

Law Enforcement Planning Commission



***Title II Formula Grant Application – 2021
Application # 2021-50057-VI-JF***

Deadline: July 2021

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE SF – 424

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE	2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION	3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
Application Non-Construction	4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Legal Name	Organizational Unit	
Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission	Office of The Governor	
Address	Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application	
8000 Nisky Center Suite 700/701 St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802-7001	Freeman, Jacqueline (340)344-3416	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN)	7. TYPE OF APPLICANT	
69-0670001	State	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION	9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY	
New	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE	11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT	
NUMBER: 16.540 CFDA Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation TITLE: to States	U.S. Virgin Islands Compliance Monitoring Project	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT		
Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands		
13. PROPOSED PROJECT	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF	
Start Date: October 01, 2021 End Date: September 20, 2024	a. Applicant b. Project VI00	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING	16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY	
Federal	\$100,000	

Applicant	\$0	STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? Program is not covered by E.O. 12372
State	\$0	
Local	\$0	
Other	\$0	
Program Income	\$0	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? N
TOTAL	\$100,000	
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT, AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED.		

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

System Description: Structure & Function of the Juvenile Justice System

In the Virgin Islands, juvenile cases are handled by the Family Division of the Superior Court for defendants under the age of 18 at the time of the offense. However, juveniles may face adult criminal court since the enactment of Bill No. 20-0253 in 1994, which reduces the age to 14 under which a minor may be transferred to adult court and provides for mandatory transfers for first-time juvenile arrestees for certain crimes. There are two (2) Courts in the Virgin Islands, one that serves St. Thomas/St. John district and the other that serves the St. Croix district.

If a youth is charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and the child was fourteen years of age or older at the time of the alleged offense, the Family Division of the Territorial Court, after a determination of probable cause, shall transfer the juvenile for proper criminal proceedings to a court of competent jurisdiction when: (1) the person has been twice adjudicated to be delinquent for the offenses which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult; or (2) the offense now charged is an offense which would be a violent crime, as defined herein, if committed by an adult and the person has at least once been adjudicated to be a delinquent child for an offense which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult; or (3) the offense now charged is an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult and the person has at least once been adjudicated to be a delinquent child for an offense which would be a violent crime, as defined herein, if committed by an adult; (4) the offense now charged is one of the following offenses, which would be a felony if committed by an adult: murder in the first degree or an attempt to do so; aggravated rape in the first degree or an attempt to do so; possession or use of a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence irrespective of whether the minor has been previously adjudicated to be delinquent.

The Virgin Islands assures that for all juveniles that receive services through any programs that are funded through LEPC; their privacy is protected; this includes the dispensation of all services and records pertaining to such juveniles.

The Juvenile Justice System provides four options once the juvenile is taken into custody

or arrested by the Juvenile Unit of the Police Department.

Option 1

A juvenile whose offense is not serious enough to warrant filing formal charges to the Attorney General Office remains under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Bureau of the Virgin Islands Police Department. The youth and parent and/or guardian are counseled. Post counseling, the youth is released to the parent and/or guardian. Youths under the VIPD Juvenile Bureau are not held securely in police cells at any time. Once youths are released from the Juvenile Bureau, they may be referred to a diversion program for assistance in skills building and attitudinal changes. Examples of these programs are VI Police Cadets Program, Grove Place Weed & Seed, and Estate Bovoni and Tutu Weed & Seed.

Option 2

Juveniles charged with a misdemeanor may be read their rights by a juvenile officer in the presence of a parent, guardian, and/or custodian and released in their custody. Depending on the offense or number of contacts, the youth may be referred to the Department of Human Services, Division of Children, Youth, and Families for further professional counseling and support services. A misdemeanor may be processed through the juvenile justice system. After an interview and review of the charges, the juvenile may be classified as a Person in Need of Supervision (P.I.N.S.). Youths are not securely placed in any cell at the Juvenile Bureau.

Option 3

Alleged delinquents that have been formally charged are referred to the Superior Court, Family Division. The judge determines how the juvenile will be processed. In a case where a juvenile is advised of his/her rights by a judge, a social worker from the Department of Human Services must be present in court. If the judge does not find probable cause, the juvenile is released. If the judge finds probable cause, the accused juvenile is summoned to an adjudicatory hearing; at that time, all facts of the case are revealed and reviewed.

If the juvenile is found to have been involved in a criminal offense, the court will hold a disposition hearing. Based on the facts presented at the hearing and the juvenile's previous criminal and school records, he /she may be placed on probation or placed in the custody of the Department of Human Services for detention at the Youth Rehabilitation Center (YRC). The Judge may consider before sentencing a juvenile his/her previous criminal record and impose accountability sanctions based on the offense(s).

Option 4

Alleged delinquents may be transferred and bound over for trial as an adult in criminal court in accordance with provisions of Bill No. 20-0253 as enacted into law.

The Department of Human Services is responsible for the administration of YRC, The Youth Rehabilitation Center, which is a maximum-security facility located on St. Croix. The capacity of the Youth Rehabilitation Center is 64. If a delinquent youth is transferred and bound over for trial, he/she is placed at the Golden Grove Correctional Facility located on St. Croix.

Rules issued by the Administrator:

The Virgin Islands State Advisory Board monitors all secure lockups in accordance with the rules issued by the Administrator and the JJDP Act of 2018 as amended. All facilities are mandated not to securely detain or confine any juveniles charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (PINS, Runaway, Underage Drinking, Truancy, etc.). Said juveniles are not to be held in any facility where an adult inmate has sight and sound access to them. The juveniles are to be immediately transferred to the Juvenile Bureau. The Virgin Islands complies with all requirements related to the Four Core Requirements of the JJDP Act 2019 as amended.

In cases where juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses are detained at any police lockups for processing or transferred to YRC, they are not held in excess of 6 hours, nor have access to any adult jail inmate. In most cases, the Juvenile Bureau is called immediately for processing and transfer.

In situations where severe life-threatening weather or any case in which safety is an issue time for appearance may be delayed up to 24 hours after.

FY 2021 UPDATES – System Description

There will be changes to the structure and function of the juvenilejustice system.

Analysis of Youth Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

Analysis of Youth Crime:

In the United States Virgin Islands, there are 106,405 (according to the latest census report) residents making up the entire Virgin Islands population and there are youths in the age range of 0-14 that are: male-10,671 and females 10,192; for the age range of 15-24, there are males-5,219 and females 5, 535. The most recent data for the category of youths under the age of 18 is 19,730 for 2015 (based on the Kinds Count report). Juveniles are committing crimes as early as 12 and younger.

Youth Rehabilitation Center is the only secured detention facility in the Territory providing incarceration for pre-trial and adjudicated delinquents as well as adolescents legally transferred to adult status for committing felonies. The facility has 27 beds in the secured area and 22 beds in the new dormitory, which is less secure. It provides intake, social services, education, recreation, nutrition, health, and mental health services, and all court-related and mandated services. In FY 2018 60 youths were housed. The youths placed at YRC have decreased by eight (8) compared to FY 2018 (68). Youths are also referred to alternative programs based on the crimes committed.

FY 2020

(Oct. – Sep.), 49 youths were in placement at the facility (17 from STT/J and 32 from STX).

- Pre-Trial (55.6%) 25 youths (4 STT/J; 21 STX)
- Adjudicated (44/4%) 20 youths (9 STT/J; 11STX)
- Adult Transfers (4.0%) 2 youths (2 STT/J; 0 STX)

FY 2019 (Oct. – Sept.) 32 youths were in placement at the facility (10 from STT/J and 22 from

STX).

- Pre-Trial (25.8%) 8 youths (0 STT/J; 8 STX)
- Adjudicated (74.19) 23 youths(10 STT/J; 13 STX)
- Adult Transfers (0%) 0 youths (0 STT/J; 0 STX)

FY 2018 (Oct. – Sep), 89 youths were in placement at the facility (20 from STT/J and 69 from STX).

- Pre-Trial (49%) 44 youths (8 STT/J; 36 STX)
- Adjudicated (48%) 43 youths (12 STT/J; 31 STX)
- Adult Transfers (3%) 2 youths (STT/J; 2 STX)

Staff Profile: FY 2020

The facility has 44 on staff which includes, 25 correction officers (of which 4 are supervisory) and an Acting Chief of Security; 5 treatment staff, 6 full-time kitchen staff, 1 maintenance worker, and 1 office staff. The Annex dormitory serves as a less secure detention section and currently houses male status offenders, non-serious offenders, and some adjudicated and sentenced offenders.

Client Profile: FY 2017

- 75% male, 25% female; the average age of admittance for males is 16.4 years and for a female is 15.5 years.
- 47% substance abusers (3% STT/J; 97% STX)
- 83% from single-parent households (20% STT/J; 80% STX)
- 90% living at home at the time of arrest (20% STT/J; 80% STX)
- 18% were from middle or upper incomes (33% STT/J; 67% STX)
- 20% had experienced abuse and/or neglect (0 STT/J; 100% STX)
- 18% had documented adult criminal activity in the home (20% STT/J; 80% STX)
- 5% were school dropouts at the time of arrest (0% STT/J; 100% STX)
- 13% were diagnosed as Special Education (0% STT/J; 100% STX)
- 2% committed a violent crime (0% STT/J; 100% STX)
- 12% Repeat offenders

Client Profile: FY 2016

- 99% male, 1% female; the average age of admittance for males is 15.5 years and female is 17 years.
- 75% substance abusers.
- 71% from single-parent households.
- 82% living at home at the time of the arrest.
- 19% were from middle or upper-income.
- 12% had experienced abuse and/or neglect.
- 15% had documented adult criminal activity in the home.
- 1% were school dropouts at the time of the arrest.
- 13% were diagnosed as Special Education.

Client Profile: FY 2015

- 90% male, 10% female; the average age of admittance for males is 16.5 years and female is 16 years.
- 89% substance abusers.
- 92% are from single-parent households.
- 96% living at home at the time of the arrest.
- 19% were from middle or upper-income.
- 12% had experienced abuse and/or neglect.
- 20% had documented adult criminal activity in the home.
- 6% were school dropouts at the time of the arrest.
- 18% were diagnosed with Special Education.
- 46% committed a violent crime.
- 2 youths or 3% were status offenders.
- 42% were repeat offenders.
- 58% were entirely new to the juvenile system.
- 24% had/have a sibling involved in the system.

FY 2018 UPDATES – Youth Crime Analysis

There have been no changes and/or activities to the youth crime analysis and needs.

State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs:

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission (LEPC) recognizes an issue with youths on St. Thomas Youth Bureau located at the Criminal Justice Complex. There is no juvenile detention center on the island, leaving youths in the care of juvenile officers and detectives. The youths are housed overnight and on weekends until they can see a judge. We are in the process of completing our waiver to allow for certain violations to be waived at this facility. The Virgin Islands' priorities remain the same for juvenile justice needs:

Status Offenders:

Juvenile arrest, family court, and detention data, as well as discussions with juvenile justice professionals, indicate that the placement of status offenders and non-offenders continues to be a major problem especially as it relates to compliance monitoring. Specifically, runaways, particularly females that are placed in the Girls Cottage, are problematic in our detention facility. However, all females that are placed in the Girls Cottage are referred by DHS or treatment. We will continue to work on developing a plan to move the Girl's Cottage to a less secure facility.

Youth Detention:

The Youth Rehabilitation Center is the only secured detention facility in the Territory providing incarceration for pre-trial and adjudicated delinquents and adolescents legally transferred to adult status for committing felonies. The facility has 49 beds, an area that houses females, and Annex A and B which houses males. It provides intake, social services, education, recreation, nutrition, health, and mental health services, as well as all court-related and mandated services. We are seeing an increase in youths being remanded to alternative programs. One program that was a result of funding by LEPC is the Youth Apprentice Program, by the Office of the Territorial Public Defender. These programs give the youths a chance to build leadership and interpersonal skills while working on recidivism.

The LEPC and the State Advisory Group (SAG) have met and discussed researching a non-secure facility in St. Thomas as an alternative to YRC. DHS has met with LEPC and is currently researching an appropriate facility for St. Thomas/St. John district. We are also in the stages of completing waiver documents for this facility to be submitted to JJDP.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention:

Research has demonstrated that community-driven prevention and early intervention programs that strengthen protective factors and focus on delinquency risk factors can positively impact curbing involvement with the system, lowering teen pregnancy rates, improving school attendance, and decreasing the number of drop-outs from school. LEPC is creating a more integrated system of services for children and youth who are a part of the juvenile justice system. Through our system integration plan nearing the final phases, the Territory will be better able to develop evidence-based models to reduce delinquency. LEPC has contacted the Assistant Commissioner of DHS and requested a listing of successful organizations that provides services to the youths in our community. The services provided by these organizations should include Child Abuse and Neglect Programs, Delinquency Prevention, Diversion, Gangs, Gender Service, Gun Programs, Hate Crimes, Job Training, Juvenile Justice System, Substance Abuse, etc. After receiving this listing, LEPC will enhance the Request for Proposals purpose areas to attract programs that utilize those evidence-based models once sufficient funding is available.

System Improvement:

The feedback from various segments of the juvenile justice system points to the need to address systematic and targeted services issues, reform policy issues, and advocate for change. There must be a comprehensive approach to improving the system, inclusive of legislative reform and training for the judiciary and youth services agencies and providers. Technical assistance was requested and provided to assist the Territory in improving the system. LEPC will continue to request technical assistance for areas that are deemed critical.

FY 2018 UPDATES – Juvenile Justice Needs

There have been no changes and/or activities to the juvenile justice needs.

Coordination of State Efforts

Overcoming the challenges of working with youth and providing quality services to them in the Virgin Islands is not an easy task due to limited resources. An essential element of creating positive, responsive programming is the ability to assess existing policies and services in terms of what is in the best interest of the youth needing the services. Our youth in the Virgin Islands, like those on the mainland, are exposed to many risk factors that include but are not limited to: sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, physical violence in the home, family relationships, peer relationships, economic self-sufficiency, substance abuse health, and wellness. Unfortunately, the results of deriving from these risk factors, child abuse, and juvenile crime, are endemic local problems that overwhelm local systems.

Child protection and well-being are no longer viewed as the responsibility of one or two public entities but rather as a shared responsibility of many agencies, individuals, and institutions (formal and informal) in a community. Similarly, responsibility for guidance and accountability for delinquent youth requires the engagement of many supportive entities. Achievement of

desired outcomes for children and youth being served by child welfare and juvenile justice agencies requires concerted effort and communication among many organizations and individuals and their families' active engagement. Success is more likely when all invest in the common goal and fully carry out their part in meeting it. Expectations should be high, accompanied by the appropriate support and teamwork to bring about success.

In recent years we have come to understand the undeniable link between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency. Many youths are served by both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems simultaneously, and many graduate from one to the other. Many also receive or need mental health services. However, in most jurisdictions, we are short on the services and support children/youth, and their families need to change the course. In addition, services are often provided by each of these systems in isolation from the other, without sharing information and concerted effort in support of their success. When children are unable to be reunited with their parents, the following services are provided: concurrent planning, kinship care, and adoption services.

1. Reducing Probation Officer/Social Worker Case Loads:

LEPC will discuss strategies to reduce the probation officers'/social workers' caseloads with DHS and the Courts. Creative approaches to balancing the economic impacts with the benefits for the staff are being researched. The fiscal challenges of the Virgin Islands may pose a hardship as solutions are being developed; however, LEPC will communicate with DHS to develop strategies for helping the staff.

2. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with Juvenile Courts:

LEPC and the DHS have discussed ways to implement a system of sharing juvenile records with the courts when a juvenile comes before the court. It has been determined that providing background information supports the best welfare of the child. DHS has recognized and is in the process of improving its data-sharing system.

3. ***Establishing Policies and Systems To Incorporate Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records:***

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(27) of the JJDP Act, the Virgin Islands shall 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.

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(28) of the JJDP Act, this section of the application will establish an assurance 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). The LEPC will collaborate with the VI Police Department, the Department of Human Services, and the court to establish policies and an adequate system.

FY 2018 UPDATES – Coordination of State Efforts

There have been no changes and/or activities to the coordination of state efforts.

Goals and Objectives

Program Area Code: CM Title: Compliance Monitoring **Standard Program Area: 19**

Program Problem Statement: The Virgin Islands juvenile justice system is experiencing a decrease in the rate of status offenders being placed at the only Youth Rehabilitation Center (YRC) by juvenile judges. There are over 15 facilities that care for juveniles in the Territory. There is only one secure detention facility located on St. Croix providing incarceration for females, pre-trial, and adjudicated delinquents. The YRC is a 49-bed facility that at times houses status offenders. There was a new dormitory built for status offenders that housed 24 individuals. The Virgin Islands is now in compliance with the four core requirements. This demonstrates a reduction in the number of the Territory's juvenile justice system violations for DSO.

Program Goal:

To reduce the violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders at the Youth Rehabilitation Center (YRC) and the Girls Cottage in the territory.

Objective I:

To provide staff that will monitor the juvenile justice system consistently.

Activities:

- Mail out letters to all facilities in the Virgin Islands Universe.
- Inspect all new and existing facilities for compliance regularly.
- Collect data and information.
- Monitor all secure and non-secure facilities for compliance.
- Provide any technical assistance to facilities when needed.

- Submit a timely Compliance Monitoring Report to OJJDP by the deadline.

Output Measures:

- Formula Grant funds awarded for Compliance Monitoring.
- Number of programs implemented.
- Reduction in DSO violations.
- Number of monitoring visits conducted.

Outcome Measures:

- Number of monitoring site visits conducted.
- Number of facilities inspected.
- Submission of completed Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP

Performance Indicators:

The number of compliance monitoring violations for fiscal years Oct. 1, 2017, to Sept. 30, 2020.

Summary of Activities and Services Provided:

The Compliance Monitor’s salary will be paid 100% through formula funds to assure that juveniles’ rights are protected under the law, and the juvenile justice system follows the core requirements of the JJDP Act in the Virgin Islands. Also, the compliance monitor will provide juvenile justice services to administer other juvenile grants and attend national conferences and participate in national conference calls. Juvenile Justice Specialist’s duties will be the responsibility of the compliance monitor because the Virgin Islands does not have funds to hire a full-time Specialist.

Budget:

<u>JJDP Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>		<u>Match</u>
FY 2018	\$87,500	FY 2017	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$87,500	TOTAL	\$0	\$0

The funds include salary and fringe benefits. There is no local match for JJDP funding for the Territory of the Virgin Islands. (See attachment A for budget breakdown).

State Program Designator: P & A

Title: Planning and Administration Standard Program Area: 28 Program Problem Statement:

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission helps to assure that the Virgin Islands are in compliance with the JJDP Act of 2002. The LEPC maintains a small staff and no support staff to administer the federal JJDP grant, provide information to the Governor, track juvenile perspective trends, and successful programs that serve juveniles and families.

A major percentage of the JJDP funds are used to fund the staff member that oversees delinquency prevention projects, monitors the youth detention and adult correctional facilities, police lockups, and non-secure facilities conducts on-site visits, submits reports to OJJDP, and compiles the annual report to the governor.

Program Goal:

To improve the juvenile justice system by maintaining compliance with the core requirements and increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs.

Objective I:

Attend OJJDP national training/conference and any approved conference supporting juvenile justice yearly and receive technical assistance as needed.

Activities:

- Conduct planning activities and monitor facilities in the universe.
- Attend training and conferences as it relates to juvenile justice.

Output Measures:

- Formula Grant funds awarded for P&A.
- Number of staff and Board members participating in workshops.
- Number of training hours.
- Number of sub-grants funded.
- Number of FTE funded with formula grant.

Outcome Measures:

- Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year plan.
- Number of youth displaying positive attitudes
- Number of trained staff with increased knowledge
- Average time from submission of application to date of award

Performance Indicators:

The number of national training attended by fiscal year.

Performance Indicators:

The number of technical assistance services provided to administrators and program officials.

Summary of Activities and Services Provided:

The staff person will attend the compliance monitoring training or national conferences offered by OJJDP and the Coalition of Juvenile Justice meetings to receive updated information on juvenile justice. Also, the staff person will receive technical assistance

from OJJDP when required. Funds will be used for airline tickets to travel for facility inspections and programmatic site visits.

Budget:

<u>JJDP Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	
FY 2018	\$7,500	FY 2017	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,500	TOTAL	\$0

There are no matching funds required. (See attachment A for budget breakdown).

State Program Designator: SAG

Title: State Advisory Group Allocation

Standard Program Area: 32

Program Problem Statement:

The Juvenile Justice Act requires that all states and territories maintain a State Advisory Group to develop, review and approve that juvenile justice plan and updates to reduce juvenile delinquency. 5% of formula grant funds are allocated for the SAG functions. There are no insular area grant funds allocated for SAG functions. The funds are used primarily for board meetings, travel, and training expenses.

Program Goal:

The SAG will assure that the Virgin Islands is in full compliance with the JJDP Act of 2018 as amended, and they will oversee grant activities.

Objective I:

Participate in the development, review, and approval of the three-year plan and updates and annual report.

Objective II:

SAG will form subcommittees to conduct site visits, develop programs and monitor programs and facilities within the monitoring universe.

Activities:

- The SAG will fund at least two (2) projects annually to address compliance monitoring and to assist the Territory in achieving full compliance.
- The SAG will research and analyze data from support agencies in developing, reviewing, and approving the Virgin Islands Juvenile Justice State Plan.

Output Measures:

- Number of SAG meetings held.
- Number of grant applications reviewed.
- Number of grants funded using evidence-based models.
- Completion of the V.I. State Plan.
- Number of subcommittee meetings held.

Outcome Measures:

- Number of SAG members participating.
- Achieving compliance with the JJDP Act.
- Number and percent of Plan recommendations implemented.

Performance Indicators:

The input and suggestions from the SAG members regarding purpose areas and funding percentages.

The number of projects funded for the fiscal year Oct. 1, 2018, to Sept. 30, 2022.

Summary of Activities and Services Provided:

The State Advisory Group will develop, review and approve the three-year state plan and updates. Also, the SAG will review, comment on, and approve programs for funding all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to LEPC where funding is available. They will have no more than 45 days to review and score each JJDP application. They will also review the progress and accomplishments through LEPC and site visits of any projects funded under the Title II Formula Grant Program. The SAG will also advise LEPC on all juvenile justice needs within the Territory. The SAG will perform site visits to speak with and receive information from the youths in the juvenile justice system. The SAG will submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature recommendations regarding state compliance. Through the Department of Human Services, the SAG will seek input from juveniles currently in the system on their needs and ways of improving the system. The SAG will submit to the chief executive officer (Governor) any recommendations regarding the VI's compliance with the JJDP act, along with recommendations to the juvenile justice system of the VI. The SAG will also provide input into the Governor's annual report and hold a minimum of three meetings a year. Funds will utilize funding to travel to SAG meetings and to assist in site visits and DMC work.

Budget:

<u>JJDP Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	
FY 2018	\$5,000	FY 2017	\$
			0
TOTAL	\$5,000	TOTAL	\$
			0

There are no matching funds required. (See attachment A for budget breakdown).

The Virgin Islands focuses more on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act when budgeting their 3-year plan funding. Funding amounts received are budgeted for our Compliance Monitor (87.5%), Administration of the program (7.5%), and the State Advisory Group (5%). Utilizing existing delinquency programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations are very hard to fund with the amount of funding we receive.

FY 2018 UPDATES – Goals and Objectives

The Compliance Monitor and the SAG Board, continue to work together to improve the juvenile justice system. They have continued the partnership with DHS and the VI Police Department to address the needs of the youths who come in contact with the law as a prevention and intervention. They will continue to work together in bringing the Territory into full compliance and also for the betterment of the youths.

Plans for Compliance and Monitoring

Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO):

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the JJDP Act of 2018 as amended, the Virgin Islands is in full compliance with this core requirement to remove status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention.

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission plans to continue to work and provide training to facility staff and the judiciary to ensure their knowledge on changes, record keeping, federal laws, and detention reform efforts are known. The SAG Board has been working alongside the Compliance Monitor to make sure facilities understand the importance, and consequences, of not following the federal laws relative to juveniles here in the territory.

The Virgin Islands assures that it is committed to staying in full compliance with the core requirement to remove status offenders and non-offenders from secure detention.

Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates:

The Virgin Islands comply with the sight and sound separation of the JJDP Act of 2002. The police lockups facilities have improved data collection efforts, however, there are still areas for improvement. LEPC will continue to forward the monitoring and data collection forms to all facilities. The compliance monitor, while on-site will visit facilities, re-assess the holding facilities' floor plan, request policies and procedures, and review policies on inmates' activities. LEPC Compliance Monitor will continue to provide technical assistance to Zone Commander, Juvenile Officers, and Police Officers. LEPC will continue to request and collect information from facilities to prepare for the verification phase. After each site visit, an exit interview with the Zone Commander will be conducted.

Furthermore, the compliance monitor will work closely with the Police Department on any personnel changes, especially in the Juvenile Bureau. The VIPD transfers officers frequently and LEPC will keep abreast of all personnel changes. Golden Grove Correctional and the St. Thomas jail do not hold juveniles at any time. Since 2009, certifications have been forwarded from the facilities to LEPC. These facilities will be monitored once a year to ensure juveniles are not visiting these facilities through a “Scared Straight” program or are being held there. The administrators have been advised that the scared straight programs are a violation of the JJDP Act.

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission will verify that juveniles who have been transferred or waived or are otherwise under the jurisdiction of a criminal court are moved to Golden Grove or the St. Thomas jail and separated from juvenile offenders.

Based on Virgin Islands law, the VCO process cannot be utilized to monitor compliance with the JJDP Act of 2002. The Police Zone in St. John is small, and space is limited, so therefore, when a juvenile is processed, time phasing is done to make sure adults are not present in the lockup area. Proper documentation by officers will be implemented. The only changes that might impact the Virgin Islands' compliance would be the turn-around of Zone Commanders; however, LEPC will continue to keep in contact with the zones and provide technical assistance to new and old commanders, officers, and personnel.

The outlook for the Sight and Sound Separation of the JJDP Core Requirement within the Virgin Islands is positive and many factors affect the outcomes. One thing is for certain, and that is that juvenile crime will not cease, especially with the emergence of gangs. Juveniles ages 11 through 17 are responsible for 99 percent of juvenile arrests. This will ultimately cause a spike in juvenile offenses and arrest numbers. Nonetheless, LEPC will ensure that all juveniles are processed correctly as it relates to the JJDP Act of 2002.

Plan for Removal of Youth from Adult Jails and Lock-ups:

The Virgin Islands complies with the jail removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. Detention logs, along with JJDP Act Posters have been distributed to the zones for use if a juvenile is held inside a cell. The logs are checked during on-site visits, and copies are made for LEPC and USDOJ files. LEPC will continue to provide technical assistance to new officers on the correct procedure for filling out the logs. There are four (4) cells designated for juveniles in the Territory, and each will be reviewed regularly.

Once a juvenile enters a police command, the officer on post informs the Juvenile Bureau and the juvenile's parent and/or guardian. The juvenile is then placed in a non-secure office or a waiting area until a Juvenile Officer, and their parent arrives. The Juvenile Officer transports the juvenile offender to the juvenile office for processing and then released them to the custody of a parent or guardian. Arrest information is collected monthly and forwarded to the Planning and Research Unit of the VI Police Department.

This information is then forwarded to LEPC for review. If a violation is found, the compliance monitor will send the zone a violation report and document the violation for the compliance monitoring report. The Commissioner of Police will also receive a violation notification letter. This information will be collected by the compliance monitor and used for the verification process.

Procedurally, juvenile officers follow the law in detention and do not confine juveniles in their limited cells. Properly documenting the activities of the contract will be enhanced. The three (3) adult jails/detention do not hold juveniles at the facility and have no cell or holding for them. LEPC will continue to monitor police lockups and provide technical assistance as needed. Moreover, the Family Court and the Bureau of Correction have developed written policies and procedures detailing the appropriate use of secure holding areas. These written policies and procedures have been completed by the administrator of these agencies. Since the Virgin Islands Monitoring Plan has been revised, the Territory has not experienced violations of this core requirement. No status offender or non-offender has entered jail for any reason. The Monitor verifies annual certification from jail administrators.

Assurance under Compliance Monitoring

The Virgin Islands assures that all youths in our juvenile justice system are treated equally based on gender, race, family income, and disability.

The Virgin Islands assures that consideration will be given and/or available to families through programs designed to strengthen families of delinquents and other youthsto help prevent juvenile delinquency.

Plan for Compliance Monitoring – Three Core Requirements

The Virgin Islands compliance monitoring manual continues to be updated. The Law Enforcement Planning Commission updates all information and database information on all facilities in our monitoring universe. Facility files are maintained, and the compliance monitor updates information. An annual calendar projecting specific site visit dates will be the duty of the compliance monitor along with the SAG Board subcommittee. Secure facilities are monitored twice a year and non-secure facilities once a year. The police lockups are monitored more frequently due to statistics and data collection barriers. The facilities that have been cited with violations are closely monitored. The Compliance Monitor will devote 40% of the time to compliance monitoring and 60% to juvenile justice duties and racial-ethnic disparities duties, and the SAG Board, administrative duties. The Compliance Monitor and the SAG Board Monitoring Committee will set a calendar for the year. They will monitor all juvenile facilities that are detained and that have the potential to detain juveniles to ensure there are no violations so that the Virgin Islands remains in compliance. Once available funding is identified, the SAG will also review available funding to fund community programs that address the core requirements. LEPC and the SAG will continue to meet to discuss and review the juvenile justice needs territory-wide.

(1) Policy & Procedures:

Please see the attachment.

(2) Monitoring Authority:

The Virgin Islands Legislature has granted the Law Enforcement Planning Commission monitoring authority to carry out the functions and responsibilities provided under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 and all acts amendatory of and supplementary thereof. Please see: Virgin Islands Code, Title Three, Chapter 15 Section 261, 261(d)(7), and 261(e)(8).

(See the Virgin Islands Law excerpt attached.)

Currently, the Law Enforcement Planning Commission does not have the legislative authority to sanction agencies that have core requirement violations.

(3) Monitoring Timeline:

Please see the attachment.

(4) Violation Procedure:

The Compliance Monitor will perform territory-wide monitoring; a detailed description of the process and tasks is contained in the Compliance Monitoring Manual. The Compliance Monitor will be the primary individual to report compliance violations throughout the Territory and to investigate the violations. Violations are most usually found through the detailed review of

juvenile holding cell logs and agency statistics. The review may either occur onsite or when the facility mails the logs to LEPC. In addition, when the LEPC receives an independent compliance violation report, we will utilize the compliance monitor to investigate it. Independent sources may include:

- The State Advisory Group
- The Division of Youth Rehabilitation Center;
- Administrators of public and private agencies;
- Interested citizens and/or parents;
- Youth
- DHS case worker.

The process used to receive, investigate and respond to compliance violation reports of violations will be turned over to the Compliance Monitor. The report may be received through an independent source or from a review of the Juvenile Holding Cell logs. LEPC staff shall ensure that the JJDP Supervisory Board and Sub-Monitoring Committee are routinely informed of violations and the status of problem facilities.

Facilities have been complying with local laws and federal regulations pertaining to the detention of juveniles. Posters have been designed and posted outlining the local law or federal regulations pertaining to the use of detention of juveniles and the handling of juvenile offenders.

(5) Barriers & Strategies:

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission faced barriers to monitoring for compliance to include data and statistic collection; however, these data and statistics have improved. To overcome these barriers, LEPC proposed providing territory-wide training workshops for agencies involved in monitoring or implementing the JJDP Act. Administrative meetings with those agencies involved in monitoring or implementation of the JJDP Act. Provide local coordination, i.e., intensive problem-solving and planning for agencies requiring assistance to realize compliance with the Act's core protections.

(6) Definition of Terms:

The Virgin Islands utilizes the same federal definitions for key juvenile and criminal justice terms as those provided in the JJDP Act.

(7) Identification of the Monitoring Universe:

The identification of the monitoring universe is an ongoing process. During onsite visits to facilities, the Compliance Monitor should ask questions during the interview with the administrator or contact regarding the addition of facilities and new programs, new construction, remodeling of current facilities, and proposed construction. In addition, when monitoring the police department, the compliance monitor asks what police departments are currently operational within the Territory. If a police department or other facility has recently become operational or is being proposed in the Territory, it is placed on the list of facilities within the respective section of the Compliance Monitoring Universe Notebook. It is subject to classification, inspection, and data collection/data verification tasks. Monitoring Universe:

- Youth Rehabilitation Center
- V.I. Police Department St. Thomas (3)
- V.I. Police Department St. Croix (3)
- V.I. Police Department St. John (1)

- Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility
- Criminal Justice Complex (BOC)
- Virgin Islands Bureau of Correction (STT)
- St. Croix Boys Home
- St. Croix Girl Home
- Crisis Intervention Unit
- Sea View Adolescent Unit
- The Girls Cottage
- V.I. Superior Court
- Queen Louise Home
- Yellow Cedar
- Sister Emma Facility
- Cyril E. King Airport
- Henry Rohlsen Airport

(8) Classification of the Monitoring Universe:

All facilities in the monitoring universe will be inspected annually including secure/non-secure, public/private, residential/non-residential for juvenile only, adults-only, and for both adults and juveniles only. Classification is listed below.

- Youth Rehabilitation Center - Public Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- V.I. Police Department St. Thomas (3) - Public Secure Facility
Adults Only Non-residential
- V.I. Police Department St. Croix (3) - Public Secure Facility
Adults Only Non-residential
- V.I. Police Department St. John (1) - Public Secure Facility
Adults Only Non-residential
- Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility - Public Secure Facility
Adult Only Residential
- Criminal Justice Complex (BOC)- Public Secure Facility
Adult Only Residential
- St. Croix Boys Home - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- St. Croix Girl Home - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- Crisis Intervention Unit - Private Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- Sea View Adolescent Unit - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- Virgin Islands Superior Court - Public Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Non-residential
- Queen Louise Home - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- Yellow Cedar - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential

- Sister Emma Facility - Private Non-Secure Facility
Juvenile Only Residential
- Cyril E. King Airport - Public Secure Facility
Adults and Juveniles Non-residential
- Henry Rohlsen Airport - Public Secure Facility
Adults and Juveniles Non-residential

(9) Inspection of Facilities:

The compliance monitor will inspect facilities annually to ensure an accurate assessment of each facility's classification and record keeping. The inspection will include a review of the physical accommodations to determine whether it is a secure or non-secure facility. A walk-through of the facility will be conducted with the compliance monitor walking through the area from the perspective of a juvenile to assess the level of sight and sound separation between juveniles and incarcerated adults. A review of the record-keeping system will be completed to determine whether sufficient data are maintained to determine compliance with 223 (a)(11), (12), (13), and (23). The Compliance Monitor will request a copy of the floor plan and SOP. The documents will be filed in the facility file located at LEPC.

An exit interview will be held with the facility administrator or contact to share onsite findings and concerns, discuss methods to realize compliance if issues are present, provide DCJ materials, and discuss concerns the facility administrator or contact has.

(10) Data Collection and verification:

Data will be collected from all agencies in the juvenile justice system including police lockups and YRC. Detention of status offenders in violation of state and/or federal laws and regulations must be reported by the 10th of each month by the facility to the Compliance Monitor.

The DHS staff will check each violation and submit the verification form to the compliance monitor within 90 days after receipt of the report to verify the accuracy of the information. DHS was trained in compliance monitoring. If the violations are not forwarded to LEPC, upon inspection, the compliance monitor will record the violation, send a report to the facility, and file in the facility for follow-up.

Moreover, continuous training to mitigate compliance issues will be identified and conducted for individuals working at the Youth Rehabilitation Center. Training will also be provided to the judiciary, especially the judges and court administrators. YRC personnel have been trained in documenting resident information correctly. If there is a change in personnel at the Police Department or violations occur, LEPC will seek training for law enforcement on the core requirements. The JJDP State Advisory Board has established a subcommittee to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act. The Compliance Monitor will participate in national training and conference calls. If there are changes to the system, information will be forwarded to OJJDP. LEPC recognizes that violations will occur within the system; however, we predict that our plans will impact those violations in the future.

Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement:

Phase I Identification:

Quantifiable documentation is still not available for all districts in the Virgin Islands Plan for reducing DMC.

Phase II Assessment Diagnosis:

The Virgin Islands does not identify DMC in the juvenile justice system. Majority of the

youths processed through our system are a minority, African Americans.

Phase III Intervention:

The Virgin Islands does not have an intervention plan as it relates to DMC. However, LEPC and the SAG have established a DMC subcommittee. This committee will focus on analyzing data collected to show that DMC, as described by federal regulation, does not exist within the Virgin Islands. SAG DMC subcommittee will convene and assist in analyzing and collecting accurate data and continue focusing on generating explanations for the high numbers of contacts involving African-American youth. The subcommittee will receive data and statistics from LEPC and other agencies.

Phase IV Evaluation:

Not Applicable.

Phase V Monitoring:

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission along with the SAG subcommittee will continue to monitor the juvenile justice system in relation to the Disproportionate Minority Contact. In addition, the Virgin Islands will continue to collect data and closely monitor changing trends of DMC if applicable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

State Advisory Group

The State Advisory Group consults and collaborates with units of the local government in the development of the Title II Formula Grant 3-year state plan. The needs of the juvenile justice system territory-wide through these units are reviewed and taken into account.

The State Advisory Group will support programs that will strengthen family's and parents' skills:

The quality and stability of young children's relationships with their parents and other primary caregivers lay the foundation for children's growth across a wide range of domains, including their cognitive, emotional, social, behavioral, and physical development (National Center for Healthy Safe Children, 2021). However, the opportunities and support for parents and families to access evidence-based educational and developmental information in a consistent and meaningful way operate in silos within the Territory. According to the Indigenous Project LAUNCH Community Needs & Readiness Assessment (2019), there remain some critical challenges or gaps in service for established entities in providing these services. This includes access to funding, support for persons/clients who are uninsured, and functioning capacities limited to one district. It is well acknowledged, and according to the Indigenous Project LAUNCH Community Needs & Readiness Assessment (2019), the relationship between a child and parent sets the foundation for a child's development in the areas of cognitive, emotional, social, behavioral, and physical development. Therefore, the importance of early intervention and addressing risk factors that can lead to negative outcomes are embedded within the framework of the Project LAUNCH grant.

The USVI Project LAUNCH program is grounded in the public health approach, working toward coordinated programs that take a comprehensive view of health and promote the well-being of all young children. Operating under the Department of Health, Maternal Child Health

Division, Project LAUNCH's goals are to implement five core prevention and promotion strategies: (1) screening and assessment in a variety of child-serving settings, (2) enhanced home visiting through increased focus on social and emotional well-being, (3) mental health consultation in early care and education programs, (4) family strengthening and parent skills training, and (5) integration of behavioral health into primary care settings. The family strengthening and parenting skills training strategy component seeks to increase the knowledge and skillsets of parents to support their child's social-emotional development while tending to their mental well-being. The goal is to enable parents to provide enriching and nurturing environments for their children. This component looks at five key features: (1) evidence-based parenting education and skills training, (2) increased understanding of parent and child development, (3) program staff support and peer-to-peer support for parents, (4) connections to resources and services to enhance overall family function, and (5) develop parent's leadership and advocacy skills (National Center for Healthy Safe Children, 2019).

Upon the approval of the USVI Project LAUNCH Young Child Wellness Advisory Council, which has its first meeting in June 2021, the committee will be able to partner with the functioning capacities under the Project LAUNCH program and Department of Health MCH Division to engage in the five key components functioning under the family strengthening and parent skill training capacity of the grant.

Therefore, the committee will have increased access to capacity building and community engagement, especially in connection to the programs and clients served under the Maternal Child Health Division. Additionally, the support and implementation of an evidence-based parent training curriculum will encompass the ability to provide continuing support and qualitative and quantitative data tracking to support parent and family participation outcomes.

As a partner of the SAG Board, Project LAUNCH, through its grantees, is dedicated to bringing evidence-based parenting support and education programs into communities; training professionals to implement evidence-based parenting programs; expanding the capacities of programs to serve more families; and promoting parent leadership. The culmination of these goals supports the foundational framework of increasing the holistic development of young children within the USVI and the parents, caretakers, and families that are connected to them.

The SAG Board will focus on ensuring that the members of the Board, its stakeholders, and the community are provided with the training to effect meaningful change. This is the path forward:

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Design, develop, and implement a training program that will identify appropriate training strategies and activities that will ensure that the SAG Board members and community stakeholders, including Department of Human Services and Law Enforcement personnel, will not only be well-informed and knowledgeable but also equipped to comply with the four core requirements of OJJDP: (1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders; (2) adult jail and lockup removal; (3) sight and sound separation and (4) racial and ethnic disparities. This ensures that appropriate levels of skill are reached to perform various roles and tasks.
- 2) Assess additional training needs of the SAG board members and stakeholders that will highlight the gaps in knowledge, skills, and abilities that support and sustain preventative measures which keep youth and children out of the justice system, such as:
 - a. Building resiliency in youth

- b. Understanding how specific risk factors or risky behaviors are linked to criminal activities and how to prevent them (underage drinking; substance abuse; untreated/unrecognized mental health illnesses; family dysfunction, domestic violence; trauma, etc.)
- 3) Training for SAG Board Members and staff on how to leverage resources and build networks that will facilitate the overall goals of the OJJDP.
- 4) Training in data analysis and collection to improve programs and outcomes for our youth and their families.
- 5) Providing learning opportunities for parents and youth via forums and conferences to build stronger family units and better community support systems and infrastructure.

Restorative Justice/Legislation Committee

The U.S. Virgin Islands has a long history of blaming the victim, despite historical and empirical evidence that the victims and perpetrators of the crime of all kinds share common backgrounds that include being born into poverty or lower economic, single or even no parent working poor homes. They are educated in a system that penalizes their poverty by subjecting them in many cases to sub-par teachers who believe verbal abuse and corporal punishment to be the only disciplinary alternatives.

These children often naturally fall behind and are ridiculed and beaten for it while living in a world where they watch violent television, wake up to gunshots fired regularly, and see the rewards of drug dealing and other criminal activity rewarded by fancy cars, slick posturing, and instant gratification. In third grade, many of them are approached to join the groups that offer them hope and familial support in a way they do not otherwise envision or experience.

To make matters worse, the community in which they live is peopled by millionaires who live in mansions in gated communities, own expensive cars and yachts, and lead lifestyles in stark contrast to the poverty of many Virgin Islanders. They are born into pessimism and a retributive culture, and almost everything they see before them supports it. Many know they will not see 30 years of age – and if not killed – will be in prison.

The Restorative Justice/Legislation Committee intends to make restorative justice/conflict resolution a common language and practice in the USVI by engaging the Department of Education (DOE) in making conflict resolution part of the public school curriculum beginning in pre-K and extending throughout secondary school. To this end, DOE will cooperate by providing training and credit hours to teachers and administrative personnel.

The committee will seek to engage professional mediators and volunteers willing to be trained in mediation to become partners. We plan to align with victim advocates and organizations to bring harmed families and individuals into the restorative framework. We will coordinate with Human Services to determine what processes are in place and the shortcomings/needs to make restorative practices commonplace and most effective within the department's mental health services.

We will use the example of Head Start to strongly encourage government-employed social workers to make regular site visits to homes in the community where child abuse or neglect is suspected and even where it isn't. The committee will also connect with the judicial system's Family Court and determine what would help them restart the engine of restorative justice practices that have stalled out within the juvenile justice system.

The committee's legislative side will align with USVI Legislators who understand our children need to be

protected, not punished, to force the annulment of the egregious Corporal Punishment law. We will reeducate a community that believes its unresolved pain, which arises from post-traumatic slavery syndrome and continues to be transmitted to our children, is its “culture,” through an educational media campaign that connects early childhood physical abuse with violent youth/adults. We will use the same tactics to change the USVI code which allows 14-year-olds to be tried as adults.

The JJDP Advisory Council and State Agency Group will strengthen its profile and position in the community by publically announcing its initiatives regularly through op-ed pieces, press releases, conferences, radio talk show appearances, and other public events. These measures will be tracked and provide a gauge for heightened awareness of the council. We will use that increased attention to influence senators and government agencies to provide serious support for these efforts.

We will establish a baseline of data around juvenile arrests, adjudications, and outcomes and measure changes over five years. We will visit/monitor elementary and secondary classrooms for visible signs of communication improvements and provide quarterly reports.

We will establish a database for suspensions, expulsions, and other disciplinary measures and track changes beginning six months after implementing conflict resolution and other scientifically proven violence reduction programs. It is imperative for the health of the USVI community that we do not delay moving forward with these and other strategies that may be revealed as we go forward with renewed energy and commitment.

Member Name/Email	Represents	F/T Gov. Employee	Youth	Appointment	Term Expiration	Residence
Riise Richards ladyprez@yahoo.com	A,E			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
BerlinaWallace MACP, MEd berlinawallace@yahoo.com	C,H,I	X		Sep-20	Jan-24	St. Croix
Debra S. Watlington, Judge debra.watlington@vicourts.org	B,C,G,H,I			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
Sgt. Melinda Gibson gibson_melinda@hotmail.com	C,G,I		X	Jan-21	Jan-21	St. Thomas
Melody Rames melody851@yahoo.com	A,G,I			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Croix
Annette Scott Annette.scott2014@gmail.com	H,I			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Croix
Adryann Glenn amglenn@aligncgvi.com	E,G			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Croix
Arlene Smith - Christopher dralock65@hotmail.com	D,E,F,G,H,I			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
Khalarni Rivers khalarnirivers@gmail.com	C,F	X	X	Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
Vaughn Walwyn vawalwyn@hotmail.com	B,C,F,H,I	X	X	Jan-21	Jan-21	St. Thomas
Shaun A. Pennington Shaun.pennington22@gmail.com	D			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
Carla Jarvis, MA,LSW carla.a.jarvis@gmail.com	B,C,F,G,H,I	X		Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Croix
Maren E. Roebuck Marenroebuck51@gmail.com	H,I			Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Croix
Eduardo Camona ecamonasr@gmail.com	A,C,F		X	Jan-21	Jan-25	St. Thomas
Sakile Brathwaite-Hall sakilebhall@gmail.com	C			Apr-21	Apr-25	St. Thomas
Ananta Panoram anabpanoram@gmail.com	C,D,G			Apr-21	Apr-25	St. Thomas
Ana Wheatley Scabriel anna.scarbriel@gmail.com	D,E			Apr-21	Apr-25	St. Thomas

Sandra Gerard-Leung Sphaire@gmail.com	C,F,G	X		Apr-21	Apr-25	St. Croix
Maureen R. Lally Maureen.Lally1@gmail.com	C,D			Apr-21	Apr-25	St. Thomas

Formula Grants Program Staff

There are no staff persons paid through the JJDP grant program. The Compliance Monitor, Juvenile Justice Specialist, and Racial, Ethnic, and Disparities Coordinator positions are supported through the state, general funds. Other staff members continue to have responsibilities for specific aspects of the program where minimal support and supervision are provided. The benefits of a team approach in grants management are realized by having shared responsibilities, knowledge, and the assistance of others.

The following positions have responsibilities for the administration of the JJDP funds.

<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>% OF TIME</u>
Compliance Monitor, Source: General Fund	Jacqueline Freeman	40%
Juvenile Justice Specialist Source: General Fund	Jacqueline Freeman	40%
Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinator	Jacqueline Freeman	20%
Director of FMS Source: General Fund	Keisha Culpepper-Smith	30%
Financial Specialist Source: General Fund	Avril Charles	30%
Interim Director Source: General Fund	Angela Campbell	30%

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission administers other grant funds such as:

- Victims of Crime Assistant Grant
- Violence Against Women Grant
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Block Grant
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
- Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant
- Criminal History Improvement Program
- Statistical Analysis Center Grant
- Criminal History Improvement Program

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

LEPC gathers information from police lockups, the Youth Rehabilitation Center, and other non-secure facilities as it relates to the JJDP Act of 2002. These agencies have partnered with LEPC in providing statistics on all aspects of youths who

have been arrested, those who are incarcerated, and those who have been within the system. The Virgin Islands have not encountered any barriers with any of our partnered agencies. All agencies are aware of the JJDP Act of 2002 and its importance and have gladly provided any information or statistics requested.

Currently, the Virgin Islands collects information from many entities within the juvenile justice system. LEPC will fund the position of a Statistical Director who will be tasked with researching and evaluating statistical information within the Territory through our Statistical Analysis Center.

Assurances

LEPC shall, to the extent practicable, give priority funding to evidence-based prevention programs and activities. Further, under Section 223(a)(21)(C) of the JJDP Act, LEPC shall not continue to fund a program if the sub-grantee who implemented a JJDP program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate that the program achieved substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original grant application.

LEPC will issue and advertise the Request for Proposals in the media and through the internet and in newspapers. After LEPC receives the applications, staff will review proposals, and recommendations on funding will be forwarded electronically to the State Advisory Group for review and decision with discretion to programs that do not demonstrate substantial success in meeting goals. After the Board's review and decision, the approved programs will be forwarded to the Director of LEPC for final approval. After the awards are completed, a start-up meeting will be scheduled to begin the grant and sign award documents that include the special conditions. Furthermore, during the start-up, Civil Rights compliance training will take place. This training includes complaint procedures and a review of LEPC policies governing Civil Rights laws, statutes, and regulations. Technical assistance will be rendered on an ongoing basis. LEPC will collect and analyze sub-grantee data through site visits and report on the DCTAT system regarding the performance measures. The information for the DCTAT report will also be sent to the sub-grantee for their completion and return to LEPC. Further, LEPC will ensure that sub-grant program reports are submitted after the awards are completed on the GMS on time.

LEPC assures that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee.

LEPC assures that activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement. LEPC assures no such activities that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

LEPC assures that federal funds made available under the Title II Formula Grant program will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in the three-year plan and will in no event replace such state, local and other nonfederal funds.

LEPC assures that if the Virgin Islands receives under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for the 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.

LEPC assures 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 is on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court.

LEPC assures that there are 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. This is through the Department of Human Services.

LEPC assures 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).