

West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services
(DJCS)



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2012 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Annual Report

DJCS Staff

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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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Captain Ron Smith
Prevention Resource Officer

Andrew Neptune
Principal, Jayenne Elementary

Francine Thalheimer
Counselor, Alum Creek Elementary

Youth Members

Kadija Tyler
Youth Member

Ryan Campione
Youth Member

Tara Holbert
Youth Member

Justin Smith
Youth Member

Lee Masters
Youth Member

The Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee Mission and Purpose

The Division of Justice and Community Services serves as staff to 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 (JJDP) Act of 1974 to serve as the state advisory group to the Division of Justice and Community Services for the administration of juvenile funds received by West Virginia under the JJDP Act.

The purpose of the West Virginia Juvenile Justice Subcommittee is to utilize 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 Subcommittee Guiding Principles

The guiding principle of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee 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 post-tests.
- 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 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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has not completed its review and analysis of Deinstitutionalization of Status and Non-offenders (DSO) for calendar year 2011. During calendar year 2011, West Virginia had twenty-one DSO violations. Twelve of the violations occurred in two adult lockup facilities. These violations occurred when law enforcement officers placed status offenders or non-offenders in a secure holding area. Of the aforementioned violations, four were held on charges of incorrigibility, three were held for underage consumption of alcohol, three were held as runaways, and two were held as truants. The remaining nine violations occurred in West Virginia's Juvenile Detention Centers. All nine violations occurred at hardware secure centers. Of the nine, five were held as truants, three were held as runaways, and one was held as incorrigible.

All twelve of the DSO violations that occurred in the adult lockup facilities were all violations of West Virginia Code §49-5-8 (c)(3) by placing of these status offenders in a hardware secure area.

The following West Virginia Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

West Virginia State Code §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.

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

West Virginia 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.”

West Virginia 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.

West Virginia 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.

During calendar year 2011, fifty violations occurred in two separate police department's adult lockup facilities. The breakdown of the violations is as follows:

- Department A, which had a total of thirty-nine violations, is in the process of remodeling its processing area to create a separate area for processing juveniles. The new area will ensure separation of juveniles and adults.

 - Department B, which had a total of eleven violations, has designated an area for holding juveniles thereby potentially eliminating separation violations.
- These new processing areas are scheduled to be operational on July 1, 2012.

West Virginia will continue to provide training and technical assistance to secure and non-secure facilities. Regional trainings will be held in the upcoming year to address the specific needs and questions pertaining to the JJDP Act.

The West Virginia 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 JJDP 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 West Virginia Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

West Virginia State Code § 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.”

West Virginia 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 West Virginia at the present time.

Plan For Removal Of Juveniles From Adult Jails And Lockups
Section 223 (a)(14) Jail and Lockup Removal

West Virginia juveniles are not to be detained in any jail or lockup for adults. There is no approved juvenile detention of co-located areas in any adult jail or lockup in West Virginia at the present time.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has not completed its review and analysis of Jail and Lockup Removal for calendar year 2011. All of West Virginia's jail removal violations are Deinstitutionalization of Status and Non-offenders (DSO) violations that occurred in adult lockup facilities. In order to address our jail removal violations, West Virginia must eliminate DSO violations. West Virginia will continue to provide training and technical assistance to secure and non-secure facilities. Regional trainings will be held in the upcoming year to address the specific needs and questions pertaining to the JJDP Act.

The West Virginia 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 The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (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 West Virginia Case Law and statutes corroborate the JJDP Act.

West Virginia State Code § 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.

West Virginia State Code § 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.”

West Virginia 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.”

West Virginia Case Law *Facilities Review Panel v. Coe* (1992) states “The conditions outlined in West Virginia Code § 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 (DMC)

Section 223(a)(22)

Recognizing the importance of awareness and reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia sought and received a sub-grant to maintain a full-time DMC Coordinator in 2010. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has completed its review and analysis and determined that West Virginia is in compliance with Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act. During the past calendar year (2011), the Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator (DMC Coordinator) has accomplished or assisted in the following items:

- DMC Coordinator has attended the following intensive trainings:
 - March 2011 Elkview, West Virginia-Hosted an introductory training session entitled: Building Community Trust: Improving Cross-Cultural Communication in the Criminal Justice System (Curriculum courtesy of the American Bar Association (ABA).
 - April 2011 New Orleans, LA.-Attended the 23rd Annual National Consortium for Racial Fairness in the Courts Conference entitled: Diversity and all that Jazz-A Multi-Edged Sword.

- DMC Coordinator serves as the co-chair of the DMC Workgroup along with Lee Leftwich of the West Virginia Juvenile Justice Subcommittee.

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

- DMC Coordinator completed an annual update plan in March 2011. 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 continued to work with the Juvenile Justice Database (JJDB) Committee on revising several data fields to improve reporting on race and ethnicity. The changes recommended by the JJDB Committee were implemented in October 2010. The changes will help probation officers collect additional data on race and ethnicity of juveniles entering the system.
- DMC Coordinator, along with the DMC Workgroup, continues to identify and outline the necessary steps to undertake and begin a statewide assessment for the State of West Virginia. Progress in this area has been slow, however an extension to complete the statewide assessment has been granted by OJJDP. West Virginia and key leaders of the state and community must work diligently to complete a useful assessment aimed at effectively identifying contributing mechanisms to the over representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system so that effective interventions and strategies can be developed to help minority youth and to create a fair and equal system of all.
- DMC Coordinator and the DMC Workgroup are working with West Virginia State Police to identify possible training opportunities and the possible implementation of the “Effective Police Interactions with Youth Curriculum (developed by the Connecticut Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee). This training has proven effective in other jurisdictions at reducing DMC at the arrest contact point in the JJ system and discussions continue about the best way to implement this training within the state.
- 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 West Virginia based on DMC Best Practices Database and OJJDP’s Model Programs Guide.

- DMC Coordinator and DMC workgroup have developed a brochure highlighting DMC in West Virginia.
- DMC Coordinator and DMC Co-Chair, Lee Leftwich, are working to establish a local DMC workgroup in Raleigh County, West Virginia in hopes of generating new ideas and increase grass roots efforts at addressing DMC on a local level.

2011 Accomplishments

During 2011, the State Advisory Group:

1. The Juvenile Justice Specialist and DMC Coordinator attended the State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) training in Jersey City, New Jersey in October 2011.
2. Awarded \$200,194.00 in Title II - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds. Funds provided for 2 Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates Compliance projects, 1 Gender Specific program, 2 Disproportionate Minority Contact programs, and 6 Delinquency Prevention Programs.
3. Awarded \$319,900.00 in Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds. Funds provided for 1 Statewide Advertising program, 2 Statewide Enforcement programs, 11 Comprehensive Enforcement programs, and 3 Diversion and Community Awareness and Enforcement programs.
4. Awarded \$431,343.00 in Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds. Funds provided for 14 School Safety programs, 1 Anti-Bullying program, 2 Prosecutor programs, 2 Teen Courts, 1 Comprehensive Delinquency Intervention Program, and 2 Information Sharing programs.
5. Awarded \$31,811.00 in Title V - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds. Grant funds will be used to assist with continuing the operations of community based delinquency prevention programs in Morgan County.

Title II – Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee 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 West Virginia 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.

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.

A total of \$200,194.00 in West Virginia Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Grant Funds was awarded to eleven (11) agencies statewide. 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.

Funds were awarded to the following:

BARBOUR

Barbour County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at the Philip Barbour High School Complex.

Contact: Sheriff John W. Hawkins
Phone: (304) 457-2352
Email: wvdeputy801@hotmail.com

HARRISON

City of Shinnston **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Office (PRO) at Lincoln High School.

Contact: Chief Michael Secreto
Phone: (304) 592-2121
Email: chief@shinnstonwv.com

City of Clarksburg **\$20,000.00**
These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Washington Irving Middle School.

Contact: P.F.C. Josh Skiviat
Phone: (304) 326-7423
Email: cpdpolice1@aol.com

City of Clarksburg **\$20,000.00**
These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Office (PRO) at Liberty High School.

Contact: Ptm. John M. Daugherty
Phone: (304) 326-7470
Email: jmdaugherty@access.k12.wv.us

City of Clarksburg **\$20,000.00**
These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at the Harrison County Alternative Learning Center.

Contact: Sgt. Sandy Audia
Phone: (304) 326-7560
Email: citykity112@aol.com

KANAWHA

West Virginia Child Advocacy Network **\$19,366.00**

These funds will be utilized to ensure that West Virginia children in need have access to trauma-focused treatment interventions that have proven to be effective, making certain West Virginia mental health service providers are aware of and have access to training and consultation for integrating trauma-focused evidence based therapy in to their practice with children, thereby aiding in delinquency prevention.

Contact: Ms. Emily Chittenden-Laird
Phone: (304) 414-4455
Email: echittenden@gmail.com

MINGO

Mingo County Commission **\$19,366.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a program for at-risk youth which includes prevention programming, physical fitness and nutrition education, and community service projects.

Contact: Ms. Lara Fox
Phone: (304) 664-3986
Email: foxatvlodge@yahoo.com

MONONGALIA

Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club **\$19,366.00**

These funds will be utilized to undertake system improvements that will reduce DMC and model programs that will enable minority teens to become successful.

Contact: Mr. Dennis Poluga
Phone: (304) 292-7510
Email: dpoluga@westco.net

MORGAN

Morgan County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Berkeley County High School.

Contact: Deputy Kevin Barney
Phone: (304) 258-2871
Email: jnvbarney@hotmail.com

OHIO

Youth Services System, Inc. **\$19,366.00**

These funds will be utilized to implement Aggression Replacement Training (ART) for youth ages 12-21 identified as at-risk with the goal of preventing them from entering the Juvenile Justice System.

Contact: Ms. Jill Eddy
Phone: (304) 233-9627
Email: jeddy@ysswv.com

ROANE

Roane County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Roane County High School.

Contact: Sheriff Mikel Harper
Phone: (304) 927-3410
Email: mharper@sheriff.state.wv.us

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee 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.

A total of \$319,900.00 in Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Grant Program funds was awarded to sixteen (16) agencies statewide. These funds will be used to enforce the underage drinking laws through programming that includes advertising and education, compliance check operations, intervention and diversion, and follow-up.

Funds were awarded to the following:

HARRISON

City of Bridgeport

\$14,250.00

These funds will be utilized for the STUD (Stop the Underage Drinking) Program to reduce the sale and consumption of alcohol to youth in Bridgeport.

Contact: Sergeant Gary Weaver (304) 842-8260

Email: gweaver@bridgeportwv.com

City of Clarksburg

\$15,150.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding to reduce the incidence of underage drinking through education, the implementation of environmental strategies and conducting compliance checks and shoulder tap operations.

Contact: James R. Chamberlain (304) 624-1623

Email: jrchamberlain@harrco911.org

City of Shinnston

\$6,200.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of reducing the occurrences of underage drinking through education, advertising, social networking, and enforcement in the City of Shinnston.

Contact: Chief Michael Secreto (304) 592-2121

Email: chief@shinnstonwv.com

KANAWHA

City of Charleston

\$19,600.00

These funds will be utilized for the Operation Prevent program to provided the City of Charleston with aggressive underage drinking enforcement and preventative education.

Contact: Sgt. Tim Palmer (304) 348-6470
Email: [tim.palmer@charlestonWest Virginiaipolice.org](mailto:tim.palmer@charlestonWestVirginiaipolice.org)

Kanawha County Commission **\$23,500.00**

Grant funds will be utilized for the purpose of addressing the underage drinking problem in Kanawha County.

Contact: Valerie Taylor (304) 357-0155
Email: vtaylorkcs@yahoo.com

LEWIS

Lewis County Commission **\$10,450.00**

Grant funds will provide continued funding to combat the use, possession and access of alcohol to minors in Lewis County.

Contact: David Parks (304) 269-8251
Email: dsp405@yahoo.com

LOGAN

Logan County Commission **\$19,150.00**

Grant funds will be used to address underage alcohol consumption through media education and enforcement throughout Logan County.

Contact: Sonya M. Porter (304) 792-8591
Email: sgtspmporter@yahoo.com

MCDOWELL

McDowell County Commission **\$21,750.00**

Grant funds will provide continued funding to enforce the laws dealing with underage consumption by increasing compliance checks, shoulder tap operations, and providing an alcohol free environment for high school graduations.

Contact: D. W. Mitchell (304) 436-8523
Email: dwm102cfd@yahoo.com

MERCER

Mercer County Commission **\$5,300.00**

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 and will include compliance checks, enforcement, a sticker shock campaign, and media outreach.

Contact: Travis Helmondollar (304) 324-0456

Email: safe-drugfree@ccifrn.org

MINGO

Mingo County Commission

\$16,100.00

Grant funds will provide continued funding for the implementation of Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol program. They program focuses on decreasing teen alcohol consumption through enforcement, education, and diversion.

Contact: Lara Fox (304) 664-3986

Email: foxatvlodge@yahoo.com

MORGAN

Morgan County Commission

\$29,600.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of decreasing youth access to alcohol in Morgan County through youth, parent, and community education, enforcement, and a media campaign.

Contact: Kristin Willard (304) 258-7807

Email: kristin@morganpartnership.org

OHIO

City of Wheeling

\$22,150.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of reducing the availability of alcohol to youth in the City of Wheeling.

Contact: Sergeant Duwane Taylor (304) 234-3751

Email: property@wheelingpd.com

RANDOLPH

Randolph County Commission

\$14,800.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of ensuring that a wide array of projects limiting alcohol access to minors continues throughout Randolph County.

Contact: Melody Himes (304) 636-4454

Email: mhimes@rcfrn.org

WOOD

Wood County Commission

\$14,800.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of providing enforcement, public education and information, and an evidence based model program approach to reducing underage drinking in Wood County.

Contact: Larry Johnson (304) 424-1711

Email: larry.johnson@courtsww.gov

STATEWIDE

Marshall University Research Corporation

\$43,550.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of the RU21 Project to provide education and a social marketing campaign to reduce the incidence of underage drinking throughout the state.

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

Email: wcoombs@marshall.edu

West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration

\$43,550.00

These funds will be utilized for the purpose of combating underage drinking by collaborating with local units of government to conduct compliance checks throughout the state.

Contact: Charlotte Blankenship (304) 558-2481

Email: charlotte.a.blankenship@wv.gov

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee 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 West Virginia 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.

A total of \$431,343.00 in West Virginia Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds was awarded to twenty-two (22) agencies statewide. These funds will be used to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. 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.

Funds were awarded to the following:

BROOKE

Brooke County Commission **\$15,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Brooke High School.

Contact: Deputy J. M. White
 Phone: (304) 737-3660
 Email: whytee32@hotmail.com

HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire County Commission **\$15,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Hampshire County High School.

Contact: Ms. Linda L. Nixon
 Phone: (304) 822-5382
 Email: lnixon@access.k12.wv.us

HARRISON

Harrison County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at South Harrison High School.

Contact: Ms. M. L. Quinn
Phone: (304) 624-8539
Email: mlquinn@harrisoncountywv.com

City of Clarksburg **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Robert C. Byrd High School.

Contact: Mr. Scott Vinson
Phone: (304) 326-7217
Email: stvinson@harrco911.org

KANAWHA

Kanawha County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to provide for Project INTER-CEPT, which identifies court-involved youth who have mental health issues, delivers court-ordered mental health treatment, and holds youth accountable for treatment compliance by collaborating with the juvenile court system.

Contact: Mr. Robert Eggleton
Phone: (304) 341-0511
Email: Robert.eggleton@prestera.org

MASON

Mason County Commission **\$20,000.00**

These funds will be utilized to fund a Teen Court in Mason County. Teen Court is an alternative system of justice that offers young criminal offenders the opportunity to take responsibility for their actions.

Contact: Mr. Greg Fowler
Phone: (304) 593-0072
Email: frnofmasoncounty@hotmail.com

MINGO

Mingo County Commission

\$20,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Mingo County Central Comprehensive High School.

Contact: Ms. Leigh Ann Ray
Phone: (304) 235-0594
Email: lwells@mingocountywv.com

MONONGALIA

Monongalia County Commission

\$15,000.00

These funds will be utilized to aid in the reduction of juvenile crime/substance abuse in Monongalia County by providing a Delinquency Intervention Program that is accountability-based. The Project includes a Status/Early Offender, Intermediate Delinquent Offender and Aftercare Offender Components.

Contact: Mr. Danny H. Trejo
Phone: (304) 284-7321
Email: Maysp1@yahoo.com

MORGAN

Morgan County Commission

\$20,000.00

These funds will be utilized to fund a Teen Court in Morgan County. Teen Court is an alternative system of justice that offers young criminal offenders the opportunity to take responsibility for their actions.

Contact: Ms. Megan Scott
Phone: (304) 258-7807
Email: megan@morganpartnership.org

NICHOLAS

Nicholas County Commission

\$20,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Richwood High School.

Contact: Cpl D. W. Silman
Phone: (304) 846-2591
Email: ncsd203dan@yahoo.com

City of Summersville

\$40,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Summersville Middle School and a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Nicholas County High School.

Contact: Mr. Rodney D. Truman
Phone: (304) 872-1920
Email: lamlefty107@yahoo.com

UPSHUR

Upshur County Commission

\$15,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide for an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney to be assigned to handle juvenile delinquency, status, and truancy cases in Upshur County. The Assistant Prosecutor supported by these funds will expedite the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders and more effectively address drug, gang, and youth violence problems in Upshur County.

Contact: Ms. Stephanie J. Milliron
Phone: (304) 472-9699
Email: smilliron@upshurcounty.org

WETZEL

City of New Martinsville

\$20,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Magnolia High School.

Contact: Chief Timothy Cecil
Phone: (304) 455-9110
Email: chief_cecil@yahoo.com

Wetzel County Commission

\$20,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide a Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) at Valley High School.

Contact: Sheriff James Hoskins
Phone: (304) 455-2430
Email: wcsowv@yahoo.com

STATEWIDE

West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals

\$45,000.00

These funds will be utilized to provide current juvenile justice probation data to the State of West Virginia, the federal government, West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services, the State Advisory Group and the citizens of West Virginia through the maintenance and daily management of the Juvenile Justice Database. Funding will also provide updates to the system and will support the analysis, technical assistance, training and production of state report on juvenile justice.

Contact: Mr. Michael B. Lacy
Phone: (304) 558-0145
Email: mike.lacy@courtswv.gov