG. Private, Non-Profit, and State agencies are eligible to apply for Formula Block Grant Activities.
- The RFP is advertised in a statewide newspaper, the *Delaware News Journal* and a downstate newspaper, *the Delaware Capitol Review*. The Criminal Justice Council also sends a copy of the RFP to the mailing list it maintains of people and agencies involved in juvenile justice related activities.
- Interested parties submit Concept Papers that outlines their proposal. The Concept Paper includes a budget, goals, and objectives. All completed proposals are returned to the CJC.
- The Criminal Justice Council’s Deputy Director, Accountant, Programmatic Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist individually review the Concept Papers, and the Concept Papers are scored.
- Criminal Justice Council Staff meets to discuss the Concept Papers and draft Staff Recommendations for the JJAG.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides the staff recommendations and copies of the Concept Papers to the JJAG for review prior to the next meeting.
- At the meeting, the JJAG approves or modifies the staff recommendations and the programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist presents the Committee recommendations to the Criminal Justice Council Board for review and approval. The programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group will have the ability to review progress and accomplishment of programs funded under the Title II Award.
- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group annually recommendations to Governor and the Criminal Justice Council regarding OJJDP Act compliance with the composition of the JJAG and the Core Requirements of the legislation.

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	Number of SAG committee meetings held	Improve planning and development	The number of State Advisory Group (SAG) committee meetings held during the reporting period. Committee meeting documentation or minutes are the preferred data sources.	Number of SAG committee meetings
2	NUMBER OF GRANTS FUNDED WITH FORMULA GRANTS FUNDS	Improve planning and development	The number of grants funded with Formula Grants funds during the reporting period.	Number of grants funded
3	NUMBER OF GRANT	Improve planning and	The number of grant applications reviewed and commented on to guide the development of juvenile justice programming in the	Number of grant applications reviewed

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
	APPLICATIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED ON	development	state.	

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
					ANNUAL
1	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED	Improve the management of the state's JJDP Program	Number and percent of SAG recommendations for the state Plan implemented during the reporting period. Committee meeting minutes is the preferred data source.	A. Number of recommendations implemented B. Number of recommendations C. Percent (A/B)	
2	Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years	Improve the management of the state's JJDP Program	Number of FG funded programs sustained through other funds at the end of the 3 -year grant funding cycle.	Number of FG funded programs sustained	X

H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 15	\$20,000	FY 15	\$0
FY 16	\$20,000	FY 16	\$0
FY 17	\$20,000	FY 17	\$0
TOTAL:	\$60,000	TOTAL:	\$0

State Advisory Group Allocation - \$20,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	SAG Allocation	To maintain the State Advisory Group and its functions	On-Going	\$20,000
TOTAL:				\$20,000

FY2017 UPDATE

- A. State Program Designator: II
- B. Title: "SAG Allocation"
- C. Standard Program Area: 32
- D. Program Problem Statement:

The State Advisor Group (SAG) or the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) continues to recognize the need to educate state juvenile justice professionals, legislators, and the General Public.

E. Program Goals:

To use a combination of SAG funds and juvenile justice program funds to provide the SAG with the necessary support to research, develop, implement and administer programming that will benefit the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

To increase awareness in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Indicator: Report to Governor, Legislature & Publication and Distribution of Position papers.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Meetings and trainings will be scheduled and held to provide SAG members with the opportunity to review, evaluate, and discuss issues related to the juvenile justice system.
- Identify opportunities and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.
- Annual plans and plan updates will be discussed and approved by the JJAG.
- All sub grants will be selected and approved by the JJAG.
- Issues pertaining to Disproportionate Minority Confinement will be discussed and reviewed by the JJAG.
- An annual report to the Governor and the Legislature will be developed and disseminated by the JJAG.
- JJAG members will continue to participate in national conferences and trainings and attend the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice Meetings.

FY 2015-2017 Plan – Continuation from FY 12-14 Plan

A. State Program Designator: IV

B. Title: Continuation “DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor”

C. Standard Program Area: 21/19– DMC/Compliance Monitoring

D. Program Problem Statement:

For purposes of the JJDP ACT of 2002 requirement, Delaware’s efforts at reducing DMC in the intervention phase and begin to engage in Evaluation and Monitoring, a DMC State Coordinator is needed. In addition, the DMC coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the state remains in compliance with the other 3 core protections as well.

NOTE: This program is a continuation program from FY 15.

E. Program Goals:

1. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor is responsible for collecting pertinent data and comprising the DMC annual report.
2. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with DMC.
3. Based on data collection and analysis the DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will recommend action steps for Delaware to address DMC.
4. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will also conduct compliance monitoring statewide to ensure the State of DE remains in compliance with all 4 core protections of the JJDP Act.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Coordinate sub-committee members and schedule meetings
2. Providing agendas and presenting all DMC related activities to the state advisory group, JJAG,
3. Communicate all activities and collaborative efforts to all sub-committee members.
4. Conduct compliance monitoring site visits with sites listed on the compliance universe to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- i. Facilitate progress and initial implementation phase of the DMC assessment.
- ii. Continue to work with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group by providing updated available data on all relative issues.
- iii. Coordinate with the Juvenile Justice Specialist an outline of what the assessment will focus on.
- iv. Provide staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group as well as the DMC Subcommittee.
- v. Continue to monitor the universe annually to ensure maintained compliance with the JJDP Act

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG FUNDS AWARDED (FOR JJ SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT)	Increase organizational capacity	The amount of Formula Grants funds in whole dollars that are awarded to initiatives to improve juvenile justice system improvement practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	FG funds awarded to program for services
2	Number of process evaluations conducted	Improve program activities	Process evaluation focuses on how a program was implemented and operates. It identifies the procedures undertaken and the decisions made in developing the program. It describes how the program operates, the services it delivers, and the functions it carries out. Like monitoring evaluation, process evaluation addresses whether the program was implemented and is providing services as intended.	Number of evaluations conducted
3	Number of impact or outcome evaluations conducted	Improve program activities	Impact or outcome evaluations that focus on the broad, long-term impacts or results of program activities. They measure both the short-term and long-term effectiveness of program services on the youth, system, or community.	Number of evaluations conducted

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
1	Number and percent of programs evaluated as effective	Improve system effectiveness	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that were found to be successful through an outcome evaluation.	A. Number of funded programs that were successful B. Number of funded programs C. A/B	X
2	Number of programs modified based on evaluation/research study results	Increase system effectiveness	Number of program modifications made due to the results of evaluations/research studies.	Number of program modifications	

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	Number of FTEs funded with FG \$	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number of DMC Coordinators funded with FG funds, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs), working on DMC at the state or local levels during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalent DMC Coordinators paid with FG \$
2	<u>+ NUMBER OF PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED</u>	Increase organizational/system capacity	This number is provided by the state agency only and should present an aggregate of all DMC-related programs implemented. The number of state programs in operation at the state and local levels during the reporting period. FG files are the preferred data source.	Number of DMC-related programs in operation during the reporting period
3	Number and percent of program staff trained	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number and percent of program staff who are trained on DMC-related issues such as improving staff's understanding of cultural differences, cultural context, cultural diversity, cultural awareness, bias, multicultural workplaces, etc. during the reporting period. Program staff includes full and part-time employees and/or volunteers. The number is the raw number of staff who receive any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program or state-level staff. Include any training from any source or medium received during the reporting period as long as receipt can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. To get the percent divide the raw number by the total number of program staff. Training records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of staff who participated in training B. Total number of program staff C. Percent (A/B)
4	Number of hours of program staff training provided	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number of DMC-related training hours provided to program staff during the reporting period of the program. Training includes in-house and external trainings, conducted and available to staff.	Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to staff
5	Number of <u>non-program</u> personnel trained	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number of non-program people who are trained on DMC-related issues such as improving understanding of cultural differences, cultural context, cultural diversity, cultural awareness, bias, multicultural workplaces, etc. during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of non-program people from law enforcement, courts, other related agencies, or community members who participate in training, conferences, or workshops. Although DMC program staff may also participate in such training (e.g., statewide or local DMC conferences) do not count them here. Count them under #4.	Number of non-program people who participated in training
6	Number of hours of <u>non-program</u> personnel training provided	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number of DMC-related training hours provided to non-program people during the reporting period. Include DMC training, conferences, and workshops conducted not just for DMC program staff only but for juvenile justice system personnel at large (e.g. law enforcement, court, etc.), and other related agencies and community members.	Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to non-program personnel
7	Number of program materials developed	Increase organizational/system capacity	The number of DMC-related materials developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials such as cultural competency or DMC curricula, brochures, videos about DMC, etc. Do not include program advertisements or administrative forms such as sign-in sheets or client tracking forms. Count the number of pieces developed.	Number of program materials developed during reporting period
8	<u>+ NUMBER OF PROGRAM YOUTH SERVED</u>	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth carried over from previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. In calculating the 3-year summary, the total number of youth served is the number of participants carried over from the year previous to the first fiscal year, plus all new admissions during the 3 reporting fiscal years. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period.

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
9	Number of service hours completed	Improve program activities	The number of hours of service completed by program youth during the reporting period. Service is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professionals dedicated to completing the program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	Total number of program youth service hours
10	Average length of stay in program	Improve program efficiency	The average length of time (in days) clients remain in the program. Include data for clients who both complete program requirements prior to program exit and those that do not. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of days between intake and program exit across all clients served B. Number of cases closed C. A/B
11	Number of planning activities conducted	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC-related planning activities undertaken during the reporting period. Activities include number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) developed, number of DMC Subcommittee meetings held, etc.	Number of planning activities undertaken
12	Number of assessment studies conducted	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC assessment studies undertaken during the reporting period to determine factors contributing to DMC.	Number of assessment studies undertaken
13	Number of data improvement projects implemented	Improve planning and development	The number of data improvement projects funded at the state or local levels specifically to improve the quality and completeness of DMC data.	Number of projects funded during the reporting period
14	Number of objective decision-making tools developed	Improve planning and development	Report whether any objective decision-making tools were developed, such as detention risk, risk assessment, needs assessment, mental health assessment were developed to determine the supervision needs of the youth.	Number of tools developed
15	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC-related policies or procedures created, amended or rescinded during the reporting period. Policies or procedures can be developed at the state or local levels. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of the program or agency. Include policies that are either relevant to the topic area of the program or policies that affect program operations.	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded

A. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 15	\$70,000	FY 15	\$0
FY 16	\$70,000	FY 16	\$0
FY 17	\$70,000	FY 17	\$0

TOTAL:	\$210,000	TOTAL:	\$0
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Disproportionate Minority Contact Program - \$50,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor		On-Going	\$70,000
TOTAL:				\$70,000

FY2017 UPDATE

Phil Saggione, resigned the position in July of 2017. A statewide hiring freeze prevented the CJC from filling this position. Cliffvon Howell has been providing the services and duties of the Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator while the position has been vacant. The CJC was recently notified that the agency has been granted permission to fill the position beginning 11/20/17. In anticipation of the notice, CJC staff has collected the resumes of several potential candidates. A replacement for Mr. Saggione will be hired quickly following 11/20/2017. This hiring freeze will not impact the FY2017 Plan’s budget, but OJJDP will be notified of the personnel change once the new Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator has been hired.

- A. State Program Designator: IV**
- B. Title: Continuation “DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor”**
- C. Standard Program Area: 21/19– DMC/Compliance Monitoring**
- D. Program Problem Statement:**

For purposes of the JJDP ACT of 2002 requirement, Delaware’s efforts at reducing DMC in the intervention phase and begin to engage in Evaluation and Monitoring, a DMC State Coordinator is needed. In addition, the DMC coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the state remains in compliance with the other 3 core protections as well.

NOTE: This program is a continuation program from FY 15.

E. Program Goals:

1. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor is responsible for collecting pertinent data and comprising the DMC annual report.
2. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with DMC.
3. Based on data collection and analysis the DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will recommend action steps for Delaware to address DMC.
4. The DMC Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will also conduct compliance monitoring statewide to ensure the State of DE remains in compliance with all 4 core protections of the JJDP Act.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Coordinate sub-committee members and schedule meetings
2. Providing agendas and presenting all DMC related activities to the state advisory group, JJAG,

3. Communicate all activities and collaborative efforts to all sub-committee members.
4. Conduct compliance monitoring site visits with sites listed on the compliance universe to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- i. Facilitate progress and initial implementation phase of the DMC assessment.
- ii. Continue to work with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group by providing updated available data on all relative issues.
- iii. Coordinate with the Juvenile Justice Specialist an outline of what the assessment will focus on.
- iv. Provide staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group as well as the DMC Subcommittee.
- v. Continue to monitor the universe annually to ensure maintained compliance with the JJDP Act

FY 2015-2017 Plan- Three-Year Program Plan Program Initiatives

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “TBD”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

NOTE: At this time the specific program and sub award to be funded under the FY 2016 “Delinquency Prevention” has yet to be determined. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group is in the selection process. The following problem statement and program goals are reflective of the project(s) JJAG will select to implement.

A. Program Problem Statement:

- B.** The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2014 totaled 4,303, a 1.7% increase from the 2013 total of 4,233 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 21.0% from the 2010 total of 5,449 arrests. In 2014, the state had an arrest rate of 21.1 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

E. Program Goals:

Establish **or support existing delinquency prevention** program(s) in New Castle, Kent and Sussex County and the City of Wilmington that will serve youth between the ages of 0-18 to in order to reduce the overall arrests in statewide.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in New Castle County by 25% over three years.
Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in New Castle County.
2. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in Kent County by 25% over three years.
Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in Kent County.
3. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in Sussex County by 25% over three years.
Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in Sussex County.
4. Increase the number of youth that are positively influenced by participating in a prevention program.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) reviews data from the State of Delaware’s Three Year Plan and Plan Updates. This data is used to develop a problem statement that will be addressed through the appropriate prevention program.
- Based on the available data, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group approves the Prevention Activity that will be funded.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist develops a Request For Proposals (RFP) that is approved by the JJAG. Private, Non-Profit, and State agencies are eligible to apply for Formula Block Grant Activities.
- The RFP is advertised in a statewide newspaper, the *Delaware News Journal* and a downstate newspaper, the *Delaware Capitol Review*. The Criminal Justice Council also sends a copy of the RFP to the mailing list it maintains of people and agencies involved in juvenile justice related activities.
- Interested parties submit Concept Papers that outlines their proposal. The Concept Paper includes a budget, goals, and objectives. All completed proposals are returned to the CJC.
- The Criminal Justice Council’s Deputy Director, Accountant, Programmatic Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist individually review the Concept Papers, and the Concept Papers are scored.
- Criminal Justice Council Staff meets to discuss the Concept Papers and draft Staff Recommendations for the JJAG.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides the staff recommendations and copies of the Concept Papers to the JJAG for review prior to the next meeting.
- At the meeting, the JJAG approves or modifies the staff recommendations and the programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist presents the Committee recommendations to the Criminal Justice Council Board for review and approval. The programs are then awarded accordingly.

OJJDP Performance Measures
PROGRAM AREA 9: Prevention

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG OR TITLE V FUNDS	Increase organizational	The amount of Formula Grants and Title V funds in whole dollars that are awarded for delinquency prevention services	FG or Title V funds awarded to program for services

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
	AWARDED FOR SERVICES	capacity	during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	
3	Number of program slots available	Increase organizational capacity	The number of client service slots available during the reporting period of the program. If slots were lost over the reporting period, please report a negative number. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of client service slots available during the reporting period.
4	Number of FTEs funded by FG or Title V \$	Increase organizational capacity	The number of program staff funded by Formula Grants or Title V money, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents, working for the program during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalents funded by FG or Title V \$

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM	
					SHORT	LONG
1	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PROGRAM YOUTH EXHIBITING DESIRED CHANGE IN TARGETED BEHAVIORS	Improve prosocial behaviors	Select as many as apply in 1A-1E			
1B	School attendance	Improve prosocial behaviors	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited an increase in school attendance. Self-report or staff rating are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in program C. Percent (A/B)	X	X
1C	Antisocial behavior	Improve prosocial behaviors	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior. Self-report or staff rating are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in program C. Percent (A/B)	X	X
2	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF YOUTH COMPLETING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	Increase accountability	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source.	1. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements 2. Number of youth who left the program 3. Percent (A/B)	X	

H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 15	\$264,300	FY 15	\$0
FY 16	\$270,000	FY 16	\$0
FY 17	\$276,590	FY 17	\$0
TOTAL:	\$810,890	TOTAL:	\$0

Delinquency Prevention - \$276,590.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Child, Inc.	Leadership Development thru Community Mentorship	This project will establish a community-based mentoring program for at-risk youth along the	3	\$52,124.00

		Route 40 Corridor		
Big Brothers Big Sisters of DE Inc.	School-Based Mentoring Collaboration	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Delaware will implement mentoring partnerships in two high need, under-served middle schools: Bayard Middle School in Wilmington; and Laurel Middle School in Sussex	3	\$63,478.00
Police Athletic League of Wilmington, Inc.	D.I.V.A.'s of Wilmington	The D.I.V.A.'s of Wilmington program is designed to Develop Independent Valuable Assets in the community. This program provides financial and entrepreneurial education using JA's curriculum, research, development, negotiation skills critical for success in business, and a foundation of independence and self confidence.	3	\$53,403.00
YMCA Delaware, Inc.	Central YMCA- Teen SPORT Program	The Central YMCA's Afterschool Teen Program engages at-risk young men and women in positive activities afterschool, improves their physical fitness and self-esteem, and provides opportunities to gain life-skills, build positive relationships. Healthy snacks are prepared and provided during each session.	3	\$45,942.00
YMCA Delaware, Inc.	Western Family YMCA- Teen SPORT		3	\$45,942.00
TBD				\$15,701
TOTAL:				\$276,590

FY2017 UPDATE

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: "Leadership Development Through Community Mentorship"

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

NOTE: The following problem statement and program goals are reflective of the project(s) JJAG will select to implement.

C. Program Problem Statement:

D. The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2016 totaled 3,351, a 10% decrease from the 2015 total of 3,750 arrests. It is also a decrease of 27.4% from the 2010 total of 4,616 arrests. In 2016, the state had an arrest rate of 16.4 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well

as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

E. Program Goals:

Enroll 15 mentors to match with youth participants.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

5. Demonstrate the positive impact of a predictable and consistent, relationship with stable and competent adults that can help youth cope with challenges and steer clear of high risk.

Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in New Castle County.

6. 80% of youth will avoid engagement in delinquent behavior during the course of the program.

Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in New Castle County.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Identify 15 youth and 15 mentors to participate in the program.
- Develop a calendar of activities to conduct with the youth.
- Mentors will spend a minimum of 4 hours per week with each youth.

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “School-Based Mentoring Collaboration”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

- E. The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2016 totaled 3,351, a 10% decrease from the 2015 total of 3,750 arrests. It is also a decrease of 27.4% from the 2010 total of 4,616 arrests. In 2016, the state had an arrest rate of 16.4 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

F. Program Goals:

1. Match at least 50 youth with mentors.

G. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. At least 65% of youth will demonstrate an increased commitment to school.
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth receiving an evidence-based practice.
2. At least 65% of youth will show a reduction in school disciplinary infractions, including suspensions/expulsions.
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth receiving an evidence-based practice.
3. At least 65% of youth will demonstrate increased social competency
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth receiving an evidence-based practice.

H. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Hire two mentor coordinators
- Provide trained adult mentors for at least 50 students.
- Mentors will visit students one hour per week, during or after school.
- Provide group outings or events for youth and mentors.

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “D.I.V.A’s of Wilmington”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

- E. The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2016 totaled 3,351, a 10% decrease from the 2015 total of 3,750 arrests. It is also a decrease of 27.4% from the 2010 total of 4,616 arrests. In 2016, the state had an arrest rate of 16.4 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

F. Program Goals:

Identify and serve 30 at-risk youth females by running one, twelve-month D.I.V.A.'s of Wilmington Program. We have successfully enrolled a total of 47 students during this grant period. All four of the Junior Achievement modules have been completed and the students have learning to create, build and maintain a business through the Sweet DIVA's brand.

G. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. 75% of enrolled youth will not enter the juvenile justice system while enrolled in the program.
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth who re-offend (short term).
2. 75% of enrolled youth will not enter the juvenile justice system for one year after completion of this program
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth who re-offend (long term).
3. 75% of enrolled youth will have an understanding of personal finances.
Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth receiving an evidence-based practice.
4. 75% of enrolled youth will have an understanding of the soft skills required for the work world.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program

H. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Hire two Program Coordinators.
- Complete Curriculum training at Junior Achievement.
- Create DIVA’s application for program entry activities
- Work with area schools and youth organizations to recruit youth participants.

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “Central YMCA- Teen SPORT Program”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

E. The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2016 totaled 3,351, a 10% decrease from the 2015 total of 3,750 arrests. It is also a decrease of 27.4% from the 2010 total of 4,616 arrests. In 2016, the state had an arrest rate of 16.4 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

E. Program Goals:

1. 30 Middle and High School students will participate in the YMCA After School Program.

2. 30% of program participants will show improvement based in the SPORT Assessment.
3. More than 100 hours of programming will be provided through SPORT and the Central YMCA with additional opportunities provided through already existing YMCA teen programs.
4. Improve the wellness of 50% of youth participants as indicated by the post health behavior screen.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. 30 youth will complete pre-testing of the SPORT Assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
2. 30 youth will meet with the fitness trainer to set goals and conduct a pre-physical assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
3. 30 youth will complete pre-testing of the SPORT Assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
4. 15 youth will complete at least 1 community service project during the project period.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Staff will make recruiting visits to local pediatricians, wellness centers, and guidance counselors.
- Staff will provide SPORT programming at the Central YMMCA.
- The Criminal Justice Council’s Deputy Director, Accountant, Programmatic Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist individually review the Concept Papers, and the Concept Papers are scored.

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “Western YMCA- Teen SPORT Program”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

E. The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2016 totaled 3,351, a 10% decrease from the 2015 total of 3,750 arrests. It is also a decrease of 27.4% from the 2010 total of 4,616 arrests. In 2016, the state had an arrest rate of 16.4 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our DMC efforts and recommendations of our statewide DMC Assessment, findings show DMC to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

F. Program Goals:

1. 30 Middle and High School students will participate in the YMCA After School Program.
2. 30% of program participants will show improvement based in the SPORT Assessment.
3. More than 100 hours of programming will be provided through SPORT and the Central YMCA with additional opportunities provided through already existing YMCA teen programs.
4. Improve the wellness of 50% of youth participants as indicated by the post health behavior screen.

G. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. 30 youth will complete pre-testing of the SPORT Assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
2. 30 youth will meet with the fitness trainer to set goals and conduct a pre-physical assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
3. 30 youth will complete pre-testing of the SPORT Assessment.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program.
4. 15 youth will complete at least 1 community service project during the project period.
Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program

H. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Staff will make recruiting visits to local pediatricians, wellness centers, and guidance counselors.
- Staff will provide SPORT programming at the Central YMMCA.

State Advisory Group Membership Form As of November 1, 2017

Committee: Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
 Committee Chair: Michael Arrington
 Committee Co-Chair: N/A

Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth	Appointment Date	Address	Phone
Hon. Michael K. Newell	B	X		7/12/2017	500 North King Street Wilmington, DE 19801	302-255-0321
Hon. Matt Denn	A,B	X		7/12/2017	820 N. French Street Wilmington, DE	
Hon. Brendan O'Neil	A,B	X		7/12/2017	820 N. French Street Wilmington, DE	302-577-5124
Com. David Jones	A,B	X		7/12/2017		302-672-1029
Sec. Susan Bunting	C	X		7/12/2017	Dep. Of Education	
Dir. Nancy Dietz	B,C	X		7/12/2017	DSCYF/DYRS	302-633-2621
Carla Benson-Green	C	X		7/12/2017	1825 Faulkland Rd. Wilmington, DE 19805	302-633-2669
Dir. Susan Cycyk	C	X		7/12/2017	1825 Faulkland Rd. Wilmington, DE 19805	302-633-2594
Com. Perry Phelps	B	X		7/12/2017	245 McKee Rd. Dover, DE 19904	302-857-5221
Sec. Robert Coupe	B	X		7/12/2017	303 Transportation Cir, Dover, DE	302.744.2680
Chief Robert Tracey	B	X		7/12/2017	300 N Walnut St. Wilmington, DE 19801	
Col. Nathaniel McQueen	B	X		7/12/2017	1441 N. Dupont HWY Dover, DE 19801	302-739-5911
Ret/Chief Jeffrey Horvath	B	X		7/12/2017	Delaware Police Chief's Council #3 (SC)	302-739-5411
Col. Vaughn Bond, Jr.	B	X		7/12/2017	New Castle County Police Department	302-395-8010
Michael Arrington Chair	E			9/21/2017	1105 North Market Street Wilmington, DE 19801	302-594-3333
Gregory Fuller	F			10/2/2017	21575 Cabbage Pond Rd Lincoln, DE 19960	
James Kane	E,G,H			9/29/2017	10 Brookbend Dr. Newark, DE 19713	302-521-8882
Alexander Grier	E			9/29/2017	39 Shadow Ln. Bear, DE 19701	302-444-7606
Joe Garcia	E			9/29/2017	4006 Byron Rd Wilmington, DE 19802	
Melissa Dill	E			9/29/2017	56 Beacon Hill Drive Dover, DE 19904	302-242-8642
Gewndolyn Scott-Jones	C,E,D,H			9/29/2017	129 East Street Harrington, DE 19952	302-331-6105
Corie Priest	E, D,G,H			9/29/2017	9 Cardenti Court Newark, DE 19702	302-430-0789
Shamia Turlington	E			10/31/2017	301 Stanford Bratton Dr. Millsboro, DE 19966	302-752-5166
Julisa Quixchan	E		X	9/29/2017	712 6th Street Newark, DE 19711	302-438-8724
Angelis Olivo	E		X	10/31/2017	136 Alton Ave Clayton, DE 19838	302-241-9293
Jane Lyons	E		X	10/31/2017	420 Old Kennett Rd Wilmington, DE 19807	302-559-6569
Morgan Smith	E		X	12/7/2017	"1002 Talcon Drive Newport, DE 19802"	443-365-7709
Alim Harmon	E		X	12/7/2017	225 W. 4th St. #4-I Wilm, DE 19801	302-256-8236

KEY	
Youth Member	(iv) At least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment
J-Involved Member	(v) At least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system
Pending Members	JJAG members are appointed by the Governor. Pending means Gov. is in the process of vetting the applicant.

Plan for State Advisory Group Membership

Plan for JJAG Membership

There are currently 28 members on the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group.

Currently, the JJAG is comprised of fourteen (14) full-time governmental employees (48%), nine (9) non-governmental employees (31%), and six (5) youth members (18%). At the time of this report, (1) designated youth member is vacant. The Governor is currently completing the process of appointing that positions and finalizing the JJAG membership. The appointment process should be complete by 12/18/2017. State of Delaware will be in full compliance with JJDP Act State Advisory Group requirements. The SAG is an advisory board with the supervisory entity being the Criminal Justice Council. The Council is comprised of 26 members of the criminal justice community and the public. Several of the members of the JJAG are also members of the Criminal Justice Council. (3) of the JJAG members were previously under jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. The State of Delaware intends to work with the Governor's office and the Director of the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services to identify candidates for JJAG membership that have been or are currently under juvenile justice system jurisdiction to increase/ensure perpetual representation in the group. The Criminal Justice Council staff will maintain a file with (3) additional applicants under the age of 24 to participate on the JJAG in the event of tragedy or resignation by any of the existing JJAG youth members.

Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program

Juvenile Justice Specialist

The administrative budget for the JJDP Formula Grants Program will support the full-time efforts of one Management Analyst III to perform the duties of the Juvenile Justice Specialist.

The duties of the Juvenile Justice Specialist include:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP Three Year Plan and all plan updates.
- Ensuring the implementation of, and remaining in, compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.
- Acting as a liaison between the State of Delaware and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, other related persons, and agencies.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies.
- Continue to focus on the issue of overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure confinement in Delaware.

- Addressing any issues pertaining to the four core JJDP Act requirements.
- Completing all federal reporting requirements.

Programmatic Monitor

The administrative budget for the JJDP Formula Grants Program will also support the full-time efforts of one Criminal Justice Planner to perform all programmatic and compliance monitoring duties.

- Conducting quarterly monitoring visits and reports for all JJDP act subgrants.
- Providing technical assistance to JJDP funded programs.
- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

Compliance Monitor

- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

DMC Coordinator

- Monitor and evaluate youth contact with the justice system.
- Collect pertinent data and comprise the DMC annual report.
- Collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with DMC.
- Based on data collection and analysis, recommend action steps for Delaware to address DMC.

FY 2017 JJDP Funded Staff			
Position	State Title	% Federal Funds	% State Funds
Juvenile Justice Specialist – Cliffvon Howell	Criminal Justice Coordinator	100%	0%
Programmatic Monitor – Monica Celli	Criminal Justice Planner	100%	0%
Compliance Monitor- TBD	Contract Planner	100%	0%
DMC Coordinator- TBD	Contract Planner	100%	0%
MATCH- Julie Bolline	Senior Accountant	0%	100%
MATCH- Scott McLaren	Director of Grants Management	0%	100%

The Criminal Justice Council also administers the following programs: Anti-Gang Initiative, Building Partnership Initiative, Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, Recovery Act Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, Domestic Violence Fund, Family Violence Prevention, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, NFSIA Program, Operation Safe Streets, Prison Rape Elimination Act for Delaware, Weed and Seed, Prisoner Reentry Initiative, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program, Project Safe Neighborhoods, Transitional Housing, Victim of Crime Act, and Violence Against Women Act.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

1. Juvenile Justice information and data is gathered across state agencies through our Delaware Justice Information System (DELJIS), the Family and Child Tracking System (FACTS II) and Delaware Health and Human Services (DHSS) ACF Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) also assists with the assessment of juvenile data and provides regular reports to the JJAG and Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families. These data are all used to assist in the development of the 3 year plan and annual plan updates.
2. Because we have a unified system, the sharing of juvenile information flows quite well through state agencies. Reports are often generated by SAC and DELJIS at the request of state agencies as needed. Information sharing has become a critical component in the development of new initiatives and comprehensive plans for serving the youth of the state.

Subgrant Award, O.IJDP A Compliance and Other Assurances

a. Sub award Selection:

The Delaware Criminal Justice Council (CJC) was created within the Executive Branch of Government under Title 11, Chapter 87, 8701 of the Delaware Code. CJC was created by statute in 1984 to implement policies for improving the criminal justice system. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) was re-established via Executive Order number fifty-eight. This Act affords all members of JJAG the right to “be afforded an opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after submission to the Advisory Group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the Criminal Justice Council.” It is a priority of the chair of the JJAG to fund evidence based juvenile justice programs. As a result, applications that utilize evidence based programs will be scored higher upon review. JJAG also considers targeted geographic locations in their decision-making process to ensure statewide services are available.

In addition, once a grant has been awarded the Delaware Criminal Justice Council requires sub-grantees to submit quarterly reports. The reports contain measurable goals, implementation, and performance and impact objectives. The Criminal Justice Council grant monitors conduct quarterly site visits and verify all documentation regarding the program. If a program is not

meeting the goals specified in the original grant application within two years of award Criminal Justice Council staff will meet with the project directors to discuss modification of the program or the removal of funds. In addition, procedures for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under this plan will continue to be monitored and updated as needed to assure compliance with the JJDP Act.

In addition to programmatic monitoring, fiscal monitoring occurs regularly to ensure federal funding is utilized in accordance with federal and local guidelines. Fiscal accounting procedures established and maintained by the Criminal Justice Council ensure necessary checks and balances are in place to assure prudent use, proper disbursement and accurate accounting of funds received. The CJC will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the CJC.

b. Status of compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDP Act.

The state is currently in compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDP Act. The Delaware compliance plan and data was submitted via the OJJDP Compliance Tool prior to 2/28/17 for the period covering 10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016.

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(14) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, each state must provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, correctional facilities and non-secure facilities to ensure that three core requirements are met. These core requirements or protections for juveniles are: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), the separation of juveniles from adult offenders (Separation) and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal).”

The State of Delaware Compliance Monitoring Manual sets forth the policies and procedures of the State of Delaware for compliance with the DSO, Separation and Jail Removal mandates, and will be updated as necessary, but at least annually. Delaware hereby assures the State of Delaware Compliance Manual is in place and most recently updated in June of 2017.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures status offenders and non-offenders are not placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under the exceptions set forth in Section 223(a)(11)(A).”

The State of Delaware Assures that “Juveniles who are charged with or have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult—excluding juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar state law; juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State— shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.” In addition, the 2002 Act states that “juveniles who are not

charged with any offense and who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.”

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and status offenders shall not have contact with adult inmates who are incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.”

Delaware General Statutes (CGS) Section 46b- 133(d) provides that “any child confined in a community correctional center or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult detainee and no child shall at any time be held in solitary confinement.” State laws are consistent with the Separation core requirement. Delaware General Statutes (CGS) Section 46b-133(d) provides that “any child confined in a community correctional center or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult detainee and no child shall at any time be held in solitary confinement.”

In addition, *Delaware General Statutes Section 7-294h* require State and local police training programs to provide training on the handling of juvenile matters. On and after July 1, 1990: (1) Each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall provide a minimum of twenty-seven hours of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters which includes, but is not limited to, the following: (A) Techniques for handling incidents involving juveniles; (B) information relative to the processing and disposition of juvenile matters; (C) applicable procedures in the prosecution of cases involving juveniles; and (D) information regarding resources of the juvenile justice system in the state; (2) each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b or by a municipal police department in the state shall provide a minimum of fourteen hours of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters as provided in subdivision (1) of this section; and (3) each police review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b or by a municipal police department in the state shall provide a minimum of one hour of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters as provided in subdivision (1) of this section.

Note: Delaware does not utilize secure collocated facilities. Delaware assures that adjudicated offenders are not reclassified administratively and transferred to an adult correctional authority to avoid the intent of segregating adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. Also, Delaware assures that juveniles who have been transferred or waived or are otherwise under the jurisdiction of adult court are moved to an adult facility.

Note: Delaware has separate agencies serving adult and juvenile offenders. The only employees that serve both populations are the police.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup in circumstances other than those meeting the exceptions provided in Section 223(a)(13)(A) or (B) of the JJDP Act.”

Delaware General Statutes Section 46b-133(c) states that upon arrest, a juvenile shall be released to a parent, guardian, suitable person or agency, or be immediately turned over to a juvenile detention center. *Delaware General Statutes Section 46b-133(c)* states that upon arrest, a police officer may (1) release the child to the custody of the child's parent or parents, guardian or some other suitable person or agency, (2) at the discretion of the officer, release the child to the child's own custody, or (3) seek a court order to detain the child in a juvenile detention center.

Delaware further assures we will meet the following provisions in section 223(a):

- (15) Assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability;
- (16) Assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible);
- (18) Assurances that—
 - (A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;
 - (B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and
 - (C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved; OJJDP-2015-3689 8
- (21) The Criminal Justice Council Assures that-
 - (A) Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such State, local, and other non-Federal funds;
 - (B) From time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary; and
 - (C) Not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in

achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency;

(22) Assurance that the state will address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

(23) Assurance that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—

(A) An appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(B) Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(C) Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

(i) Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

(II) The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;

(24) Assurance that if the State receives under section 5632 of this title for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the State received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services; and

(25) Assurance that if needed, the state will specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)]) that the state will reserve for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units;

(26) Assurance that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

(27) Assurance that the state will establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; and

(28) Assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of

such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).