

Division of Justice and Community Services

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2010 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Annual Report

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The West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime Delinquency and Correction
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Steve Mason, Chairman

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Senior Director, Pressley Ridge

Darrel Pratt
Circuit Court Judge, 24th Judicial Circuit

Wanda Cox
Retired Social Worker

Trudy Laurenson
Co-Chair
WV Child Advocacy Network

Virginia Mahan
WV House of Delegates

Francine Thalheimer
Counselor, Alum Creek Elementary

Captain Ron Smith
Prevention Resource Officer

Wayne Coombs
Director for Research & Development,
WV Prevention Resource Center

Youth Members

Tara Holbert
Youth Member

Justin Smith
Youth Member

Kadija Tyler
Youth Member

Lee Masters
Youth Member

Ryan Campione
Youth Member

The Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG)

The Division of Justice and Community Services serves as staff to the State Advisory Group (SAG) of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, which was created in 1966 by executive order of the Governor to develop a statewide planning capacity for the improvement of the state's criminal justice system. The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee was established following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to serve as the state advisory group to Division of Justice and Community Services for the administration of juvenile funds received by West Virginia under the Act.

The goal of the West Virginia SAG is to utilize a combination of SAG funds and program funds to provide the necessary funding to research, develop and implement activities, support efforts to insure compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act as well as provide materials and programs which will benefit youth and all who are involved in the juvenile justice process in West Virginia.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group Guiding Principles

The guiding principle of the SAG is to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and to improve the juvenile justice system in West Virginia. This is done by subgranting funds to various private/nonprofit organizations, schools, state agencies, and local units of government for delinquency prevention efforts that address the needs of the targeted at risk youth population. Funding consideration will be given to projects that address these priorities:

- Interagency coordination of services for meeting the needs of targeted at-risk population.
- Alternative to school settings for youth who exhibit behavior problems to prevent those youth from dropping out of school.
- Opportunities for children and youth to build their self-esteem.
- Activities that reduce peer pressure.
- Projects that encourage parent involvement by establishing a parental component as a part of the programming efforts.
- Crisis intervention services for youth who are exposed to domestic violence.
- Youth advocacy services or court-appointed advocates for youth involved in the court system.
- Direct services to victims of child sexual and physical abuse and neglect, and activities for prevention/awareness of child abuse.
- School safety programs, such as conflict resolution, peer mediation and gun/weapon control, which will decrease the incidence of school violence.
- Assessment of interagency cooperation and responsiveness of state services to this youth population.
- Assessment of the individual progress of the youth participating in the program through pretests and posttests.
- Written assessment by youth and parents regarding program satisfaction or weaknesses.
- Documented support of the program from the state.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Mandates

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, passed by Congress in 1974, authorized the States to administer local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. The goals of the JJDP Act are to insure appropriate services, due process, proper treatment and safe confinement of juveniles who are involved in the juvenile justice system. States must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the following four core requirements of the JJDP Act:

1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

A status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if committed by an adult) or nonoffender (such as a dependent or neglected child) cannot be held, with statutory exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities. Status offenders and nonoffenders cannot be detained or confined in adult facilities for any length of time.

2. Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Separation)

Alleged and adjudicated juvenile delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.

3. Adult Jail and Lockup Removal (Jail Removal)

As a general rule, juveniles (individuals who may be subject to original jurisdiction of a juvenile court based on age and offense limitations established by State law) cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails and lockups. The statute provides temporary hold exceptions for alleged and adjudicated delinquents and criminal misdemeanor offenders under conditions of separation and accepts juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court or felony charges.

4. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

States are required to address efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure facilities, who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population.

West Virginia's Compliance with the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act

**Plan For Removal Of Status Offenders And Non-offenders
From Secure Detention And Correctional Facilities - Section 223 (a)(12)(A)
De-institutionalization of Status and Non-offenders.**

West Virginia (WV) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult or alien juvenile in custody, such as non-offenders as dependent or neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.

The Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has not completed its review and analysis of Deinstitutionalization of Status and Non-offenders (DSO). WV may be found out of compliance with Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the JJDP Act. During Fiscal Year 2009, WV had fifty-eight DSO violations. Seventeen of these violations occurred in an adult lockup. These 17 violations occurred in three police departments. These violations occurred when law enforcement officers placed status offenders in a secure holding area. Thirteen violations occurred at a group residential facility that had double key locks on bedroom doors. These double key locks created a hardware secure area that is a violation of the JJDP Act for holding status offenders. These locks were removed within twenty four hours of them being discovered. This situation has been brought to the attention of the Department of Health and Human Resources licensing board, so it may be included in the next set of licensing standards. The other twenty-eight violations occurred because status offenders were sent to secure detention facilities by court order. WV State Code §49-5-11a states that status offenders are to be placed "out of home in a non secure or staff-secure setting". These twenty-eight violations were divided among three different juvenile detention facilities.

In an effort to reduce the number of DSO violations, the Compliance Monitor conducted on-site training and technical assistance (TTA) concerning the JJDP Act's core requirements to 100% of the facilities in the state's universe. WV did not have 100% data collection because the universe expanded from approximately 40 facilities to a universe that

currently stands at 556 facilities. WV is in the process of classifying the facilities in our expanded universe. A facility can be classified as:

- Adult Jail
- Adult Lockup
- Collocated Facility
- Juvenile Detention Center
- Juvenile Training School
- Prison
- Staff Secure Detention
- Group Residential Facility
- Security Office (no arrest powers)
- Non Secure

If a facility is classified as a secure type, the facility must submit logs to the compliance monitor. The compliance monitor instructs the secure facility on what data needs to be recorded and sample logs are provided to assist them in implementing the data collection. However, with a universe that now stands at five hundred fifty six facilities, data collection has been a protracted process.

As part of this TTA, group residential facilities were monitored to ensure that there are no hardware secure areas in any other facilities. In addition, the SAG has implemented a Compliance Improvement Workgroup that is meeting with the state Compliance Monitor to address issues to help West Virginia return to compliance.

The State will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise, or if resources are lost, which would jeopardize the State's capability to maintain compliance with the requirements of Section 223 (a)(12)(A).

The following WV Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

WV State Code sub section 49-5-11 decriminalizes status offenders making it illegal to detain status offenders in secure facilities. Youth who are adjudicated status offenders are referred to the Department of Health and Human Resources for services.

WV Case Law Facilities Review Panel v. Coe (1992) establishes standards that prohibit secure facilities from admitting status and non-offenders.

WV Case Law C.A.H. v. Strickler (1979), states that “under no circumstances can a child adjudged delinquent because of a status offense be incarcerated in a secure, prison-like facility with children adjudged delinquent because of criminal activity.”

WV Case Law Harris v. Calendine (1977), states that “under no circumstances can a child adjudged delinquent because of a status offense, i.e., and an act which if committed by an adult would not be a crime, be incarcerated in a secure, prison-like facility with children adjudged delinquent because of criminal activity.”

Plan For Separation Of Juveniles And Incarcerated Adults
Section 223(a)(13) Separation of Juveniles and Adult Offenders.

WV juveniles alleged to be, or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and/or non-offenders shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges or with the part-time or full-time security staff (including management) or direct-care staff of a jail or lockup for adults.

The Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has not completed its review and analysis of Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders. WV may be found out of compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act. Two of WV's one hundred twelve Separation violations occurred in an adult jail and was due to a juvenile being misidentified by the local law enforcement agency that brought the individual to the jail. The remaining one hundred ten violations occurred in adult lockups within four departments. Due to the rapid expansion of the universe, numerous facilities were neither visited nor monitored for compliance; and were therefore unaware of the JJDP Act's core requirements. The Compliance Monitor conducted on-site training and technical assistance concerning the JJDP Act's core requirements. The SAG has implemented a Compliance Improvement Workgroup that is meeting with the state Compliance Monitor to address issues to help WV return to compliance.

The WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Administrative Order, effective July 1, 1997, charges the Division of Justice and Community Services of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety to monitor compliance with the State and Federal standards for juvenile detention facilities. The State will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise, or if resources are lost, which would jeopardize the State's capability to maintain compliance with the requirements of Section 222(a)(13).

The following WV Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

WV State Code subsection 49-5-16 paragraph (a) states that “no child, including one who has been transferred to criminal jurisdiction of the court, shall be detained or confined in any institution in which he or she has contact with or comes within sight and sound of any adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges or with the security staff (including management) or direct-care staff of a jail or locked facility for adults.”

The State assures that adjudicated juveniles are not reclassified administratively and transferred to adult correction authority. Paragraph (b) of the above cited section states that “No child who has been convicted of an offense under the adult jurisdiction of the circuit court shall be held in custody in a penitentiary of this State....the child may be transferred from a secure juvenile facility to a penitentiary after he attains the age of eighteen years if, in the judgment of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections and the court which committed such child, such transfer is appropriate.”

WV Case Law M.N.L. v. Greiner (1987) created a “sight and sound” separation authority in stating that juveniles between the ages of 18 and 20 who remain under jurisdiction of the juvenile court may not be incarcerated within sight and sound of adult prisoners.”

There are no approved “Juvenile Detention Areas” in any adult jail or lockup in WV at the present time.

Plan For Removal Of Juveniles From Adult Jails And Lockups

Section 223 (a)(14) Jail and Lockup Removal

WV juveniles are not to be detained in any jail or lockup for adults. There is no approved juvenile detention of collocated areas in any adult jail or lockup in WV at the present time.

The Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has not completed its review and analysis of Jail and Lockup Removal. WV may be found out of compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) Jail and Lockup Removal of the JJDP Act. Two of WV's 81.05 Jail Removal violations occurred in an adult jail and was due to juveniles being misidentified by the local law enforcement agencies that brought the individuals to the jail. Only one violation occurred when a juvenile delinquent was held in an adult lockup for more than six hours. These three instances accounted for 4.71 of WV's 81.05 violations. The remaining 76.34 was a projection, based upon incomplete data collection. The Compliance Monitor conducted on-site training and technical assistance of the core requirements of the JJDP Act as it pertains to Jail and Lockup Removal. The SAG has implemented a Compliance Improvement Workgroup that is meeting with the state Compliance Monitor to address issues to help WV return to compliance.

The WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Administrative Order, effective July 1, 1997, charges the Division of Justice and Community Services of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety to monitor compliance with the State and Federal standards for juvenile detention facilities. The state will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise, or if resources are lost, which would jeopardize the state's capability to maintain compliance with the requirements of Section 223(a)(14).

The following WV Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

WV State Code subsection 49-5-16 prohibits the detention of juveniles in any institution where "he or she has contact with or comes within sight and sound of any adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on

criminal charges or with the security staff (including management) or direct-care staff of a jail or locked facility for adults.” It also prohibits detaining juveniles in state penitentiaries.

WV State Code subsection 49-5A-2 makes it unlawful to incarcerate a child under 18 years of age in a common county jail or police station lockup.

The State assures that adjudicated juveniles are not reclassified administratively and transferred to adult correction authority. Sub section 49-5-16 paragraph (b) states the “No child who has been convicted of an offense under the adult jurisdiction of the circuit court shall be held in custody in a penitentiary of this State....the child may be transferred from a secure juvenile facility to a penitentiary after he attains the age of eighteen years if, in the judgment of the commissioner of the Department of Corrections and the court which committed such child, such transfer is appropriate.”

WV Case Law R.C.F. v. Wilt (1979), states “we hold that it is unlawful for Circuit Courts and Juvenile Referees to incarcerate a child under eighteen years of age in a common county jail prior to an adjudication of delinquency. Those provisions clearly manifest a legislative judgment that children will not be rehabilitated by detention in county jails along with adult offenders, and that detention, when necessary, in other types of facilities maintained exclusively for juveniles is more consistent with the rehabilitative goals of our juvenile delinquency legislation.”

WV Case Law Facilities Review Panel v. Coe (1992) states “The conditions outlined in 49-5-8(d) shall apply to all juveniles taken into custody, except that portion which refers to ‘the next judicial day’ shall instead be read as ‘the next day.’ Even when Circuit Judges and Juvenile Referees are not available, the rules and regulations for Magistrate courts require a Magistrate to make a telephone contact with the jails and juvenile secure detention facilities under their jurisdiction each and every day to ascertain if any adult or juvenile has been detained since the last contact period and immediately provide for a hearing for that individual.”

Plan to Address Disproportionate Minority Contact

Section 223(a)(22) DMC

In 2009, a sub-grant was awarded to the WV Supreme Court of Appeals in order to hire a full-time DMC Coordinator. This coordinator was hired effective August 2009. The Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has completed its review and analysis and determined WV is in compliance with Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act. Since the coordinator was hired the following items have been accomplished:

- DMC Coordinator has attended the following intensive trainings:
 - October 2009 Austin, TX—OJJDP National Conference
 - November 2009 Flatwoods, WV—SAG/DMC Training
 - April 2010 New Brunswick, NJ—Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts Conference
 - May 2010 Phoenix, AZ- American Bar Association-Equal Justice Conference
 - June 2010 Pittsburgh, PA—University of Pittsburgh Race in America Conference

- DMC Coordinator serves as the chair of the DMC Workgroup of the SAG.

- DMC Coordinator has gathered, analyzed, and entered data in OJJDP's Web-Based system for 2008. Data for 2009 is currently being analyzed.

- DMC Coordinator revised the 2008 Three Year Compliance Plan in December 2009 and completed an annual update plan in March 2010. This plan identified both short and long term goals for the State to address DMC and to increase compliance with the core mandate of the JJDP Act of 2002.

- DMC Coordinator reviewed and revised literature review for inclusion in future statewide assessments.

- Currently working with the Juvenile Justice Database Committee on revising several data fields to improve reporting on race and ethnicity.
- DMC Coordinator is working with the DMC/Limited English Proficiency (LEP)/Minority Affairs Subcommittee of the Access to Justice Commission of the Supreme Court to help address DMC.
- DMC Coordinator along with the DMC Workgroup and DMC/LEP/Minority Affairs Subcommittee are working with OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) to initiate a statewide assessment to identify disparities and overrepresentation of youth at various contact points in the Juvenile Justice system.
- DMC Coordinator is working to identify trainings for law enforcement officers and legal personnel to address racial disparities and cultural competence. DMC Coordinator has identified the Effective Police Interactions with Youth Curriculum (developed by the Connecticut Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee) for use with law enforcement officers and is currently working on engaging the Law Enforcement Training (LET) Subcommittee in conversations about using the training.
- DMC Coordinator is developing community presentations and is submitting requests to present at various conferences.
- DMC Coordinator is working on identifying the process necessary to develop and implement a risk assessment to help reduce disparities at the detention contact points through researching information provided by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI- Casey Foundation), Burns Institute, and the MacArthur Foundation.
- DMC Coordinator has begun to identify best practices applicable to WV based on DMC Best Practices Database and OJJDP's Model Programs Guide.

- DMC Coordinator is currently working on developing literature for use in the community that will help both community residents and agencies understand DMC and current reduction efforts.
- DMC Coordinator and the JJ Specialist applied for the Disproportionate Minority Contact's Community and Strategic Planning (CASP) Demonstration Project through NTTAC and OJJDP. OJJDP states that "the purpose of the CASP Project is to provide effective strategies to facilitate state and local DMC initiatives to reduce and/or mitigate disproportionality throughout the juvenile justice system. These strategies include: hiring and/or designating staff as DMC Coordinators; facilitating the DMC Reduction Model; tracking DMC expenditures; providing training to local jurisdictions and stakeholder agencies; and assisting with conducting a process evaluation. Targeted DMC reduction sites will engage in community capacity building activities that include: implementing or strengthening a community collaborative; conducting a local assessment; and assisting the State DMC Coordinator with monitoring delinquency prevention and systems improvement activities". The grant was open to all states and jurisdictions. However, WV was one of only 14 localities that applied. OJJDP will be notified of awards by the end of August.
- DMC Coordinator has collaborated with Pennsylvania's DMC Coordinator to continue receiving training and guidance on the topic of DMC and how to initiate reduction efforts.

2009 SAG Accomplishments

During 2009, the State Advisory Group:

1. Members attended the State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) in Austin, Texas in October.
2. Members attended National Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center (UDETC) Conferences in Dallas, Texas in August.
3. Held a SAG/DMC Technical Assistance Training retreat in November 2009 to train newly appointed members and the DMC Coordinator.
4. Awarded \$468,126.06 in Title II - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds. Funds provided for 4 School Safety programs, 1 Gender Specific programs, 2 Disproportionate Minority Contact program, 1 Diversion program, and 8 Delinquency Prevention Programs.
5. Awarded \$366,401.85 in Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds. Funds provided for 1 Statewide Advertising program, 1 Statewide Enforcement program, 2 Comprehensive Awareness, Enforcement, and Diversion programs and 15 Community Awareness and Enforcement programs.
6. Awarded \$342,808.53 to Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds. Funds of provided for 6 School Safety programs, 2 Accountability programs, 2 Prosecutor programs, 1 Restorative Justice program and 1 Information Sharing program.

Title II – Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group has chosen the following Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funding categories to implement in West Virginia:

Community-Based Delinquency Prevention for At-Risk Children and Youth

Grant resources provided community based programs whose goals were to promote non-delinquent behavior and increase self-esteem, enhance interagency coordination and collaboration to meet the needs of the targeted at-risk youth population. A sample of the activities and services provided by various projects throughout West Virginia include: Activities that reduce peer pressure, school safety programs, direct services to victims of child sexual and physical abuse and projects that encourage parent involvement.

School Safety

The Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) Program is a cooperative effort between schools and law enforcement to: Improve student's attitudes and knowledge of criminal justice and law enforcement; to prevent kids from committing crimes; to mentor youth utilizing law enforcement officers; to provide a safer school environment and; to combine safety and child advocacy assuring a better school experience for all WV youth.

The PRO Program has three main components prevention, mentoring, and safety.

- Prevention - the officers facilitate classes on non-traditional educational topics.
- Mentoring - officers are trained on how to be a positive mentor to students they interact with daily.
- Safety - officers are trained to recognize potential danger, prevent violence, and to respond to dangerous school situations.

Diversion

Grant resources provided funds to programs that help divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system. Diversion permits the greatest flexibility in selecting the most suitable disposition for misdemeanants and first time offenders. Projects that were funded included programs that helped re-route juvenile offenders, particularly those who are charged

with misdemeanors and are first time offenders, from the formal machinery of the juvenile justice system, as warranted by the nature of the individual case.

Gender Specific Services

Grant resources provided funds to programs designed to address needs unique to the gender of the individual to whom such services are provided. Projects that were funded included programs that are structured to recognize gender-specific differences during developmental stages and the need for appropriate interventions which address these differences.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Grant resources provided funds to programs, research or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act. Projects that were funded included programs that address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate numbers of juvenile members of minority groups, who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Title II - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

In 2009, Governor Joe Manchin III awarded \$468,126.06, in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Grant Program funds. These funds were awarded to public and private non-profit agencies throughout the State for the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency, rehabilitating juvenile offenders, and improving the juvenile justice system in West Virginia.

Governor Manchin stated the recent award is focused in the categories of Community-Based Delinquency Prevention, Prevention Resource Officer Programs and, Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention.

The Division of Justice and Community Services administers this program from funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Funds were awarded to the following:

CALHOUN

Calhoun County Commission

\$40,972.50

Grant funds will be used for a Deputy Sheriff to serve as a Prevention Resource Officer at Calhoun Middle High School.

Contact: Shari Johnson (304) 940-0115

HARRISON

Harrison County Commission

\$33,300.00

Grant funds will be used for a Deputy Sheriff to serve as a Prevention Resource Officer at South Harrison High School.

Contact: M. L. Quinn (304) 624-8539

JEFFERSON

Jefferson County Coalition on Substance Abuse, Inc.

\$19,894.50

Grant funds will be used to provide individual counseling sessions for youth in the areas of anger management and substance abuse prevention, followed by group participation in the Second Step program.

Contact: Christa Shifflett (304) 725-3433

KANAWHA

Kanawha Institute for Social Research & Action, Inc. \$25,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to operate The Harambee Learning Center as a drug free haven focusing on increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors, thereby encouraging resiliency in children that attend schools in Kanawha County.

Contact: Michelle Foster (304) 768-8924

East End Family Resource Center \$25,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for an afterschool program providing area youth with a drug free environment.

Contact: Carolyn Wesley (304) 344-1656

Family Counseling Connection \$19,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for prevention and aftercare therapy to juvenile sex offenders, their victims, and families.

Contact: Jason Newsome (304) 340-3676

MINGO

Mingo County Commission \$22,500.00

Grant funds will be used to provide community activities for youth to help deter juvenile delinquency and substance abuse.

Contact: Lara Fox (304) 664-3986

MONONGALIA

Monongalia County Commission \$23,500.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a comprehensive gender specific program that will provide delinquency intervention services to fifty (50) high-risk delinquent teen females.

Contact: Danny Trejo (304) 284-7321

Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club \$27,002.06

Grant funds will be used to identify the number of minority youth who have been referred to the juvenile justice system or school system for behavior issues, assess the reasons for disproportionate minority contact, and identify programs or system improvements to address the trend.

Contact: Dennie Poluga (304) 292-7510

OHIO

Harmony House, Inc. \$29,347.00

Grant funds will be used to provide services to lessen trauma and re-victimization of children alleging abuse.

Contact: Leslie Vassilaros (304) 230-2205

RALEIGH

Muster Project, Inc.

\$12,825.00

Grant funds will be used to provide a multi-factor comprehensive plan which will involve mentoring with research based educational curriculums in prevention, intervention and accountability to juveniles.
Contact: Arnold Lee Leftwich (304) 253-7500

SUMMERS

REACHH-Family Resource Center

\$27,152.10

Grant funds will be used to provide an after school program that utilizes the Second Step and BABES curriculums for students at Hinton Area Elementary School at two locations during the school year and 6 weeks during the summer.
Contact: Kristal Straub (304) 466-2226

UPSHUR

Upshur County Commission

\$47,227.50

Grant funds will be used for a Deputy Sheriff to serve as a Prevention Resource Officer at Buckhannon-Upshur High School.
Contact: Merrily Cheek (304) 472-9548

WAYNE

Wayne County Commission

\$36,905.40

Grant funds will be used for a Deputy Sheriff to serve as a Prevention Resource Officer at Tolsia High School.
Contact: Mark Bradshaw (304) 272-6378

WOOD

Wood County Commission

\$20,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a diversion program that will operate within the Fourth Circuit Juvenile Probation Office. The Peace program will provide counseling services to youth and their parents in the area of anger management.
Contact: Larry Johnson (304) 424-1711

STATE

West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals

\$58,500.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a full-time DMC Coordinator for West Virginia.
Contact: Angela D. Saunders (304) 558-0145

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group has chosen the following Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws funding categories to be implemented in West Virginia:

Comprehensive Programs

- Prevention, Advertising, and/or Education – Programs that collaborate with local law enforcement, education and community groups to develop a small advertising campaign in the community.
- Compliance Checks – Programs that arrest or fine retailers and those contributing to the delinquency of minors by allowing individuals younger than the age of 21 to purchase alcohol.
- Intervention, Diversion, & Education on Underage Drinking – Programs that identify youth attempting to purchase alcohol, provide education to those youth and require community service for the offense, as well as a referral process to appropriate treatment resources when necessary.

Community Awareness and Enforcement

- Prevention, Advertising, and/or Education – Programs that collaborate with local law enforcement, education and community groups to develop a small advertising campaign in the community.
- Compliance Checks – Programs that arrest or fine retailers and those contributing to delinquency of minors by allowing individuals younger than the age of 21 to purchase alcohol.

Statewide Prevention Advertising / Enforcement Program

- Prevention, Advertising, and/or Education or Enforcement - Programs that provide services to all 55 counties throughout the State of West Virginia.

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant Program

In 2009, Governor Joe Manchin III awarded \$366,401.85 in Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Grant Program funds. These funds were awarded to state and local units of government for the purposes of enforcing the underage drinking laws through programming that includes advertising and education, compliance check operations, intervention and diversion, and follow-up.

The Division of Justice and Community Services administers this program from funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.

Funds were awarded to the following:

BOONE

Boone County Commission

\$11,010.00

Grant funds will be used to provide a county wide campaign to prevent underage drinking through intervention, saturation and sting operations.

Contact: Chad P. Barker (304) 369-7341

DODDRIDGE

Doddridge County Commission

\$14,500.00

Grant funds will be used to collaborate with the Doddridge County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition, to present a prevention educational program on "Underage Drinking" throughout the many communities to youth and adults.

Contact: Terry Hutson (304) 266-9160

HARRISON

City of Clarksburg

\$9,992.85

Grant funds will provide continued funding to reduce the incidence of underage drinking by conducting compliance checks and educating students and parents.

Contact: Robert Matheny (304) 624-1623

JEFFERSON

Jefferson County Commission

\$10,500.00

Grant funds will be used to provide a two point approach to reducing underage drinking: 1) Underage stings conducted by the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department and the Ranson Police Department. 2) Utilize a group of students from the middle and high schools to create several educational campaigns by utilizing TV, radio, billboards, and school announcements to convey the message that underage drinking is hazardous to the developing body.

Contact: Christa Shifflett (304) 725-3433

KANAWHA

City of Charleston

\$ 14,500.00

Grant funds will be used to collaborate with the Charleston Police Department, Kanawha County Board of Education, and Kanawha County Prosecutor's Office to provide the City of Charleston with aggressive underage drinking law enforcement and preventive education.

Contact: T. Shawn Williams (304) 348-6470

Kanawha County Commission

\$17,100.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a comprehensive program aimed at combating underage drinking by teaching a six week underage drinking program to 5th graders and decreasing the buy rate by 10% in regard to alcohol sales to minors in the county.

Contact: Valerie Taylor (304) 357-0155

LEWIS

Lewis County Commission

\$15,899.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to deter the use of alcohol by citizens under the age of 21 by patrolling known locations of hang-outs, checking stores for compliance and educating youth.

Contact: David Parks (304) 269-8251

LOGAN

Logan County Commission

\$19,800.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for the R.E.A.C.T.S program, which consists of preventive advertising, compliance check operations, and sobriety checkpoints geared around youth events, and patrols to enforce underage drinking laws.

Contact: Sonya M. Porter (304) 792-8591

MARION

Marion County Commission

\$14,500.00

Grant funds will be used to provide information to students and parents to enable them to work toward the goal of reducing the number of underage persons who are involved in drinking alcohol at an early age and to test convenience store cashiers to assure they are following the law when it comes to sale of alcohol products to underage individuals.

Contact: Doris James (304) 357-5305

MCDOWELL

McDowell County Commission

\$18,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to enforce the laws dealing with underage consumption, selling beer to underage youth, and providing beer to underage youth through "hot spot" patrols, compliance checks and "shoulder tap" operations.

Contact: Sheriff D. W. Mitchell (304) 436-8523

MERCER

Mercer County Commission

\$13,500.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a comprehensive prevention strategy geared to keeping youth alcohol free. The program will work in cooperation with the Creating Opportunities for Youth coalition partners and will include a local public education campaign, enforcement, compliance checks and coalition building.

Contact: Travis Helmondollar (304) 324-0456

MINGO

Mingo County Commission

\$18,000.00

Grant funds will be used to implement a program called Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA), with the goal to decrease teen alcohol consumption by conducting compliance checks and addressing retailers and town councils.

Contact: Lara Fox (304) 664-3986

MONONGALIA

Monongalia County Commission

\$14,500.00

Grant funds will be used to conduct compliance checks on establishments that sell alcohol to teens, advertising the hazards and consequence of underage drinking and providing intervention services to teens and young adults engaged in underage drinking behavior.

Contact: Joanna Krafczyk (304) 291-7293

OHIO

City of Wheeling

\$23,400.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a comprehensive program designed to enforce the laws of West Virginia pertaining to underage drinking and educating society on the dangers of drinking, which will be accomplished through enforcement activities, public awareness campaigns, and educational programs.

Contact: Duwane A. Taylor (304) 234-3751

RANDOLPH

City of Elkins

\$9,000.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to combat underage drinking by presenting education and awareness in schools and to civic organizations, advertising, compliance checks, and shoulder tap programs.

Contact: Rocky C. Hebb (304) 636-0678

UPSHUR

City of Buckhannon

\$13,500.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to target issues dealing with underage drinking, alcohol abuse, binge drinking, and their dire consequences through a three phase approach: outreach through educational efforts, enforcement activities and providing diversion classes.

Contact: Matthew Gregory (304) 472-5723

WOOD

Wood County Commission

\$33,300.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for the SOBER program which is comprehensive and includes various components such as a prevention and education campaign, compliance checks, and a diversion program with a local counseling agency.

Contact: Larry Johnson (304) 424-1711

STATEWIDE

West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration

\$52,200.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for a statewide enforcement initiative, using ABCA agents/inspectors to coordinate with EUDL grantees and law enforcement to conduct compliance check operations.

Contact: Charlotte Blankenship (304) 558-2481

STATEWIDE

Marshall University Research Corporation

\$43,200.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for the Statewide
Underage Drinking Prevention and Social Marketing Project (RU21).

Contact: Dr. Wayne Coombs (304) 766-6301

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group has chosen the following Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funding categories to be implemented in West Virginia:

Accountability

Grant resources provided funding to help establish and maintain accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies. The goal of these programs is to build on the existing aftercare policy by increasing the intensity of the aftercare component as well as prepare youth for progressively increasing responsibility and freedom in the community.

Juvenile Prosecutors

Grant resources provided funding to hire additional juvenile prosecutors to help reduce the backlog of juvenile cases. The scarcity of juvenile prosecutors limits the ability to move offenders through the juvenile justice system. The addition of new prosecutors has greatly increased the amount of time and effort that can be allocated to juvenile cases to expedite the prosecution of juvenile offenders.

School Safety

The Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) Program is a cooperative effort between schools and law enforcement to: Improve student's attitudes and knowledge of criminal justice and law enforcement; to prevent kids from committing crimes; to mentor youth utilizing law enforcement officers; to provide a safer school environment and; to combine safety and child advocacy assuring a better school experience for all WV youth.

The PRO Program has three main components prevention, mentoring, and safety.

- Prevention - the officers facilitate classes on non-traditional educational topics.
- Mentoring - officers are trained on how to be a positive mentor to students they interact with daily.

- Safety - officers are trained to recognize potential danger, prevent violence, and to respond to dangerous school situations.

Information Sharing

Grant resources provided funding to establish and maintain interagency information sharing programs that enable the juvenile justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

In 2009, Governor Joe Manchin III awarded \$342,808.53 in Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program funds. These funds were awarded to units of local government throughout the state to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

Governor Manchin stated the recent awards are focused in the areas of accountability-based sanction programs for juvenile offenders; specialized juvenile prosecution, court and probation programs; and school safety programs.

The Division of Justice and Community Services administers this program from funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The JABG program is based on Title III of H.R. 3, The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Act of 1997, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8, 1997.

Funds were awarded to the following:

BROOKE

Brooke County Commission	\$50,500.00
Funds will be used to provide two Prevention Resource Officers (PRO) for Brooke County Schools.	
Contact: Deputy J. M. White (304) 737-3660	

CABELL

Cabell County Commission	\$19,000.00
Funding will allow a Juvenile Assistant Prosecutor to receive training and allow implementation of expedient and efficient ways to address juveniles in gang, violent, and drug crimes as well as provide a diversion program to reduce the amount of repeat offenders.	
Contact: Christopher Chiles (304) 526-8653	

City of Huntington	\$18,260.00
Funds will allow the A.D. Lewis and Fairfield East Community Centers to conduct juvenile assistance programs on a monthly basis. Programs will assist at risk youth in the Huntington area.	
Contact: Robert W. Martin (304) 696-5908	

HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire County Commission

\$25,000.00

Funds will be used to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Hampshire County High School.

Contact: Marianna T. Leone (304) 822-3528

HARRISON

City of Clarksburg

\$33,000.00

Funds will be used to provide a Clarksburg Police Officer as a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Robert C. Byrd High School.

Contact: Sandra E. Audia (304) 629-1013

KANAWHA

City of St. Albans

\$14,999.00

Funds will be used to provide a Teen Court program in an effort to establish an alternative response for juveniles encountering the justice system for the first time.

Contact: Toni Estep (304) 204-4009

MONONGALIA

Monongalia County Commission

\$22,000.00

Funds will be used to continue the Morgantown Area Youth Services Project's Delinquency Intervention Program. This program consists of three components designed to reduce juvenile crime in Monongalia County. The components are: (1) Status Early Offender (assessment & services); (2) Intermediate Offender (assessment/behavioral counseling with accountability based sanctions); and (3) Aftercare Offender (assessment/aftercare intervention with accountability based sanctions).

Contact: Danny Trejo (304) 284-7321

MORGAN

Morgan County Schools

\$40,000.00

Funds will be used to provide a Prevention Resource Officer at Berkeley Springs High School.

Contact: Linda McGraw (304) 258-2430

NICHOLAS

Nicholas County Commission **\$15,439.07**
Funds will be used to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Summersville Middle School.
Contact: Ernie Jarvis (304) 872-5092

PENDLETON

Pendleton County Commission **\$34,247.59**
Funds will be used to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Pendleton County High School.
Contact: Deputy Richard S. Powell (304) 358-2214

UPSHUR

Upshur County Commission **\$29,000.00**
Funds will be used to provide for an Assistant Prosecutor. This prosecutor will be assigned solely to handle juvenile delinquency, status, and truancy cases in Upshur County. In addition, the Prosecutor will expedite the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders and more effectively address drug, gang, and youth violence problems.
Contact: Stephanie J. Milliron (304) 472-9699

STATE

West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals **\$30,000.00**
Funds will be used to provide for technical maintenance and support for the statewide Juvenile Justice Database
Contact: Michael B. Lacy (304) 558-0145