



A CAMPAIGN OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COALITION

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Overview of S. 3155

On June 18, 2008, Senators Leahy, Specter, and Kohl introduced S. 3155, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2008.

S. 3155 will reauthorize the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDP), which has providing states and localities with federal standards and supports for improving juvenile justice and delinquency prevention practices and contributed to safeguards for youth, families and communities for more than 30 years.

Below please find a brief summary of some of the bill's key points:

Core Requirements:

- Strengthens the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement: Research has documented that youth of color are disproportionately over-represented and subject to more punitive sanctions at all levels of the juvenile justice system. S. 3155 gives clear direction to States and localities to plan and implement data-driven approaches to ensure fairness and to reduce racial and ethnic disparities, to set measurable objectives for DMC reduction, and to publicly report on progress.
- Improves the Jail Removal and Sight and Sound core requirements: Research shows youth confined in adult jails and lock-ups face increased recidivism and high risks of assault and suicide. S. 3155 extends the jail removal and sight and sound core requirements to keep youth awaiting trial in criminal court out of adult lock-ups under certain circumstances. While our ultimate goal is to completely remove these youth from adult facilities, S. 3155 takes a good step in this direction.
- Allows States to continue to place youth convicted in adult court in juvenile facilities without jeopardizing federal funding: S. 3155 would permit many States to continue allowing youth convicted in adult court to serve their sentence in juvenile facilities until they reach the extended juvenile jurisdiction age. Under current law, States can be penalized for utilizing these more appropriate and humane placements for youth.
- Strengthens the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) core requirement: Under current law, non-delinquent status offenders, such as children who are truant, runaway or violate curfew, alcohol and tobacco laws, may be held in juvenile lock-ups under the Valid Court Order exception, which allows judges to issue detention orders. The practice persists despite evidence that securely detaining status offenders is harmful to prosocial development and costly, especially compared to more effective responses including shelter care, crisis

counseling, family support, and/or community and school based interventions. While S. 3155 requires judicial findings and establishing a ceiling of 7 days for secure detention, we strongly support an amendment to phase-out altogether the VCO exception (see attached) to protect status offenders from being locked up, where they are vulnerable to victimization and at risk of developing delinquent behaviors.

Overall juvenile justice system improvements:

- Improves conditions of confinement in juvenile facilities: S. 3155 calls for the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to report annually on state data regarding the uses of isolation and restraints in juvenile detention and corrections facilities, and encourages training of facility staff to eliminate dangerous practices. S. 3155 also requires states to develop policies, procedures and training on effective behavior management designed to eliminate use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints and isolation. We would encourage adoption of clearer language that would require elimination of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints and isolation, and require states to ensure that facilities establish safe staffing levels and effective programming in addition to effective behavior management, since these are all essential elements in ensuring safety of youth and reducing use of harmful practices.
- Provides comprehensive services and supports for youth: S. 3155 promotes alternatives to detention, improves assessments and treatments for mental health and substance abuse, enhances child welfare and juvenile justice integration, supports effective assistance of counsel, and improves case management and transitional care for youth upon re-entry.

Support for states:

- Increases States' ability to comply with the core requirements: S. 3155 offers technical assistance and authorizes re-investment of any funds previously withheld due to non-compliance with one or more of the core requirements as an "improvement grant" aimed at assisting States to regain compliance.
- Creates incentive grants: S. 3155 expands evidence based and promising intervention and prevention programs by creating incentive grants. We would strongly support consideration of an amendment to ensure that programs funded by these grants show evidence-based or promising outcomes of effectiveness.
- Expands the role of OJJDP: S. 3155 provides guidance about specific research, technical assistance and training efforts to be conducted in a manner that benefits States and communities, nationwide.

Funding levels:

- Sets more appropriate authorization levels for Title II and Title V: S. 3155 provides States with the resources to achieve and sustain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA and take meaningful steps to improve juvenile justice systems and prevent delinquency and violence.