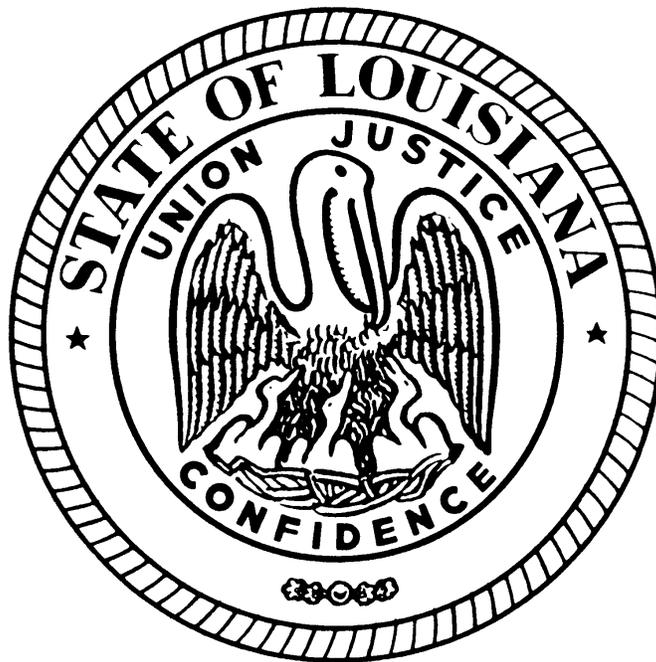


**LOUISIANA
JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADVISORY BOARD**

2010 ANNUAL REPORT



**Submitted to:
Governor Bobby Jindal
& The Louisiana Legislature**

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INTRODUCTION

This is the 2010 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported with Federal funds by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board provide the information contained in this report.

This report provides an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and fund eligibility requirements. Louisiana receives funding from the following sections of the JJDP Act:

1. Title II Formula Grants Program, and
2. Title V Community Prevention Grants Program.

The JJDP Advisory Board reviews the applications for these funding programs and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Final approval by the Commission must be obtained before awards can be issued.

Louisiana also participates in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program, another source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The JJDP Advisory Board receives a report on the activities of JABG projects from the program manager at each regular meeting of the Board. All applications must receive approval from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

Funded activities during 2010 are reported herein as follows:

Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP)	Federal Fiscal Year 2009
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	Federal Fiscal Year 2009
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG)	Federal Fiscal Year 2008

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Today's juvenile justice in this country has resulted from U.S. Supreme Court decisions and Federal and state legislation. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Public Law No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*) in 1974, which represented the first federal legislation to address the problem of juvenile crime in a comprehensive and coordinated way. Since then, Congress has amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. In the latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed with the Reauthorization of the JJDP Act (the JJDP Act of 2002, Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S. C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Congress strengthened the Act and its four core requirements to protect youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to all states, based on their juvenile population under the age of 18 and is referred to as the Title II Formula Grants Program. To participate, each state must:

- ❖ Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state's comprehensive Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan (*which is the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice*),
- ❖ Establish a State Advisory Group that the Chief Executive appoints to provide policy direction/or advise a broad-based supervisory board that has policy responsibility and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan, (*this is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board*), and
- ❖ Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements of the JJDP Act are:
 - **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** – States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.
 - **Sight and sound separation (separation)** – States must ensure that juveniles

alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.

- **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** – No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
- **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** – States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Every three years, Louisiana submits a comprehensive Three-Year Formula Grants Plan in which the JJDP Advisory Board participates in the Plan's development, review, and approval. The Plan includes an analysis of the state's juvenile crime programs and juvenile justice needs, plans for compliance with the four core requirements, a plan for compliance monitoring, the State Advisory Board composition, the Formula Grant program staff, technical assistance needs and certifications. Annual updates are submitted to reflect new trends and identified needs in the juvenile justice system along with planned strategies and programs to address them the following two subsequent years.

Present and future funding depends on the state's eligibility and compliance with the four core requirements. As part of the annual State Plan, Louisiana must submit a plan for achieving or maintaining compliance with the core requirements. The Act specifies that states must provide an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities for compliance of the core requirements. Louisiana is required to collect and analyze data and information from the juvenile facilities and report the findings annually in its Compliance Monitoring Report. Also, the Comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Plan updates must include how the state is addressing the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of the under- and over-representation of minority youth at the various contact points in the juvenile justice system beginning with arrests and ending in transfers to adult court.

OJJDP then determines whether a state is compliant with the core requirements through a review of the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, its two subsequent Updates, and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Noncompliance could result in a 20% reduction in a state's Formula Grant funding for the next fiscal year for each core requirement not met; in addition, 50% of the remaining allocation for that fiscal year must be utilized to achieve compliance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD

Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act mandates states establish an advisory group of diverse representation of the juvenile justice field (both the public and private sector) who serve in a voluntary capacity. The JJDP Advisory Board consists of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. One-fifth of the members must include youth under the age of 24 prior to their appointment. The board must also include at least three members who are or were previously involved in the juvenile justice system. The majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

The Board must participate in the development of a State Plan, advise the governor and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, review and comment on grant proposals and monitor programs. Board members advocate the goals the JJDP Act, are knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws, are an active board member, understand the flow of Louisiana's juvenile justice, and are familiar with Louisiana's juvenile facilities and programs.

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established under Section 223 of the JJDP Act and is supported by OJJDP. This consultative body is composed of appointed representatives of the nation's State Advisory Boards and advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice. The committee also advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. The Governor appoints the Board member as Louisiana's primary representative and a second board member as the alternate.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Louisiana includes funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

Governor Bobby Jindal appointed the following individuals to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board who oversaw the Federal programs reported in this report.

William Landry, Chair
Gonzales

Bernadine Adams
Monroe

David Burton
Deridder

Julie Calzone
Lafayette

Ted Cox
Shreveport

Claire T. Daly
New Iberia

Debra K. Deprato, M.D.
Baton Rouge

Alberto Galan
Lake Charles

James D. Garvey, Jr.
Metairie

Billie Girior
St. Francisville

Sancha Haysbert-Smith
Opelousas

Curtis Hooks
Shreveport

Leonard C. Irvin, Sr.
Darrow

Charles. H. Jackson
Spearsville

Jerry Jones
Monroe

Roy L. Juncker, Jr.
Harvey

Mary Livers, Ph.D.
Baton Rouge

ViEve Martin-Kohrs
Lake Charles

Dana Menard
Lafayette

Ronald A Rossitto
Lake Charles

John S. Ryals, Jr., Ph.D.
Hammond

David P. Walden
Plain Dealing

David J. Zoller
Kenner

FUNDING PROCESS

Louisiana is divided into eight local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and one state level district. Each Planning District has a Program Director and a Council composed of local law enforcement officials and private citizens. The Law Enforcement Planning Districts are kept updated on the core requirements of the JJDP Act, funding eligibility guidelines, and pertinent state and Federal guidelines, as well as the funding allocations available for juvenile justice programs.

OJJDP notifies the LCLE of the annual state award for each program, Title II (JJDP) and Title V. The LCLE staff then determines the allocation to each District, which are based on a formula that includes population and crime statistics. The formula was revised and approved by the Commission in May 2000. While the JJDP Advisory Board sets priorities for the use of available grant funds, the District staff notifies potential known private non-profit providers and public agencies of the availability of grant funding and guidelines for funding through public advertising.

Potential non-profit private or public providers submit a Worksheet Request Allocation for a particular program to the appropriate District Program Director. The District Council, the Priorities Committee, the JJDP Advisory Board, and the LCLE in turn, must approve this request before a full application for a JJDP or Title V grant application can be submitted.

After the Request for Allocation is approved, a grant application is prepared and submitted to the District Program Director. Applications are then approved or disapproved at the district level by the District Boards.

Grant applications approved at the district level are submitted to LCLE staff for review. The staff assesses the documented need and conformity to JJDP requirements and priorities and submits them to the LCLE Priorities Committee for review.

Grant applications that meet the requirements as assessed by LCLE staff and the Priorities Committee are submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for review and recommendation. Upon recommendation for funding approval by the JJDP Advisory Board, the proposal is submitted to a regular meeting of the LCLE for final approval. Once approved by the LCLE, a Grant Award is then issued.

Potential subgrantees must be present at all meetings when grant applications are reviewed to answer any questions if asked. An exception to attendance at the LCLE meeting is if the grant

application is for a new project under \$10,000 or if the grant application is for a continuation project under \$20,000.

Applications under the Juvenile Accountability Block Program do not go through the Local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and are submitted directly to LCLE. Both the Priorities Committees and the Commission review these applications at regular meetings. Although the JJDP Advisory Board's recommendation is not required, the Juvenile Justice Programs Manager provides a report the JJDP Advisory Board on JABG grants.

**TITLE II -
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (JJDP)
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009**

The JJDP Act provides each State with Formula Grants that meet the core requirements. Each State's allocation from OJJDP is based on the State's under the age of 18 population. The first priority for Formula Grant Program money is to bring the State into compliance with the JJDP core requirements. Once in compliance, States may then use the Formula Grant monies to fund other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and services.

The award for federal fiscal year 2009 was \$837,000. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 – Northwest	\$39,167
District 2 - North Delta	\$27,569
District 3 – Red River Delta	\$33,633
District 4 – Evangeline	\$37,017
District 5 – Capital	\$54,997
District 6 – Southwest	\$35,818
District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$55,984
District 8 – State Level**	\$484,457
District 9 – Orleans	\$68,358

** District 8 encompasses state level funds used to fund statewide training and planning/administration costs.

The FY 2009 awards issued to local and statewide programs are delineated in the attached tables. Approximately 21 local law enforcement/governmental agencies and 9 private nonprofit agencies received these funds to serve their juvenile community.

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding. The following sixteen program areas address the issues the Board stated in the 2009 Comprehensive 3-Year State Plan. These areas have been found particularly effective for juveniles in Louisiana.

1. **Aftercare/Re-entry** – Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus

on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

2. **Alternative to Detention** – Provides for the home monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles pending adjudication and disposition, in lieu of physical shelter or detention, and in some cases, to serve as a diversion from court.
3. **Compliance Monitoring** –Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state’s ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities, to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
4. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. This is also commonly referred to as “primary prevention” program. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
5. **Disproportionate Minority Contact** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed 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 of 2002.
6. **Diversion** – Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.
7. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** – Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, training, etc.)
8. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
9. **Planning and Administration** – Activity related to state plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
10. **Rural Area Juvenile Programs** – Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

11. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
12. **State Advisory Group Allocation** – Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group’s (JJDP Advisory Board) responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
13. **Substance Abuse** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use of abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance indicators and performance measurements to LCLE. Each Federal Standard Program Area has designated mandatory and non-mandatory output and outcome measurements set by OJJDP that each project must report. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project’s performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on December 31st of each calendar year and specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Step-Down Policy that took effect with the FY 2004 funding. This policy allowed projects to be funded over a five-year span with funds decreasing over the period. Funding was contingent upon availability of funds, a sustainability plan once Federal funds ceased, obtaining goals and objectives, and proper management of the previous year’s subgrant.

The Board has temporary suspended this policy beginning the FY 2009 award. The State is required to conduct a statewide DMC Assessment Study to remain in compliance with the fourth core requirement, disproportionate minority contact (DMC), of the JJDP Act. Twenty percent of the award was allocated to conduct this study. This allocation for the study resulted in few local projects to be funded.

The LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board will continue to fund programs determined to be priorities after examination of problem areas within the state. It is our commitment that Louisiana will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and therefore, continue to receive federal funds for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

**TITLE V -
COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009**

The Title V program is the only Federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts, which are initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on the reduction of risks and enhancement of protective factors that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds can only be used for at-risk juveniles to “prevent” them from entering the juvenile justice system or “early intervention” programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Because careful, systematic, strategic planning increases the efficacy of prevention efforts and reducing service duplication, Title V requires:

- ❖ The formation of a multidisciplinary community Prevention Policy Board comprised of 15 to 21 members. This board must demonstrate the ability to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct evaluations to determine program impact and effectiveness.
- ❖ Units of local government are eligible recipients who must obtain the JJDP Advisory Board’s certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements.
- ❖ Fifty percent (50%) matching funds (cash or in-kind) is required by the recipient unit of local government.

These requirements are designed to promote collaboration between the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term. Each awarded program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. The award for FY 2009 was \$33,486. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds.

Under the recommendation of the JJDP Advisory Board, the Commission approved the distribution of these funds on a competitive basis to those Districts that did not have any Title V funds to continue their projects or for projects that had not met their 36-month limitation and no additional Title V funds are available through their district office. Of the eight districts and the total state award, funds were allocated to one project.

District 1 – Northwest

\$33,486

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding under the Title II Formula Grants Program. From these 34 programs areas, OJJDP deemed 18 areas eligible for Title V funding. The FY 2009 Allocation was used to fund the following program area for their community.

1. School Programs – Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on November 30th of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK
GRANT PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2008**

OJJDP introduced the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program in 1998 to help states and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems. In November 2002, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (DOJ reauthorization) (Public Law 107-273) was signed into law. It renamed the program to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program and placed it under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and increased the purpose areas from 12 to 16.

The JABG Program awards grants to States to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at State and local levels. Funds are allocated to states by a Federal formula based on UCR reported juvenile crime, local law enforcement budgets, and juvenile population. States are required to pass through a majority of the funding (75 percent) to eligible units of local government. The Federal share for an approved project cannot exceed 90 percent of total project cost. The State or local recipient of a JABG award must contribute a 10% cash match of the total program cost. (In the case of construction of permanent juvenile corrections facilities, the cash match is 50 percent of the total program cost.)

All subgrantees must establish coordinated enforcement plans for reducing juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition develops these local plans. This group consists of individuals who work with local area juveniles in a variety of situations, and decide how best to spend JABG funds in their communities. Principal members of these local coalitions represent the police, department, sheriff's office, school board, juvenile court, juvenile probation and the district attorney.

Units of local government that otherwise qualify for an award can waive their right to a direct award and designate a larger governmental unit (within which it is located) or a regional planning unit (which plans for and administers JABG funds on behalf of two or more local governments) to receive and administer the JABG award on its behalf.

This program is not passed through to the local law enforcement planning councils as the other programs. The LCLE is responsible for the development of procedures by which units of local government and state agencies may apply for JABG funds. Application is made directly to the LCLE.

The federal award for fiscal year 2008 was \$664,100. Louisiana has three years to allocate and

expend these funds. Thirty (30) units of local government and three (3) statewide programs received awards. One unique aspect of the JABG Program is the earned interest feature. Because the State receives all JABG funds in one payment, it is required that the money be placed in an interest bearing account for the three years that the grant is active. The same JABG spending rules apply to the interest earned by the grantee.

Of the 17 purposes areas, the following purposes areas have been found particularly effective for Louisiana.

1. **Accountability** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
2. **Corrections/detention facilities** - Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel.
3. **Court staffing and pretrial services** – Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Information Sharing** – Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal 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.
5. **Juvenile courts and probation** – Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
6. **Juvenile drug courts** – Establishing drug court programs to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
7. **Prosecutors (staffing)** - Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
8. **Re-entry** – Establishing, improving and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful reentry of juvenile offenders from state or local custody in the community.
9. **Restorative Justice** – Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.

10. **Risk and needs assessment** – Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders that facilitates effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.
11. **School safety** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on June 30th. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS TO RECEIVE FUNDING

To be eligible for funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the State must be in compliance with the four core requirements to receive funding. OJJDP determines the state's compliance based on the completeness of the State's compliance plan for each core requirement. This includes the demonstration of actual, systematic, continuing and good-faith implementation of their planned activities; and the progress reported each year. The JJDP Act of 2002 stipulates that OJJDP will reduce a state's Formula Grant allocation if a state is found non-compliant. Failure to achieve compliance reduces the Formula Grant to the state *by 20 percent* for **EACH** core requirement not met. Further, the State must agree to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with each of the requirements for which the State is non-compliant.

This section outlines the tasks the State must undertake to remain in compliance and eligible to receive these funds. The JJDP Act core requirements are:

1. **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** – States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.
2. **Sight and sound separation (separation)** – States must ensure that juveniles alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
3. **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** – No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
4. **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** – States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

A full-time Compliance Monitor travels the State to ensure compliance with the first three core requirements.

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION STATUS OFFENDERS
(Removal of Status Offenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)

Mandates and regulations of the JJDP Act are reflected in the *Louisiana Children's Code* with regard to the governing of and detainment of children in need of care, children for families in need of services, or "status offenders." A status offender as defined by OJJDP is a juvenile who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense is committed, be a crime if committed by an adult. The OJJDP completed its review and analysis of Louisiana's 2006 Compliance Monitoring Report and determined that Louisiana is eligible to receive its FY 2009 Formula Grant allocation.

The Compliance Monitor conducts on-site monitoring of Louisiana's eighteen detention centers, visiting each center no less than twice within the monitoring cycle (calendar year). Of the state's 64 parish jails, at a minimum, one-half receive on-site visits within the calendar year. Of the 319 police departments, an average of one-third receive annual on-site visits coinciding with the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan. As a result of the 2005 OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Field Audit, surveys were mailed to approximately 200 municipalities and colleges that have police departments. Based on the survey results, compliance monitoring has been expanded to include visits to those jurisdictions that arrest juveniles and/or hold them in their facilities. For example, during an initial contact with the Town Clerk, a field visit with the Chief of Police is arranged, and a tentative date and time are scheduled on the Monitor's contact list. Information obtained during this visit is available for the Annual Compliance Monitoring Report. A detailed timetable is located in the Plan for Compliance Monitoring section.

When monitoring for DSO, facility arrest logs and intake books are reviewed. The Compliance Monitor views all intakes recorded since the previous on-site visit was conducted. (In the case of police departments or sheriff's office that do not securely hold juveniles, the previous year's arrest logs are examined for evidence of status offender arrests.) The juvenile's reason for admission is noted, whether it is for a status offense or such charges as violation of probation, bench warrant, remand by court, contempt of court, etc. The Compliance Monitor then checks secondary sources to determine if the juvenile should be classified as a status offender or as a delinquent.

All Detention Centers are required to keep supporting documentation of Valid Court Order (VCO) violations for which status offenders are detained. During on-site visits, LCLE staff continues to stress the importance to retain all required data on all juveniles held within the facility, especially VCO's for status offenders. Efforts are focused on coordinating with detention center directors and the Office of Juvenile Justice regarding the special requirements in law when a pure status offender is found in contempt of court and ordered into secure detention.

Intake logs are reviewed for incomplete entries (such as no charges being listed or the word "contempt" or "probation violation"). The detention center is requested to pull the files for these juveniles for review on the day of the site visit. The compliance monitor works with the staff to

correct intake log entries and examines the files for court documents dated prior to the admission period in question. A prior adjudication that placed the juvenile on probation (with conditions that the juvenile has now violated) is the valid court order. When evidence of a prior adjudication is not on file, the detention center contacts the local clerk of the court to acquire a copy of the disposition with probation.

Also, during site visit, the agency is provided a copy of the monitoring compliance section that pertains to their facility as written in the *Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities Under The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002*; examples of forms and procedures are available for their use. Additional information, such as an overview of the core requirements of the JJDP Act, how an agency can apply for JJDP funding and a contact list of the local law enforcement districts, is provided.

Since the juvenile's first contact with the juvenile justice system is through the law enforcement, the Compliance Monitor encourages agencies to assess not only the offense, but also the circumstances that led the juvenile to commit the offense. Agencies are encouraged to use all available community resources that may aid not only the juvenile but also the family unit in lieu of the youth being placed in the juvenile justice system.

To enhance monitoring efforts, new reporting procedures for detention centers and law enforcement agencies were developed. This allows the Compliance Monitor the opportunity to review in advance, address any issues, and prepare a plan for correcting the issue prior to an on-site visit.

SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT OFFENDERS (Separation)

Mandates and regulations of the JJDP Act are reflected in the *Louisiana Children's Code*, which requires that juveniles not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with incarcerated adults. The OJJDP completed its review and analysis of Louisiana's 2006 Compliance Monitoring Report and determined that Louisiana is eligible to receive its FY 2009 Formula Grant allocation.

The Louisiana Legislature has provided strong support to ensure juveniles are not placed in contact with incarcerated adults. Since 1992, Title 8 - Delinquency, Article 822.C of the *Louisiana Children's Code* states "No child subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be held in an adult jail or lockup." This law remains in effect today.

The Compliance Monitor conducts on-site monitoring of one-half of Louisiana's 64 parish jails once within the calendar year. Of the 319 police departments, an average of one-third receive annual on-site visits coinciding with the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan. As a result of the 2005 OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Field Audit, surveys were mailed to approximately 200 municipalities and colleges that have police departments. Based on the survey results, compliance monitoring has been expanded to include visits to those jurisdictions that arrest juveniles and/or hold them in their facilities. Agencies receive a written notification explaining the purpose of the visit, the requirements of the JJDP Act, how the visit will be conducted, and

what records will be viewed. A visual inspection of each facility is mandatory; this inspection helps to determine the facility's classification. When visiting one of the 200 small town police departments, the Compliance Monitor conducts a walk-through with the Chief to specifically look for cuffing rails or rooms with a dead-bolt door, where juveniles could be securely held.

There are two collocated facilities located within Louisiana, each operated by the parish sheriff. During the on-site inspection of these facilities, the Compliance Monitor confirms that they continue to maintain separate staff for both adult and juvenile populations. A detailed timetable is located in the Plan for Compliance Monitoring section.

Article 857 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* prescribes transfers of juveniles for criminal prosecution if they commit specific violent criminal offenses. Article 864 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* requires accused juveniles to be held in a juvenile detention center prior to receiving a judgment ordering transfer to an adult criminal court. After receiving a judgment ordering such transfer, the juvenile shall be held in an adult pre-trial detention facility, and the juvenile shall receive all rights to which he/she may be entitled under the *Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedures*. When an individual under the age of 17 (Louisiana's age of full criminal responsibility) is transferred to, tried, convicted and sentenced in an adult criminal court, the sentence will be served in an adult facility; such an individual cannot be placed in a juvenile detention or a juvenile corrections center.

There are three broad types of facilities in Louisiana which can (under certain circumstances) be utilized for secure holding of juveniles who are transferred to adult criminal courts: adult correctional institutions operated by the State Department of Public Safety and Corrections; parish jails operated by the parish sheriff; and city lockups which are usually operated by a municipal police department or a town marshal. Regardless of the circumstances, a court order is required before a transferred juvenile may be placed in parish jail or city lockup. In all cases, separation must be satisfied.

Parish jails and city lockups are used for secure detention of both juvenile offenders and adult criminal offenders, but only under the very limited conditions prescribed by the *Louisiana Children's Code*. In effect, the *Louisiana Children's Code* mirrors the requirements established by the JJDP Act – sight and sound separation of adult and juveniles, continuous visual supervision by law enforcement personnel, and strict compliance with the 24-hour time limitations on securely holding juveniles in an adult jail prior to the continued custody hearing.

REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS (Jail Removal)

Mandates and regulations of the JJDP Act are reflected in the *Louisiana Children's Code*, which governs the requirements of the jail and lockup removal of juveniles. The OJJDP completed its review and analysis of Louisiana's 2006 Compliance Monitoring Report and determined that Louisiana is eligible to receive its FY 2009 Formula Grant allocation.

The State of Louisiana has actively demonstrated its commitment to deinstitutionalization for status offenders (and non offenders) and full removal of juveniles from those facilities operated

for the purpose of adult incarceration. In 1992 the Legislature added Section C of the Title 8 - Delinquency Article 822 “No child subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be held in an adult jail or lockup.” This law remains in effect today. Louisiana has consistently been found to be in compliance with the jail removal requirement of the JJDP Act. Rare incidents of non-compliance usually result from mistakes made in rural facilities. The conditions leading to these violations are corrected during the monitoring cycle to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act.

Louisiana applies the following jail removal exceptions within the state. In metropolitan areas of the state, Louisiana utilizes the 6-hour exception to allow time for processing, identification, and/or transportation to a juvenile detention center. In non-metropolitan areas that do not have a juvenile detention center within its parish, Louisiana utilizes the rural exception (48-hour) to allow for processing, identification and/or transportation to a juvenile detention center in another parish. All requests for rural exceptions are forwarded to OJJDP for approval.

Article 857 of the *Louisiana Children’s Code* prescribes transfers of juveniles for criminal prosecution if they commit specific violent criminal offenses. Article 864 of the *Louisiana Children’s Code* requires accused juveniles to be held in a juvenile detention center prior to receiving a judgment ordering transfer to an adult criminal court. After receiving a judgment ordering such transfer, the juvenile shall be held in an adult pre-trial detention facility, and the juvenile shall receive all rights to which he/she may be entitled under the *Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedures*. When an individual under the age of 17 (Louisiana’s age of full criminal responsibility) is transferred to, tried, convicted and sentenced in an adult criminal court, the sentence will be served in an adult facility; such an individual cannot be placed in a juvenile detention or a juvenile corrections center.

The Compliance Monitor conducts on-site monitoring of one-half of Louisiana’s 64 parish jails once within the calendar year. Of the 319 police departments, an average of one-third receive annual on-site visits coinciding with the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan. As a result of the 2005 OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Field Audit, surveys were mailed to approximately 200 municipalities and colleges that have police departments. Based on the survey results, compliance monitoring has been expanded to include visits to those jurisdictions that arrest juveniles and/or hold them in their facilities. Agencies receive a written notification explaining the purpose of the visit, the requirements of the JJDP Act, how the visit will be conducted, and what records will be viewed. A visual inspection of each facility is mandatory; this inspection helps to determine the facility’s classification. The Compliance Monitor and an agency representative, who retains a copy, sign a completed classification sheet; the original is placed in the appropriate folder at the LCLE.

In each of these cases, the Compliance Monitor visits with the local juvenile court judge who issued the secure holding decision in order to clarify the restriction that local jails or lockups shall not be used for secure holding of status offenders for any length of time. If there are indications that secure holding occurred without a judge’s direct involvement, the Compliance Monitor immediately informs the Chief or Sheriff of the violation, so that corrective action will occur without delay.

The Compliance Monitor reviews the records (the log book), does a visual inspection of the facility, makes observations and interviews the personnel of the facility as to the written policies and procedures. Jail removal issues can often be corrected by talking with facility administrators about changes to satisfy jail removal requirement if problems or violations exist. The Compliance Monitor provides the facility with the OJJDP's and State's rules of jail removal (for example each jurisdiction is given a copy of the OJJDP regulations on *Monitoring For Compliance: Adult Jails and Lockups*.) The annual LCLE survey of each local jurisdiction helps the Compliance Monitor assess if a facility has changed its design, policy, or operation and now has the capability to hold juveniles in a secure area. Louisiana's Compliance Monitor has developed a personal contact juvenile justice network throughout the State. This network comprises local area law enforcement officials, juvenile detention administrators and staff members, probation and parole officers, State agency representatives, youth agencies, shelter and group home administrators, SAG members, regional program directors and members of the judiciary. This personal network allows the few instances of non-compliance to be addressed as a systems issue. Because the JJDP Act and the Louisiana Children's Code are clear regarding DSO, jail removal and separation, violations are handled on a case-by-case basis as expeditiously as conditions allow.

The Compliance Monitor meets with local officials throughout the state focusing on those jurisdictions, which may experience difficulty in removing juveniles from adult jails and lockups. During these meetings, provisions of the JJDP Act and the *Louisiana Children's Code* are explained. Potential solutions, placements, and alternate programs are explored. The Compliance Monitor is available to assist local officials on a regular basis when needed, in order to match problems with solutions. In those locations where juveniles are held securely in parish jails or city lockups, the Compliance Monitor arranges to re-visit within six months. These re-visits will continue until the jail or lockup ceases the secure holding of juveniles.

The LCLE continues to encourage agencies to take specific administrative actions to cease holding juveniles in secure adult facilities and requires the reporting of all violations of state law relative to the placement of juveniles in adult facilities to the Judicial Administrator of the Supreme Court for further action. The "Youth in Jail Alert" form has been implemented and is used for effecting release of the juvenile from jail and for correcting violations. This form is also an excellent tracking mechanism if a youth is transferred from a city to parish jail or vice versa. Information is obtained for each juvenile whose confinement in a jail alerts the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) staff. This information includes names, address, age of juvenile, name of jail, youth's admission (date and time), how OJJ learned of the confinement, offense for which the youth is confined, actions recommended for jail removal, date and time of release, person/program to whom youth was released, or (alternatively) reason why youth was not removed from jail, level of separation from adults (by actual observation), and name of OJJ staff who completed the "Youth in Jail Alert" form. OJJ then notifies LCLE with a copy of the form. The very presence of the form has reduced the length of stay of juveniles in jail, and in most cases, the practice has been eliminated.

Louisiana still faces obstacles of (1) fiscal constraints which severely limit the development and operation of alternative placement programs and facilities; (2) geographical variances which are characterized by several sections of the state that are without detention or shelter care facilities;

and (3) the fragmentation of the juvenile system in Louisiana which results in a lack of uniform, statewide administrative policies on the placement of juvenile offenders.

In an effort to address these obstacles, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program assists local jurisdictions with the design of programs, which hold juveniles responsible for delinquent and status offenses as quickly as possible, and hopefully before these juveniles commit other offenses. The future of these projects depends on securing adequate JABG funding for the State.

Lastly, the SAG and the LCLE staff are committed to working closely with the district courts, district attorneys and law enforcement agencies to achieve uniformity in juvenile justice procedures.

The Compliance Monitor reports results of on-site monitoring visits and surveys to the SAG at each regularly scheduled meeting. The Board provides direction and assistance to the Compliance Monitor, as needed, in an effort to bring facilities into compliance with all applicable Federal and state requirements with regard to secure holding juveniles.

In an effort to provide resource material on alternative programs, the LCLE staff maintains a library of publications, which are made available to all local law enforcement planning districts for dissemination at the community level. Informational packets are also provided to other juvenile justice practitioners upon request.

The SAG offers on-going training to juvenile justice personnel through the annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice. Training is also provided by the annual Juvenile Officers Schools, opened to P.O.S.T.-certified officers, throughout the state. Through the distribution of laws and/or regulations pertaining to the holding of juveniles, the LCLE Compliance Monitor provides training on an on-going basis when contacting agencies during the monitoring process.

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement maintains monitoring resources and records that are available for review. These resources include such items as the monitoring manual (available at www.lcle.la.gov), materials distributed during the on-site visits, training videos, and approved program briefs for alternatives to detention. Copies of the Annual Monitoring Report are kept on file and available for review. LCLE will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise or if resources are lost which would jeopardize the State's capability of maintaining compliance with the requirements of this Section of the JJDP Act.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is the fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act. This requirement requires States to address "juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system." States must collect data from contact points that a juvenile faces in the juvenile justice system, which includes police, courts and corrections. Once the state determines that DMC exists, it must provide a DMC compliance plan with the 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and the Plan Updates. The plan includes specific activities in data

collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and system improvement strategies, evaluation, and monitoring activities, as appropriate. The plan must also specify timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities. In order to understand the extent of disproportionate minority contact, OJJDP establish a process states must undertake to understand DMC. States are required to (1) Identify the extent to which DMC exists, (2) Perform an assessment that uncovers the causes of DMC, if it exists, (3) Provide intervention which develops and implements strategies for addressing the identified causes, (4) Perform and evaluation to determine the effectiveness of chosen intervention strategies, and (5) Monitor or track the changes in DMC trends and adjust interventions as needed.

LCLE and the SAG continue to address DMC with a three-fold approach. First, the JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Policy allocating twenty percent (20%) towards a DMC Assessment Study. The study will be conducted into phases which Phase I includes eight parishes, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, and Rapides. There is no statewide database that acts as a clearinghouse on information on juvenile once they have entered into the juvenile justice system. The state and localities have different databases and do not have the capability to transfer data from one system to another. The state must provide data on the nine contact points within the juvenile justice system: juvenile arrests, referrals to juvenile court, cases diverted, cases involving secure detention, cases petitioned, cases results in delinquent finding, cases resulting in probation, cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facility, and cases transferred to adult court. This information will indicate if there is any disparity between white youth and non-white youth within the system. Once these areas are identified, further investigation can be conducted to determine the best use of the funds to attempt to address the area. The final report should be submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for final approval by July 2011. Phase II will begin shortly after the acceptance of Phase I and will include new parishes. The JJDP Advisory Board will be able to assess Phase I's results and seek how to fund programs to begin the Intervention Phase of the DMC Cycle.

Secondly, JJDP funding priorities focus on programs attempting to prevent future delinquent behavior by youth and to divert juveniles from secure confinement. Programs that fall under the Federal standard program areas, such as, but not limited to, court services, delinquency prevention, disproportionate minority contact, gender-specific services, mental health services, mentoring, school program, and youth court, help steer at-risk juveniles and youth and families from being further involved in the juvenile justice system. Other programs that fall under Federal Standard Program areas, such as aftercare/reentry, alternatives to detention and serious crimes, provide the juvenile alternatives to detention and secure confinement.

Finally, efforts continue to train juvenile justice professionals on DMC causes and solutions. Funds are utilized to provide two distinct training for law enforcement personnel to become juvenile officers or School Resource Officers (SROs). These trained SRO officers are placed in schools that may have a higher minority rate and/or violence and/or truancy within the schools. In both trainings, officers are taught sensitivity and appropriate procedures to handle situations that may arise in the schools and/or on the streets, thereby deterring students' behavior from

escalating to an arrest. The Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice includes workshops that address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, support the DMC-focused projects in achieving equal and fair treatment of all youth regardless of race/ethnicity and other projects that help deter at-risk minority youth from entering into the juvenile justice system.

The DMC Committee Chair maintained contact with other DMC Coordinators and Subcommittee Chairs nationwide. Through these contacts, the DMC Committee Chair networks with others regarding programs and services that effectively address DMC issues. The DMC Committee Chair attended the national DMC conference and advised the SAG on updates. The DMC Committee Chair and the Juvenile Justice Specialist participates in the DMC teleconference calls sponsored by OJJDP. Lastly, two members of the JJDP Advisory Board are serving as members of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Ethnic and Diversity Subcommittee.

In 2006 Louisiana entered into separate partnerships with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) project and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundations' Models for Change project. Both projects address DMC. The 16th Judicial District Attorney's Office (which consists of Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary Parishes), Calcasieu Parish, Jefferson Parish, and Rapides Parish are participants in the Models for Change. Each participating group will focus their efforts on alternatives to formal processing and secure confinement, evidence-based community services, and disproportionate minority contact. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement currently works indirectly with this project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist attends the stakeholders meetings. As the Models for Change evolves within the participating parishes, LCLE staff will assist with the project if funding is available.

Three of the five Models for Change participants (Caddo, Calcasieu and Jefferson) along with East Baton Rouge Parish and Orleans Parish are implementing the JDAI project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist has been designated as the JDAI State Coordinator. Each parish receives an allocation to help with their implementation. LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board views the participation of the Juvenile Justice Specialist helps coordinate services with the overall goal and objectives of the Louisiana's State Plan.

Louisiana recognizes the disproportionate minority contact strategy is an integral part of the State Plan. The State is committed to integrating aggressive and innovative DMC programming within the State Plan and will continue to adopt and promote programs that address DMC, where it exists, as a priority for funding.

FEDERAL-FUNDED
PROGRAMS
TABLES

**DISTRICT 1
NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT**

**Parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,
DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River,
Sabine, Webster**



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Job Readiness/Skills Retention \$37,501

Louisiana United Methodist Children & Family Services, Inc.

901 S. Vienna St.

PO Box 929

Ruston, LA 71273-0929

Darren Ambrose, Project Director

(318) 255-5020

howardcareerctr@bellsouth.net

To offer employability classes and internship to disadvantage youth in State custody, resulting in greater employment opportunities thus allowing youth to become self-sufficient contributors to society.

JDAI Project: Wraparound Services - \$10,000

Caddo Parish Commission

1835 Spring St.

PO Box 1127

Shreveport, LA 71163-1127

Steve Snow, Project Director

(318) 226-6500

ssnow@caddo.org

To expand the services available to youth and families served at the Misdemeanor Referral Center and to facilitate wrap around services, which will consist of an in-home meeting with a case manager to review the needs assessment completed during the exit interview from the MRC. The proposed outcome is an increased referral to community-based programs to address needs, without the youth and family having to be referred to the juvenile court to access services.

FY 2009 – TITLE V

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$33,486

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office
726 3rd St
Natchitoches, LA 71457-1200
Gail Jones, Project Director
(318) 238-7550
gjones@npsheriff.net

To implement OJJDP Model Program, The Great Body Shop, a comprehensive health and substance abuse/violence prevention curriculum aimed at at-risk youth in the schools, aged 5-9 (grade K-3) which combined with sports, teamwork will reduce delinquency in the parish.

FY 2008 – JABG

Truancy Reduction - \$15,566

3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
Andy Shealy, Project Director
(318) 251-5100
ashealy@lincolnparish.org

Provide for early identification and assessment of truancy of K-12 students and provide prompt delivery of coordinated interventions to prevent continued unauthorized school absences and tardies.

Drug Court - \$10,000

26th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 69
Benton, LA 71006-0069
Charles Smith, Project Director
(318) 965-3716
csmith@26thda.org

Substance abuse program designed to improve the quality of life of at-risk youth who find themselves in trouble with the law; and thus entangled in the 26th Judicial District Court legal system for Bossier and Webster Parishes.

Boot Camp - \$10,000

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office
204 Burt Blvd.
PO Box 850
Benton, LA 71006-0850
Bobby G. Masters, Project Director
(318) 965-3716
bmasters@bossiersheriff.com

Program provides community-based physical education programs in the name of the Marine family that are designed to teach young men and women respect for their bodies through physical fitness, which in return, will instill resistance to the temptations of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco use.

Supervision and Probation - \$25,515

Caddo Parish Commission
1835 Spring St.
PO Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71163-1127
Anita Mills, Project Director
(318) 226-6900
amills@caddo.org

Provide credible accountability and a strong system for rehabilitation through an Intensive Electronic Monitor Program and an Early Treatment and Education Substance Abuse Program and graduated sanctions as necessary.

Teen Court - \$10,000

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office
726 3rd St.
PO Box 266
Natchitoches, LA 71457-0266
Gail Jones, Project Director
(318) 357-7853
gjones@npherriff.net

Provide a positive and confidential alternative to the daily changes of juvenile first-time, non-violent, misdemeanor offenders. To encourage self-respect, to build self-esteem, model positive values, and expose juveniles and their families to educational opportunities which provide alternatives to previous patterns.

Renovate Detention/Correctional Facility - \$33,520

Red River Parish Police Jury
Ware Youth Center
PO Drawer 709
Coushatta, LA 71019-0709
Kenneth A. Loftin, Project Director
(318) 932-4411
keloftin@wareyouthcenter.com

Based on the Missouri Model, to renovate the female cottages with new furniture, paint, carpet and other accessories in order to meet the goals of the therapeutic model as a model for change.

**DISTRICT 2
NORTH DELTA LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING
DISTRICT**

**Parishes: Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,
Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland,
Tensas, Union, West Carroll**



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Diversion Program - \$26,396

6th Judicial District Attorney's Office
501 East Green St.
Tallulah, LA 71282
James L. Williams, Project Director
(318) 574-1706
james6da@bellsouth.net

To serve as an alternative for at-risk youths and first-time offenders by providing counseling, prevention education and referral services. The goal is to raise awareness of the hazards and consequences of drugs, alcohol and tobacco use, unprotected sex, drinking and driving, etc.

FY 2008 – JABG

Truancy Reduction - \$15,566

3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
Andy Shealy, Project Director
(318) 251-5100
ashealy@lincolnparish.org

Provide for early identification and assessment of truancy of K-12 students and provide prompt delivery of coordinated interventions to prevent continued unauthorized school absences and tardies.

Local Probation - \$14,832

4th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1652
Monroe, LA 71201-1652
Vera Davis, Project Director
(318) 388-4720
vdavis@bayou.com

An alternative to incarceration of primarily first-time offenders. Provides a combination of home detention and graduated sanctions formed to address the rising number of juvenile defendants.

**DISTRICT 3
RED RIVER DELTA ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,
LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn,
West Carroll**



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Youth Community Preparedness - \$32,202

Community Receiving Home, Inc.
PO Box 7997
Alexandria, LA 71306-7997
Angela Chustz, Project Director
(318) 473-0530
rhy@renaissancehome.org

A dual component project addressing health education and aftercare targeted to youth in the residential group home and emergency shelter care programs. Through concentrated health education will increase knowledge, attitudes and skills to make healthy decisions instead of continuing with risky behaviors. Aftercare program will provide a link to establish a successful reintegration to family and community.

Administrative Funds - \$3,097

Red River Delta LEPC, Inc.
615 Main St.
Pineville, LA 71360-6935
Ken Walker, District Director
(318) 487-5432
rdnw@aol.com

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Assessment Center - \$10,000

Rapides Parish Police Jury
701 Murray St.
PO Box 1150
Alexandria, LA 71309-1150
Judge Patricia Koch, Project Director
(318) 473-6660
pkoch@lacourts-9th-jdc.org

Fund a coordinator for the FINS office, which performs screening and assessment of the child as well as of the family to assist the FINS program in making the appropriate referral for the child's benefit.

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$21,442

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
417 N. Main St.
P.O. Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71351-1200
Dan B. McKay, Jr., Project Director
(318) 253-6587
mckaylaw@union-bank.com

To prosecute cases involving violent and non-violent juvenile offenders.

**DISTRICT 4
EVANGELINE LAW ENFORCEMENT
COUNCIL, INC.**



**Parishes: Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette,
St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary,
Vermilion**

FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Truancy Program - \$35,442

15th Judicial District Attorney's Office
E. Main St.
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
Linda F. Anson, Project Director
Lafayette Teen Court, Inc
(337) 232-5977
laftc@cox.net

Partnership with Lafayette Teen Court, Inc. to provide a Truancy Intervention Specialist/Case Manager to work with the truant youth and/or their parents in Kindergarten through 5th grade in elementary schools in Lafayette Parish.

Administrative Funds - \$1,575

Evangeline Law Enforcement
PO Box 3986
Lafayette, LA 70502-3986
Amanda Bourque, District Director
(337) 291-7153
abergeron@lafayettegov.com

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Teen Court - \$21,870

15th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
Linda F. Anson, Project Director
(318) 232-5170
laftc@cox.net

Coordinate services thru the Lafayette Teen Court, Inc. to provide lessons in life skills to first-time juvenile offenders and troubled youth and their parents.

Court Diversion - \$10,000

13th Judicial District Attorney's Office
200 Court St., Suite 202
PO Box 780
Ville Platte, LA 70586
Julhelene "Betsy" Jackson, Project Director
(318) 363-3438
julhelene@att.net

The program focuses on the first time juvenile offenders and misdemeanor juvenile offenders as a diversion away from the juvenile court system. Employs measures to reduce recidivism rates including, but not limited to community service, anti-theft classes, anger-management classes, substance abuse prevention/intervention classes, required attendance/participation in the dangers of speeding, drinking/driving or alcohol/tobacco use by minors, and imposition of curfew.

Violence Prevention - \$16,592

16th Judicial District Attorney's Office
300 Iberia Street, Suite 200
New Iberia, LA 70560-4543
Gannon Watts, Project Director
(337) 369-3804
gwatts@16jda.com

Identify, assess and intervene with children, ages 4-13, in grades Pre-K – 6 who attend elementary school who are exhibiting behavioral problems and/or school performance problems related to behavior.

Informal Adjustment - \$10,000

27th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1968
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968
Rusty Ashley, Project Director
(337) 948-3041
stlandryda@lycos.com

Supervise juveniles from the parish who are diverted from formal court settings to an informal adjustment program. The program is designed to prevent backlog in the system from forming, and provides alternatives to sentencing.

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 120
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584
Sgt. Mike Badeaux, Project Director
(337) 369-3714
mbadeaux@iberiaso.org

To maintain an accountability program designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred to law enforcement personnel by using GPS tracking devices to monitor juveniles.

Drug Court - \$10,000

St. Mary Parish Government
500 Main Street
5th Floor Courthouse Bldg.
Franklin, LA 70538-6198
Keona Lancelin, Project Director
(985) 399-5777
klanceslin@drugcourt.com

Court-managed drug intervention program designed to provide early opportunity for treatment and a cost effective alternative to traditional criminal case processing. The program includes frequent drug testing, judicial and probation supervision, drug counseling, treatment, educational opportunities and the use of sanctions and incentives.

**DISTRICT 5
CAPITAL DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana,
Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee,
St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington,
West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge**



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Truancy Court - \$26,329

19th Judicial District Attorney's Office
222 St. Louis St., Suite 550
Baton Rouge, LA 70802-5816
Mark Dumaine, Project Director
(225) 389-3400
mdumaine@ebrdo.org

To support a Truancy Court for middle and high school students that will serve as an intermediate level of intervention prior to formal charges being lodged by petition in juvenile court.

Substance Abuse Prevention Program - \$26,328

West Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office
5848 Commerce St.
PO Box 2233
St. Francisville, LA 70775-2233
Ivy Cutrer, Project Director
(225) 784-3107
wfso@bsf.net

BE WISE (Beginning Early to make Wise Decisions: Insuring Specific Education) that will increase the number of students taught about the dangers of substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and riding with a driver under the influence.

JDAI Project - \$10,000

City of Baton Rouge
8333 Veterans Mem. Blvd.
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
Alex Jones, Project Director
(225) 389-5101
awjones@brgov.com

To create and implement direct services focusing on giving at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to appropriate prevention and early intervention program to help build skills, improve social functioning, and form healthy relationships with family members, other adults, and peers..

Administrative Funds - \$2,340
Capital District Law Enforcement
1406 South Range Ave., Ste. 5
Denham Springs, LA 70726-4801
Wanda Johnson, District Director
(225) 667-1503
plnningc@bellsouth.net

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Safe Schools - \$10,000
20th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1247
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1247
Samuel C. D'Aquila, District Attorney
(225) 635-4612
sdaquilla20thda@bellsouth.net

Employs personnel to teach the Know the Law Program in the East Feliciana Parish School System

Supervision and Probation - \$53,000
City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
Alex Jones, Project Director
(225) 389-5101
awjones@brgov.com

To enhance and continue to support the high-intensity probation monitoring and supervision program for juveniles with instant or pending violent, drug-related offenses and implement activities in order to enforce sanctions.

Probation Counseling - \$10,000
City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70402-2788
Guy Recotta, Jr., Project Director
(985) 542-3456
recott_g@citycourt.org

Supervise and monitor delinquent and truant youth with predisposed risk factors.

Probation Counseling - \$10,000
City of Plaquemine
PO Box 1017
Plaquemine, LA 70765-1017
Mervin J. Gourgues, Project Director
(225) 687-7236
plaqct@bellsouth.net

Provide drug testing and monitoring to youth placed on probation.

**DISTRICT 6
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT LAW
ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,
Jefferson Davis**



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$34,294

BeauCARE, Inc.
628 High School Dr.
PO Box 1779
DeRidder, LA 70634-1779
Annette G. Duplechin, Project Director
(337) 462-2273
aduplechin@beaucares.org

Provide programs and activities to at-risk youth that include life skills, counseling, homework / tutoring, structured recreation, parental involvement, community service, arts and crafts and mentoring programs. This is aimed to provide youth improved mental and physical health and the ability to cope with life decisions and become productive young adult.

JDAI Project: Report/Resource Center - \$10,000

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
Dane Bolin, Project Director
(337-721-3900
dbolin@cppj.net

The Next Step Academy II is an alternative to detention program, which provides a reporting center for adjudicated youth. This program is to prevent at-risk and high-risk youth from committing new law violations and/or from failing school and probation.

Administrative Funds - \$1,524

Southwest District LEPC
PO Box 1543
Lake Charles, LA 70602-1543
Bonnie Vaughan, District Director
(337) 439-6750
swdlepc@aol.com

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates and in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Detention Center Renovation - \$10,935

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, Office of
Juvenile Justice Services

PO Box 2073

Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073

Dane Bolin, Project Director

(337) 721-3900

vmartin@cppj.net

An alternative to detention while still promoting accountability by ensuring juvenile offenders are held responsible for their offenses by performing symbolic restitution and building transferable skills, through opportunities for meaningful service to the community to make amends for the harms done.

**DISTRICT 7
JEFFERSON PARISH /
METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING & ACTION COMMISSION, INC.**



Parishes: Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche,
Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles,
St. James, St. John the Baptist,
St. Tammany, Terrebonne

FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Intensive Aftercare Program - \$26,396

AMIKids Donaldsonville
1200 St. Patrick St.
Donaldsonville, LA 70346-3936
Tamiko Garrison, Project Director
(225) 474-8820
dville-ed@amikids.org

An intensive aftercare program for youth offenders to complete a 6-9 month alternative to incarceration program for youth in Ascension, Assumption and St. James Parishes.

Restorative Practices - \$27,206

Jefferson Parish Juvenile Court
1546 Gretna Blvd.
PO Box 1900
Harvey, LA 70058-1900
Joy Peacock, Project Director
(504) 227-7876
peacock@jpsc.org

To implement the SaferSanerSchools Model of Restorative practices in one school to decrease school arrests, disciplinary referrals, and expulsions.

JDAI Project: Juvenile Tracking - \$10,000

Jefferson Parish Council
PO Box 9
Gretna, LA 70053-5865
Roy Juncker, Jr., Project Director
(504) 364-2616
rjuncker@jeffparish.net

To provide frequent face-to-face contacts with juveniles released from detention. This contact occurs at the juvenile's home or school to ensure the juvenile's compliance with the conditions of release.

Administrative Funds - \$2,382
Jefferson Parish Council
PO Box 9
Gretna, LA 70054-0009
Ronald Lampard, District Director
(504) 736-6844
rlampard@jeffparish.net

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates and in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Local Probation - \$10,000
23rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 750
Donaldsonville, LA 70346-0750
Michael Poirrier, Project Director
(985) 252-6051
mjpoirrier@bellsouth.net

Provide for supervision, counseling, and drug testing of at-risk juveniles, including status offenders.

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000
29th Judicial District Attorney's Office
13101 River Rd.
PO 680
Hahnville, LA 70057-0680
Gail Roussel, Project Director
(985) 331-1999
centerstcharles@aol.com

A pre-trial intervention program that addresses the problems facing juvenile offenders referred by FINS and the courts. Interventions will concentrate on changing negative behavior by requiring juveniles to recognize and understand thought processes that rationalize negative behavior.

Assessment Center - \$47,400
Jefferson Parish Council
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70053-5850
Roy L. Juncker, Jr., Project Director
(504) 364-3750
rjuncker@jeffparish.net

The Juvenile Assessment Center will screen and assess all delinquent youth entering detention. Problem areas in the youth's life will be identified, and individualized services will be provided to the youth and his/her family in a responsive manner.

Local Information Network - \$10,000
Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 5608
Thibodaux, LA 70302-5608
Dpty. Linda Bernard, Project Director
(985) 532-4326
linda-bernard@lpsso.net

Include the enhancement and expansion of prosecutorial services and activities. The operation and maintenance of the interagency information sharing program will be continued and expanded, as needed.

Drug Court - \$10,000
St. Tammany Parish Government
PO Box 628
Covington, LA 70434-0628
Shannon Hattier, Project Director
(985) 809-0547
shattier@aol.com

Accountability and prevention program for juveniles with a non-violent drug or alcohol related conviction.

**DISTRICT 9
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

Parishes: Orleans



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Substance Abuse Prevention Education - \$26,396

Kingsley House
1600 Constance St.
New Orleans, LA 70130-4641
Pushpa Ramaiah, Project Director
(504) 521-6221
pramaiah@kingsleyhouse.org

Provide substance abuse prevention education for 200 participants between the ages of 4-17 years.

Diversion Program - \$39,053

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
619 South White St.
New Orleans, LA 70119-7348
Andree Mattix, Project Director
(504) 822-2414
admattix@cityofno.com

A 9-12 month re-trial diversion program that provides a comprehensive substance abuse counseling, drug testing, case management, proactive intervention, and substance abuse prevention education.

JDAI Project: Juvenile Tracking - \$10,000

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112-1102
Pernell Denet, Project Director
(504) 658-9500
pdenet@opjc.com

Provides additional supervision options for the court to consider as an alternative to secure detention and reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile offenders.

Administrative Funds - \$2,909

City of New Orleans
1300 Perdido St., Suite 2E10
New Orleans, LA 70112-2125
Theophile Duroncelet, District Director
(504) 658-4900
mkchetta@cityofno.com

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates in accordance to the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – JABG

Curfew Center - \$39,900

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
Chief Daniel Lombard, Project Director
(504) 827-6776
mckinleya@opcsso.org

Provide education and entertainment items for curfew violators, who are currently without any type of activity to engage in while waiting for parents or counseling staff.

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$39,900

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750
New Orleans, LA 70112-1221
Greg Thompson, Project Director
(504) 566-1711
gthompson@orleansda.com

Fund an Assistant District Attorney who will screen detention, non-detention and oversee the prosecution of cases involving violent juvenile offenders.

DISTRICT 8 STATEWIDE

Parishes: All



FY 2009 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Governor's Conference - \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
PO Box 3206
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3206
Ronald Rossitto, Project Director
(337) 437-3406
rossitto@cpdao.org

To provide annual conference on juvenile justice that includes information, resources, and training to approximately 400 individuals in the state's juvenile justice system. The conference will continue to address the four core requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's juvenile justice system's more serious problems including services to at-risk youth and their families and appropriate placement and/or delivery of service to the violent, emotionally disturbed, mentally ill and/or serious offender.

SRO Training - \$24,800

Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office
5400 East Broad St.
PO Box 3005
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3007
Bobby Robinson, Project Director
(337) 491-3761
brobinson@cpsso.com

To provide in-state training for Level 1 Louisiana P.O.S.T. certified peace officers assigned to work in local schools throughout the state as School Resource Officers (SROs). The desired result is to have Level 1 P.O.S.T. certified officers trained in basic duties and responsibilities of an SRO and additionally give advanced level SRO to officers already qualified as basic SRO.

JJDP Advisory Board - \$30,000

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
Katherine C. Guidry, Project Director
(225) 925-4980
kathy.guidry@lcle.la.gov

Allows the Advisory Board members the means to carry out the goals of the Board and the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Compliance Monitoring - \$50,000

One full time individual to work with the JJDP

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
Katherine C. Guidry, Project Director
(225) 925-4980
kathy.guidry@lcle.la.gov

Advisory Board, LCLE staff, and personnel of juvenile detention centers, correctional facilities, and adult jails to ensure compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$36,297

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
Robert Mehrtens, Project Director
(225) 925-4845
robert.mehrtens@lcle.la.gov

To provide an analysis of juvenile delinquency crime and problems.

DMC Assessment – \$144,660

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
Carle Jackson, Project Director
(225) 925-4418
carle.jackson@lcle.la.gov

LCLE will enter into a contractual relationship with a qualified and responsive vendor through the RFP process, to perform Phase 2 of the statewide DMC assessment.

Juvenile Officers' Training - \$5,000

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
Katherine C. Guidry, Project Director
(225) 925-4980
kathy.guidry@lcle.la.gov

To provide scholarships to law enforcement agencies who sends their officers to participate in the Juvenile Officers' Training. This training will offer specialized instruction in phases of law enforcement concerned with youth crime and delinquency; including prevention, control, enforcement and rehabilitation including alternatives to detention.

Mental Health Services - \$40,000

Louisiana Office of Mental Health
628 N. 4th St.
PO Box 629
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-0629
Sue Austin, Project Director
(225) 342-9965
sue.austin@la.gov

To implement a pilot program in Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and Caddo Parishes that will serve youth involved in the juvenile justice system who have been found incompetent to stand trial. This project serves as an alternative to hospitalization for those youth who need more structure and closer supervision that can be provided in their own homes but do not meet criteria for hospitalization.



FY 2008 – JABG

Safe Schools - \$35,000

Louisiana Department of Justice
1885 N. 3rd St.
P.O Box 94005
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095
Sandra Ezell, Project Director
(225) 342-6599
ezells@ag.state.la.us

A comprehensive approach to ensuring safe schools for Louisiana by providing training, technical assistance, site security assessments, resources and presentations to all Louisiana schools, law enforcement, students and community agencies.

Job Readiness/Skill Retention - \$80,000

Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
Marvel Adams, Project Director
(225) 287-7672
marvel.adams@la.gov

Increasing juvenile offender reentry programming, beginning with additional vocational training as part of a pre-release planning. Program includes a lab/classroom training program in an industry-developed telecommunications curriculum for 120 hours of instruction leading to jobs in the networking, copper and fiber-optic cable industry.

Violence Prevention – \$25,000

Louisiana State Police
7901 Independence Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-6409
Johnny Gordon, Project Director
(225) 939-4464
jgphoto01@bellsouth.net

“Behind The Faces” is a 50-minute multi-media production shown at large school assemblies. Presentations consists of true stories involving bullying, peer pressure, teen suicide, alcohol and drug abuse, choosing the right friends and consequences of choosing the wrong friends dilemmas students face throughout the school year.

LOUISIANA'S
JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM
AND
CRIME DATA

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Louisiana's juvenile justice system is comprised of three major components: law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The needs of a juvenile found to be mistreated, the severity of the criminal offense allegedly committed by a juvenile, the prior criminal record of the alleged juvenile offender, the prospects for the offender's rehabilitation, and the increasing concern for public safety are some of the factors affecting how a juvenile offender is handled by Louisiana's juvenile justice system. These factors influence decisions as to how best to assist the juvenile found to be in need due to mistreatment, whether to either warn and release the alleged juvenile offender, or place the offender in the formal juvenile justice system.

Contact between the juvenile and the juvenile justice system can be initiated in one of three ways:

1. A complaint and/or referral is received by juvenile authorities about the treatment of a juvenile.
2. Juvenile authorities receive a complaint about the alleged illegal activity of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile.

Each component of Louisiana's juvenile justice system has options as to how they respond to a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. Examples of some of the options available in each component are as follows:

Law Enforcement:

Counsel, warn and release
Arrest (taking into custody), including detention pending court hearing
Intake

Courts:

Adjudication	Probation
Shelter care	Institutionalization
Alternative detention programs (holdovers, home detention)	Community based alternative care (non-secure custody)
Detention	

Corrections:

Alternative care (community based,
non-secure custody)
Institutional (secure custody)

Probation supervision (non-custody)
Parole/after-care supervision (custody)

Traditionally, the goal of each option has been the care, control and protection of juveniles, whether they were one in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. In recent years, identifiable trends in juvenile criminal activity have led to the juvenile justice system's focusing on violent juvenile offenders, who have fueled a burgeoning juvenile crime problem in Louisiana. This shift in focus has placed additional demands on the system. As a result, we continue to see a change in the system's reaction from one of care of juveniles who were culpable for their actions to the overriding concern for the public's safety from violent juvenile predators; from the protection of juveniles from societal pressures, to the protection of society from juvenile offenders. Problems within Louisiana's juvenile justice system continue to surface as the system responds to the change in focus from the care of juveniles, to the reduction of juvenile crime and a heightened concern for public safety.

The structure of Louisiana's juvenile court system is comprised of designated Juvenile Courts, District / Parish Courts, and City / Municipal Courts. Article 116 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* defines a juvenile court and a juvenile court judge as follows:

1. A juvenile "Court" is defined as any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction. A judge of a mayor's court, or a justice of the peace, is not included.
2. A juvenile "Judge" is defined as the judge of a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction (as defined above).

The role of the judiciary in processing juveniles includes the following duties:

1. Custody orders – issuing orders for a juvenile to be taken into custody, upon presentation of facts.
2. Continued custody hearing – conducting a hearing to determine continued custody prior to adjudication.
3. Conducting hearing to answer petition – a petition may be filed if there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or a child in need of care.
4. Adjudication – a determination by the court, based on evidence, that the juvenile is delinquent, in need of care or in need of supervision.
5. Pre-disposition investigation – an investigation after adjudication, prior to disposition to determine the most appropriate disposition and/or placement for the juvenile.
6. Disposition hearing – the determination of an appropriate disposition when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of care or in need of services.

The *Louisiana Children's Code* specifically created four designated juvenile courts, in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes. Besides these four juveniles courts, juvenile cases are also filed in 38 city/parish Courts and 36 state courts.

This analysis of Louisiana's juvenile justice system, as with those conducted in the past, shows the need for a state-wide uniform juvenile court system as well as a state-wide juvenile information system that can provide juvenile justice decision makers with timely, accurate information on the juveniles they come in contact with at the time they need it to make their decision.

HOW A JUVENILE FLOWS THROUGH THE SYSTEM

There are three basic ways a juvenile in Louisiana enters the juvenile justice system:

1. A complaint/referral is made to juvenile authorities in which it is alleged a juvenile is being mistreated in some manner and is in need of assistance.
2. A complaint to a law enforcement agency alleging criminal activity on the part of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile and self-initiates action against him/her.

How a juvenile “flows” through the system depends on the manner in which the juvenile is brought to the attention of the juvenile authorities in his/her parish of residence. Only children ages 10 to 16 are dealt with as delinquents. Children under 10 are addressed through the Families in Need of Services (FINS) program, a parallel system for children who have committed status offenses. Youth who have reached their 17th birthday are tried as adults.

If a complaint/referral is received alleging the juvenile is in need of assistance, and if a determination has been made that the juvenile in question has suffered serious harm, or is in imminent danger of suffering serious harm, the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS) is the state agency statutorily charged with intervening on the juvenile’s behalf.

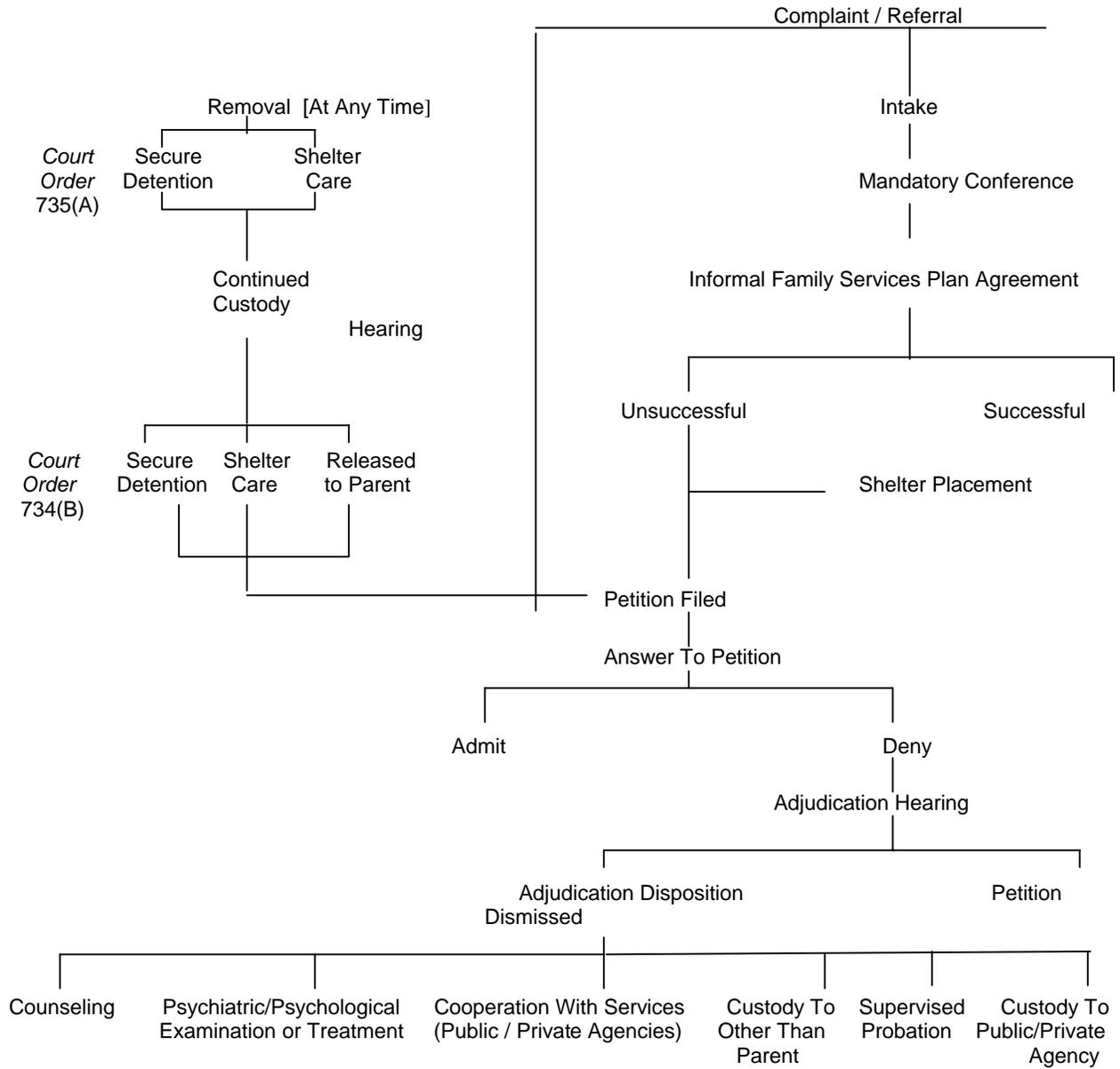
The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff’s Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal activity on the part of a juvenile is reported to a law enforcement agency, or if a law enforcement officer self-initiates action against a juvenile, several decisions can be made at the law enforcement level ranging from counsel/warn and release (CWR) to formally charging the juvenile which could lead to a formal adjudication resulting in secure confinement. In some jurisdictions in Louisiana, the officer can refer the juvenile to one of the service network providers (FINS, substance abuse treatment, etc.), or he can take a more formal approach and refer the juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), the District Attorney’s Office, or seek detention or shelter care for the juvenile offender. Some Louisiana jurisdictions, particularly in the larger cities, require the juvenile offender be taken to an intake unit, an OJJ regional office, or to the designated juvenile court.

Contact the juvenile has with the juvenile justice system after law enforcement varies by jurisdiction, and can include the OJJ, the FINS agency, local probation, alternative detention programs, etc.

The options available to law enforcement and the courts vary depending on which process is chosen to handle the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. If the FINS process is chosen, a FINS officer assesses the juvenile and their family and decisions are made as to how the juvenile should progress through the system. If a juvenile is determined to be delinquent, other options are available for the juvenile to progress through the system.

Charts 1 and 2 detail the options available in handling FINS and Delinquent cases within the juvenile justice system.

Chart 1
Louisiana Juvenile Justice System
Families in Need of Services [FINS]



This chart shows the options available to the juvenile, the family and the FINS officer, once the FINS process has begun. Removal (whether detention or shelter care) may occur at any time during this process; the juvenile may also be placed in secure detention for contempt of valid court orders.

Chart 2 Louisiana Juvenile Justice System

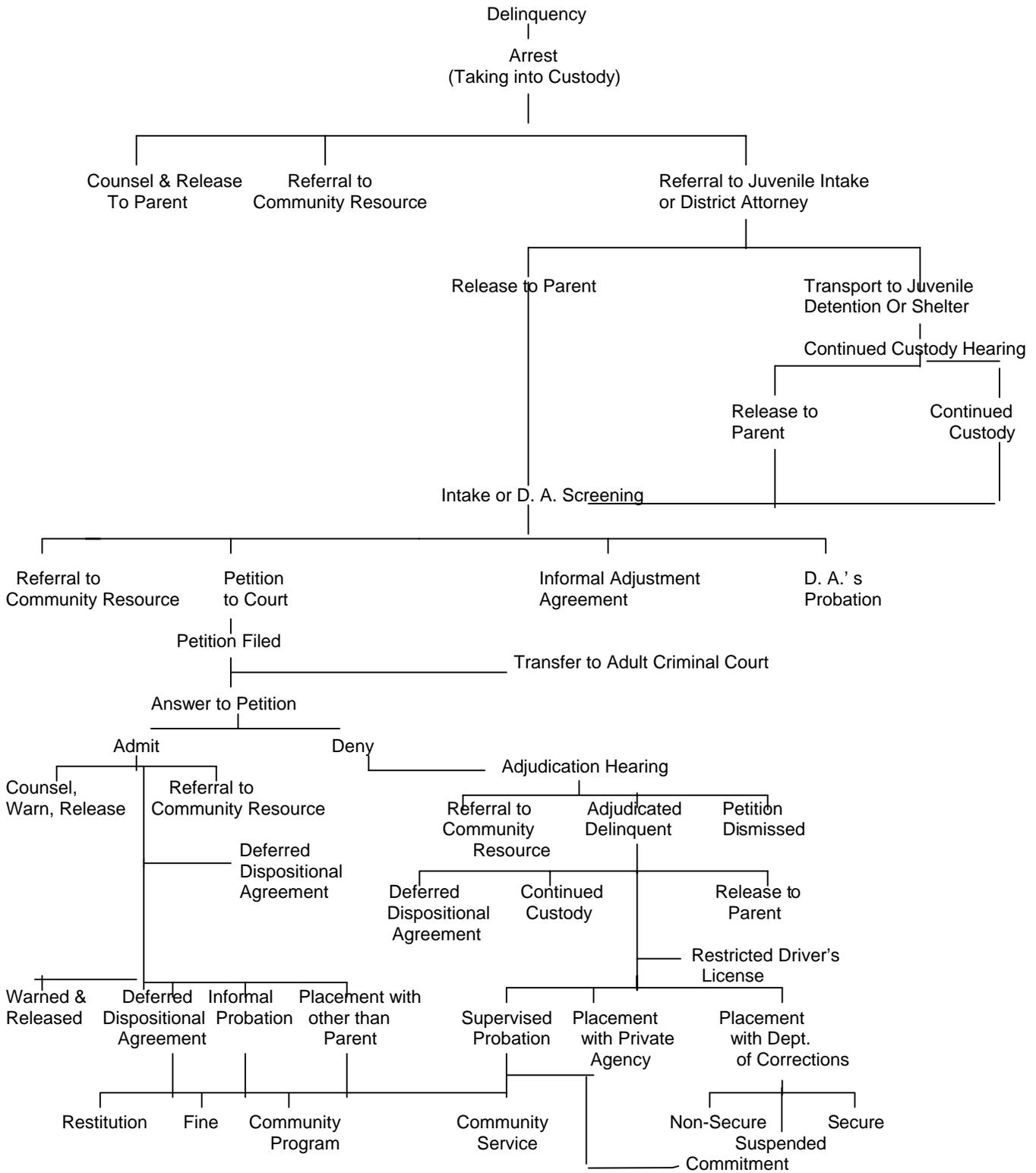


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which “path” the juvenile will take in the process.

ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

Louisiana conducts an analysis each year of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs for 2004 as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This section will detail the (1) juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race; (2) number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense; (3) number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment); (4) number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups; and (5) other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Louisiana's juvenile statistics are obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies. Using data reported for the year 2003 assisted in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana. By conducting a comparative examination of previous years of arrest data, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. This, coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation section of this report, helped us to determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE TYPE, SEX, AGE, AND RACE

Louisiana's 2004 juvenile arrests by offense, age category, race, and sex are detailed in Table 1. This information, obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for any time period during the three years, assists us in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana by focusing our attention on the factors listed. By doing so, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. This, coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation section of this report, will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Table 2 details the total parish-by-parish juvenile arrest information for Louisiana for 2004 that was obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana. This allows us to view the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana on a parish-by-parish basis. This will help us focus attention on those areas of the state where juvenile crime is on the increase, or where special conditions – such as minority over-representation – exist. The arrest data contained in Tables 1, 2 and 3 will be compared, on a strict percentage basis, with the overall population of the races in each parish (as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau). (See Table 3 on Minority Over-/Under-Representation.) Again, these data will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Table 1
2004 Juvenile Arrests By Type of Offense, Age, Race and Sex

OFFENSE	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	BLK	WHT	IND	ASN	M	F
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	2	1	2	15	20	17	2	0	1	18	2
Manslaughter, by Negligence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	1	16	23	22	25	20	107	75	32	0	0	107	0
Robbery	1	11	43	53	70	75	253	219	33	1	0	231	22
Aggravated Assault	20	140	300	243	283	249	1235	823	401	2	9	891	344
Burglary	13	165	442	353	399	305	1677	958	712	4	3	1574	103
Larceny, Theft	66	591	1649	1153	1316	1041	5816	3404	2358	22	32	3544	2272
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	15	80	83	101	68	352	232	120	0	0	305	47
Other Assaults	66	785	1862	1280	1234	937	6164	4269	1828	49	18	3961	2203
Arson	13	18	21	19	25	5	101	45	54	0	2	78	23
Forgery, Counterfeiting	2	4	7	10	13	10	46	22	24	0	0	31	15
Fraud	1	2	5	3	6	11	28	14	14	0	0	21	7
Embezzlement	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Sell	3	40	108	111	143	99	504	332	164	2	6	443	61
Vandalism	37	210	457	266	276	200	1446	644	795	6	1	1192	254
Weapons: Carry, Possess	4	29	74	69	82	78	336	221	115	0	0	298	38
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	4	0	3	2	9	2	7	0	0	5	4
Sex Offenses	9	30	80	36	36	65	256	105	148	2	1	233	23
Drug Violation: Sell, Manufactory	1	6	54	89	132	137	419	230	186	1	2	374	45
Drug Violation: Possess	12	40	232	332	576	824	2016	912	1095	3	6	1696	320
Gambling	4	5	6	4	13	2	34	22	11	0	1	22	12
Offenses Against Family and Children	32	34	54	30	39	22	211	95	116	0	0	145	66
Driving Under the Influence	5	3	8	11	37	105	169	34	135	0	0	133	36
Liquor Laws	1	8	32	83	159	222	505	102	398	4	1	364	141
Drunkenness	3	5	21	27	25	41	122	41	79	1	1	77	45
Disorderly Conduct	115	744	1862	1250	1207	703	5881	4032	1792	43	14	3534	2347
Vagrancy	4	9	25	19	25	16	98	55	40	0	3	79	19
Other Offenses (except Traffic)	220	706	1777	1411	1636	1256	7006	4022	2923	38	23	4856	2150
Suspicion	1	7	18	15	23	11	75	22	53	0	0	57	18
Curfew, Loitering	8	88	340	344	402	30	1212	659	546	5	2	867	345
Runaway	23	236	714	589	525	60	2147	1176	955	9	7	852	1295
TOTAL	670	3,947	10,302	7,906	8,814	6,609	38,248	22,787	15,136	192	133	25,989	12,259

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting by offense category for any time period during the year 2004.

As shown in the above table, 38,248 persons under age 18 were arrested in Louisiana in 2004. By offense category totals, "other offenses" totaled 18,783 (49.12%); status offenses (which include Suspicion, Curfew, Loitering and Runaway) totaled 3,434 (8.98%); 5,816 (15.21%)

were arrested for Larceny/Theft; 7,780 (20.34%) arrests were for crimes against persons (Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery and Assaults); while drug related offenses totaled 2,435 arrests (6.37%) of the total arrests in 2004.

Of the 38,248 arrests in 2004, 59.57% were black, 39.57% were white, and 0.85% were Asian or Indian. Since Asian and Indian arrests represent such a small percentage, no separate analysis has been done for these groups.

The most dramatic differences in the percentage of arrests between blacks and whites by category are: Disorderly Conduct (68.6% black, 30.5% white), Stolen Property (66.9% black, 33.1% white), Liquor Laws, Drunkenness and Driving Under the Influence (79.7% white, 21.4% black), weapons possession offenses (65.8% black, 34.2% white), and crimes against persons (Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery and Assaults – 69.5% black, 29.5% white). Status offense arrest percentage was nearly equal for blacks (54.4%) and whites (46.6%). In addition to the Liquor Laws, Drunkenness and DWI category cited above, white juveniles also made up the majority of arrests in the categories of Arson, Forgery, Sex Offenses and Offenses Against Family and Children.

A comparison of the general population (2004 U.S. Census Bureau estimates) and the total number of arrests shows that while blacks make up only 40.5% of the juvenile population, they represented 58.2% of the total arrests in 2004 for the age group. Similarly, whites make up 56.3% of the population and represented 41.0% of the arrests. Other minorities account for the remaining percentage.

Although the arrest percentages vary from parish to parish, there is a cumulative statewide over-representation of black juveniles, based solely on general population, of 17.7% for 2004. Some parishes show whites, Asians and Indians to be over-represented; however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 3 in the section on Minority Over-Representation gives the population and arrest information, by parish, for 2004. Included in the table is the level of over- or under-representation by race for each parish. It should be noted that a positive value represents over-representation by arrests while a negative value represents under-representation.

Table 2
2004 Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race

	ARRESTS				TOTAL	ARREST %			
	BLACK	WHITE	INDIAN	ASIAN		BLACK	WHITE	INDIAN	ASIAN
Acadia	107	94	0	1	202	52.97%	46.53%	0.00%	0.50%
Allen	8	5	0	0	13	61.54%	38.46%	0.00%	0.00%
Ascension	296	400	0	0	696	42.53%	57.47%	0.00%	0.00%
Assumption	21	26	0	0	47	44.68%	55.32%	0.00%	0.00%
Avoyelles	282	114	0	0	396	71.21%	28.79%	0.00%	0.00%
Beauregard	29	68	0	0	97	29.90%	70.10%	0.00%	0.00%
Bienville	15	15	0	0	30	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bossier	495	719	0	1	1215	40.74%	59.18%	0.00%	0.08%
Caddo	2810	737	0	0	3547	79.22%	20.78%	0.00%	0.00%
Calcasieu	431	421	1	0	853	50.53%	49.36%	0.12%	0.00%
Caldwell	6	1	0	0	7	85.71%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%
Cameron	7	50	0	0	57	12.28%	87.72%	0.00%	0.00%
Catahoula	5	8	0	0	13	38.46%	61.54%	0.00%	0.00%
Claiborne	24	2	0	0	26	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%
Concordia	30	13	0	0	43	69.77%	30.23%	0.00%	0.00%
DeSoto	99	63	0	0	162	61.11%	38.89%	0.00%	0.00%
E. Baton Rouge	3840	1046	0	14	4900	78.37%	21.35%	0.00%	0.29%
East Carroll	18	0	0	0	18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
East Feliciana	36	13	0	0	49	73.47%	26.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Evangeline	114	257	0	0	371	30.73%	69.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Franklin	64	38	0	0	102	62.75%	37.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Grant	45	73	0	0	118	38.14%	61.86%	0.00%	0.00%
Iberia	170	40	0	0	210	80.95%	19.05%	0.00%	0.00%
Iberville	260	41	0	2	303	85.81%	13.53%	0.00%	0.66%
Jackson	2	23	0	0	25	8.00%	92.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jefferson	5805	3226	6	79	9116	63.68%	35.39%	0.07%	0.87%
Jefferson Davis	107	268	0	1	376	28.46%	71.28%	0.00%	0.27%
Lafayette	1172	634	3	10	1819	64.43%	34.85%	0.16%	0.55%
Lafourche	749	806	8	0	1563	47.92%	51.57%	0.51%	0.00%
LaSalle	7	18	0	0	25	28.00%	72.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lincoln	323	276	0	0	599	53.92%	46.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Livingston	46	583	0	2	631	7.29%	92.39%	0.00%	0.32%
Madison	34	4	0	0	38	89.47%	10.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Morehouse	97	49	0	0	146	66.44%	33.56%	0.00%	0.00%
Natchitoches	214	126	0	0	340	62.94%	37.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Orleans	25	9	0	3	37	67.57%	24.32%	0.00%	8.11%
Ouachita	314	436	0	0	750	41.87%	58.13%	0.00%	0.00%
Plaquemines	52	105	0	7	164	31.71%	64.02%	0.00%	4.27%
Pointe Coupee	31	19	0	0	50	62.00%	38.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rapides	768	607	1	0	1376	55.81%	44.11%	0.07%	0.00%
Red River	35	28	0	0	63	55.56%	44.44%	0.00%	0.00%
Richland	63	28	0	0	91	69.23%	30.77%	0.00%	0.00%
Sabine	35	57	0	1	93	37.63%	61.29%	0.00%	1.08%
St. Bernard	414	500	1	6	921	44.95%	54.29%	0.11%	0.65%
St. Charles	340	299	1	0	640	53.13%	46.72%	0.16%	0.00%
St. Helena	21	2	0	0	23	91.30%	8.70%	0.00%	0.00%
St. James	199	52	1	0	252	78.97%	20.63%	0.40%	0.00%
St. John	528	131	0	3	662	79.76%	19.79%	0.00%	0.45%
St. Landry	331	213	0	0	544	60.85%	39.15%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Martin	536	277	10	4	827	64.81%	33.49%	1.21%	0.48%
St. Mary	441	1654	0	8	2103	20.97%	78.65%	0.00%	0.38%
St. Tammany	214	298	0	0	512	41.80%	58.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Tangipahoa	2035	1920	168	8	4131	49.26%	46.48%	4.07%	0.19%
Tensas	12	6	0	0	18	66.67%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Terrebonne	106	52	0	0	158	67.09%	32.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union	5	33	0	0	38	13.16%	86.84%	0.00%	0.00%
Vermilion	106	165	0	0	271	39.11%	60.89%	0.00%	0.00%
Vernon	205	161	0	0	366	56.01%	43.99%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington	259	150	0	0	409	63.33%	36.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Webster	199	209	0	0	408	48.77%	51.23%	0.00%	0.00%
W. Baton Rouge	13	34	0	0	47	27.66%	72.34%	0.00%	0.00%
West Carroll	40	7	0	0	47	85.11%	14.89%	0.00%	0.00%
West Feliciana	107	94	0	1	202	52.97%	46.53%	0.00%	0.50%
Winn	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
TOTAL	25,095	17,709	200	150	43,154	58.15%	41.04%	.46%	.35%

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting.

Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage (by race). From this we get a parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over-/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. Please recall that a positive (+) indicator represents over-representation by arrests, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-representation for minority juvenile arrestees. The U.S. Census Bureau provided the population percentage estimates; the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) provided the arrest percentages.

The statewide over-representation for 2004 minority juvenile arrests in Louisiana was 17.67%; white juveniles were under-represented by 15.21%, and other race juveniles are under-represented by 2.47%. Only 16 of our 64 parishes reported a minority white juvenile population, and white juveniles were over-represented by arrests in only one of these parishes. Blacks were over-represented by arrests in all but seven parishes during 2004.

Source Note: Arrest data was supplied by FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting for any time period in 2004. Population data was taken from the OJJDP *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations* website located at http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_display.asp.

Table 3

Juvenile Population, Arrest, and Minority Over-/Under-Representation Percentages By Parish

Parish	Population %			Arrest %			Minority % Over/Under Representation
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Acadia	75.78%	23.17%	1.05%	46.53%	52.97%	0.50%	29.80%
Allen	74.05%	22.69%	3.26%	38.46%	61.54%	0.00%	38.85%
Ascension	74.61%	23.80%	1.59%	57.47%	42.53%	0.00%	18.73%
Assumption	60.19%	38.71%	1.10%	55.32%	44.68%	0.00%	05.97%
Avoyelles	61.64%	35.71%	2.64%	28.79%	71.21%	0.00%	35.50%
Beauregard	82.86%	14.79%	2.35%	70.10%	29.90%	0.00%	15.11%
Bienville	50.11%	49.34%	0.55%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	00.66%
Bossier	69.50%	26.29%	4.21%	59.18%	40.74%	0.00%	14.45%
Caddo	41.09%	56.52%	2.39%	20.78%	79.22%	0.00%	-20.31%
Calcasieu	67.65%	29.89%	2.46%	49.36%	50.53%	0.12%	20.64%
Caldwell	81.35%	18.01%	0.64%	14.29%	85.71%	0.00%	67.70%
Cameron	94.64%	04.13%	1.22%	87.72%	12.28%	0.00%	08.15%
Catahoula	65.01%	34.54%	0.45%	61.54%	38.46%	0.00%	03.92%
Claiborne	40.67%	58.98%	0.34%	07.69%	92.31%	0.00%	-32.98%
Concordia	51.74%	47.25%	1.01%	30.23%	69.77%	0.00%	22.52%
Desoto	50.48%	48.29%	1.24%	38.89%	61.11%	0.00%	12.82%
East Baton Rouge	42.33%	54.10%	3.57%	21.35%	78.37%	0.29%	-20.98%
East Carroll	21.13%	78.48%	0.39%	00.00%	100.00%	0.00%	-21.13%
East Feliciana	49.35%	49.86%	0.79%	26.53%	73.47%	0.00%	-22.82%
Evangeline	64.18%	34.84%	0.97%	69.27%	30.73%	0.00%	-04.11%
Franklin	56.63%	42.59%	0.77%	37.25%	62.75%	0.00%	20.16%
Grant	83.69%	13.32%	2.98%	61.86%	38.14%	0.00%	24.82%
Iberia	56.81%	39.11%	4.08%	19.05%	80.95%	0.00%	41.84%
Iberville	42.35%	56.84%	0.81%	13.53%	85.81%	0.66%	-28.82%
Jackson	67.83%	31.13%	1.05%	92.00%	08.00%	0.00%	-23.13%
Jefferson	58.52%	35.66%	5.82%	35.39%	63.68%	0.94%	28.02%
Jefferson Davis	76.57%	21.52%	1.91%	71.28%	28.46%	0.27%	06.94%
Lafayette	65.78%	31.53%	2.69%	34.85%	64.43%	0.71%	32.90%
Lafourche	75.81%	18.59%	5.60%	51.57%	47.92%	0.51%	29.33%
LaSalle	82.38%	16.19%	1.43%	72.00%	28.00%	0.00%	11.81%
Lincoln	52.27%	45.93%	1.80%	46.08%	53.92%	0.00%	07.99%
Livingston	93.76%	05.00%	1.24%	92.39%	07.29%	0.32%	02.29%
Madison	26.34%	73.44%	0.22%	10.53%	89.47%	0.00%	-15.81%
Morehouse	45.43%	53.92%	0.65%	33.56%	66.44%	0.00%	-11.87%
Natchitoches	46.98%	50.48%	2.54%	37.06%	62.94%	0.00%	-09.92%
Orleans	15.93%	80.29%	3.77%	24.32%	67.57%	8.11%	08.39%
Ouachita	53.27%	45.10%	1.63%	58.13%	41.87%	0.00%	-03.23%
Plaquemines	65.96%	26.96%	7.08%	64.02%	31.71%	4.27%	04.75%
Pointe Coupee	53.52%	45.53%	0.95%	38.00%	62.00%	0.00%	16.47%
Rapides	59.17%	37.91%	2.92%	44.11%	55.81%	0.07%	17.90%
Red River	45.51%	53.71%	0.78%	44.44%	55.56%	0.00%	-01.07%
Richland	52.88%	46.60%	0.53%	30.77%	69.23%	0.00%	22.63%
Sabine	65.41%	22.89%	11.70%	61.29%	37.63%	1.08%	14.74%
St. Bernard	81.90%	13.94%	4.17%	54.29%	44.95%	0.76%	31.01%
St. Charles	67.13%	30.59%	2.28%	46.72%	53.13%	0.16%	22.54%
St. Helena	38.04%	61.59%	0.37%	08.70%	91.30%	0.00%	-29.34%
St. James	42.65%	56.98%	0.37%	20.63%	78.97%	0.40%	-22.02%
St. John	43.65%	54.54%	1.81%	19.79%	79.76%	0.45%	-23.86%
St. Landry	48.86%	49.70%	1.44%	39.15%	60.85%	0.00%	-09.71%
St. Martin	59.80%	37.76%	2.44%	33.49%	64.81%	1.69%	27.05%
St. Mary	56.72%	38.35%	4.93%	78.65%	20.97%	0.38%	-17.38%
St. Tammany	82.65%	13.96%	3.39%	58.20%	41.80%	0.00%	27.84%
Tangipahoa	60.88%	37.78%	1.35%	46.48%	49.26%	4.26%	11.48%
Tensas	33.44%	66.16%	0.39%	33.33%	66.67%	0.00%	-00.44%
Terrebonne	67.29%	22.80%	9.91%	32.91%	67.09%	0.00%	44.29%
Union	64.17%	35.02%	0.81%	86.84%	13.16%	0.00%	-21.86%
Vermilion	76.01%	19.70%	4.29%	60.89%	39.11%	0.00%	19.41%
Vernon	71.84%	19.24%	8.92%	43.99%	56.01%	0.00%	36.77%
Washington	60.76%	38.23%	1.01%	36.67%	63.33%	0.00%	25.10%
Webster	57.28%	41.21%	1.52%	51.23%	48.77%	0.00%	07.56%
West Baton Rouge	59.85%	39.31%	0.83%	72.34%	27.66%	0.00%	-11.65%
West Carroll	79.26%	20.35%	0.39%	14.89%	85.11%	0.00%	64.76%
West Feliciana	57.79%	41.42%	0.79%	46.53%	52.97%	0.50%	11.55%
Winn	63.21%	35.21%	1.59%	No Data	No Data	No Data	N/A
TOTAL	56.25%	40.48%	3.28%	41.04%	58.15%	.81%	17.67%

OTHER PREVALENT CRIME DATA

Other Louisiana juvenile crime information includes:

- Ranked 6th in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2004. This ranking is one above the 7th place rank reported for 2003.
- Ranked 8th in the number of reported juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This ranking remains the same as that reported for 2003.
- In the homicide dataset, juvenile cases are isolated from among all homicides by controlling for the age of the offender (between 1 and 17 years). The majority of juvenile homicide cases (12) involved single victim/single offender episodes, and the remaining offenses (5) involved single victim/multiple offender episodes.
 - There were 26 known juvenile offenders committing homicides against 23 victims. (Only those cases where the offender age was known are included.)
 - Twenty-five (25) of the juvenile homicide offenders were black (96.1%); 1 was white (3.9%). No other minorities were reported. Nineteen (19) victims were black (82.6%); four (4) were white (17.4%). There were no minority victims indicated.
 - The racial composition of the homicide offenders relative to the victims included 1 white-on-black (4.2%), 19 black-on-black (79.2%) and 4 black-on-white (16.7%).
 - The relationship between victim and offender for the 23 homicides included: 9 Acquaintance, 8 Stranger, 3 Unknown relationships, and 1 each off Girlfriend, Neighbor and Friend.
 - The circumstances under which the homicide took place for the 23 incidents included: 8 Unable to Determine, 5 Other Arguments, 2 Robberies, 2 Negligent Manslaughters, 2 Arguments over Money or Property, 1 Child with a Gun, 1 Narcotics, 1 Gangland and 1 Other Circumstances.
 - The weapons used in the 23 homicides included: 13 Handguns, 3 Other Firearms, 3 Knife or Edged Weapon, 1 Rifle, 1 Blunt Object, 1 Personal Weapon (Hands, Fist, Feet) and 1 Other/Unknown.

**JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION AGENCY,
OR SPECIAL INTAKE UNIT**

Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court's Annual Reports for 2004, 2005 and 2006 provide insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The number and type of disposition of these cases are listed in the tables below.

**Table 4
2004 Juvenile Delinquency Report
Felony Charges, Misdemeanor Charges, FINS**

Activity	Unit of Count	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson	Orleans
Admin. Refer In	Cases	3,979	1,699	3,860	508
Admin. Refer Out	Cases	0	252	4,921	5
Admin. Petitioned	Cases	1,697	0	331	46
Other Admin.	Cases	2,357	1,447	3,893	0
Detention Hearings	Children	568	869	1,971	1,067
DA Cases	Cases	1,620	1,340	2,236	1,505
DA Petitions	Children	1,564	1,340	2,237	1,505
DA Charges	Charges	1,762	1,913	3,540	1,682
Guilty Pleas	Charges	131	223	1,073	868
Not Guilty Pleas	Charges	252	1,180	2,039	967
Pre-Trial Hearings	Children	2	1,931	3,292	1,061
IAA with Petition	Children	0	524	8	0
Dismissals	Charges	167	408	1,147	282
Waived to Adult Court	Charges	0	0	0	0
Pre-Trial Motions	Motions	5	561	724	0
Adjudicated Guilty	Charges	16	337	176	193
Adjudicated Dismissed	Charges	39	135	119	869
LTI Disposition	Charges	225	149	230	1,418
Probation Disposition	Charges	465	378	2,446	636
Other Disposition	Charges	0	277	665	0
IJA Complete	Charges	0	336	150	0
Contempt Hearings	People	242	589	3,927	0
Motions to Modify	Motions	376	112	3,927	0
Dispositional Reviews	Cases	1,600	347	3,035	1,386

SOURCE: Louisiana Supreme Court Annual Report, 2004

There were 6,733 charges pled (guilty & not guilty); 722 charges adjudicated guilty while 1,162 adjudications were dismissed. Of the total charges where dispositions were handed down, 3,925 juveniles were placed on probation, 2,022 were ordered committed to OJJ, and the courts handed down 942 other dispositions. 3,460 juvenile traffic cases were filed in these four courts.

Many parish and city level courts in Louisiana also have juvenile jurisdiction. These parish and city courts reported a total of 15,096 new juvenile cases filed in 2004. The state district courts reported an additional 27,765 juvenile cases filed in 2004.

CASES HANDLED INFORMALLY (NON-PETITIONED) AND FORMALLY (PETITIONED) AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION (E.G., DIVERSION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, ETC.)

The State of Louisiana faces several barriers with regard to the collection of certain data. This is addressed in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact. Please refer to this section for further explanation.

DELINQUENT AND STATUS OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS

The dispositions available to law enforcement and the courts include a wide range of alternatives: from warning and reprimand to non-custodial supervision to custody or secure care. Article 779 of the *Louisiana Children’s Code* requires the disposition be set to the least restrictive alternative required by law.

Alternative Placement: Detention

Detention facilities are designed to provide temporary, physically restricting care for juveniles. Juvenile detention in the State serves the traditional function of providing temporary care for pre-adjudicatory or pre-dispositional juveniles who have committed a delinquent act. In recent years, detention centers have begun to provide short-term care for other types of youth, including juveniles and status offenders with contempt of court charges.

There are 18 detention facilities throughout the state (16 public and 1 private):

Bossier Juvenile Detention Center	L. Robert Rivarde Memorial Home
Caddo Juvenile Detention Center	Renaissance Home for Youth
Calcasieu Parish Detention Center	St. Bernard Juvenile Detention
Christian Acres (<i>private facility</i>)	St. James Youth Center
East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Detention Center	St. Martin Parish Juvenile Training Center
Florida Parishes Juvenile Detention Center	Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Home	Youth Study Center
Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home	Ware Youth Center
Lafourche Parish Juvenile Justice Facility	

Each year the above detention centers complete the Detention Survey. Data from the surveys are compiled and shown in Table 5. An overview of operational capacity for all facilities and the number of juveniles held per year follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operational Capacity</u>	<u>Number Of Juveniles</u>
2004	874	14,197

Table 5
Juvenile in Detention in 2004
Total by Offense, Age, Sex and Race

Offense Categories	Sex	Age, Sex, and Race of Youth												Total
		Ages 0-12			Ages 13-14			Ages 15-16			Age 17			
		W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	
Violent	Male	41	118	4	87	409	8	216	679	22	43	84	5	1,716
	Female	2	24	0	27	128	1	38	188	2	1	6	0	417
Property	Male	74	39	5	127	403	19	304	772	26	51	71	3	1,894
	Female	5	7	0	25	44	2	47	84	0	4	7	0	225
Non-Violent	Male	92	319	3	334	1,087	26	819	2,176	67	188	373	31	5,515
	Female	54	118	1	229	560	12	365	849	36	52	115	11	2,402
Drug-Related	Male	4	15	0	51	110	3	220	562	12	43	99	9	1,128
	Female	0	3	0	18	9	2	67	22	2	13	3	1	140
Status	Male	10	18	0	18	46	0	22	105	4	8	20	1	252
	Female	4	5	0	25	37	1	31	48	1	3	2	2	159
Unknown	Male	5	15	0	11	62	0	59	108	6	8	13	1	288
	Female	4	2	1	8	7	0	18	17	0	1	3	0	61
TOTAL		295	683	14	960	2,902	74	2,206	5,610	178	415	796	64	14,197

SOURCE: 2004 Detention Survey

Of the 14,197 juveniles held in the detention centers during 2004, 76% (10,793) were male. Black juveniles made up 70% (9,991) of the total juveniles held for the year. The complete breakdown by category is as follows:

Black Males	7,703	54%	Black Females	2,288	16%
White Males	2,835	20%	White Females	1,041	7%
Other Males	255	2%	Other Females	75	1%

Under *Louisiana Children's Code* Article 815, if a juvenile has committed a felony-grade delinquent act or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person, the juvenile shall be taken to a juvenile detention facility; no judge shall order a juvenile who has committed either a felony-grade or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person into a shelter care facility.

Home Detention

Home detention was established to provide intensive personal supervision to juveniles in their own homes. Local jurisdictions have developed such alternatives to maintain supervision within the parameters of the law. Home detention alternatives are preferable to placing a juvenile in a shelter care facility, or into adult jails and lockups,

Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)

The Office of Juvenile Justice provides at-risk and delinquent youth the opportunity to become responsible and productive citizens using partnerships with families, communities, and other entities with emphasis on the safety of youth and the public.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act closed the Swanson Correctional Center for Youth-Madison Parish Unit in Tallulah during May 2004, reducing Louisiana's juvenile correctional facilities to three. The remaining three facilities are located in Baton Rouge, Bridge City and Monroe. In the summer of 2005, OJJ began the first phase of its regional pilot in the New Orleans area with the opening of a new dormitory-style facility at the Bridge City Center for Youth. The focus of the new changes is aimed at treating the juveniles less like convicts and concentrating on rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Bridge City renovation will be a model for transforming the state's other two juvenile correctional facilities in Baton Rouge and Monroe.

During the 2008 Regular Session, the Legislature further defined the goals to continue improving the juvenile justice system. Act 565 passed thereby authorizing the following:

- The Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Youth Development was changed to Office of Juvenile Justice.
- By June 30, 2009, Jetson Center for Youth –East Baton Rouge Parish Unit shall no longer be used as a juvenile facility
- The development of a comprehensive plan for transitioning of these youth based upon the health, safety, and best interests of each child and protection and public safety of society, which shall include:
 - Plan for provision of aftercare services to the meet the needs of juveniles released to the community and to provide for safety to the community;
 - After a specific date youths adjudicated delinquent and committed to OJJ shall no longer be assigned or reassigned to the Jetson Unit;
 - Permits the funds spend at Jetson Unit be reallocated or transferred within OJJ to proportion to the youth reassigned from Jetson to such programs;
 - Recommendations for an alternative use of Jetson facility and property such as a productive reentry center managed Department of Public Safety and Corrections provided that all youth offenders will be treated in humane matter;
 - Recommendation for implementation and funding for three regional youth centers with populations not to exceed forty-eight youths and housing units not exceed twelve youth, and each center shall execute effective educational and therapeutic practices;
 - OJJ and, in conjunction with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act Implementation Commission (JJRAIC), shall develop a comprehensive needs assessment plan for determining the quality and location of additional community-based treatment and supervision programs for youth within the Louisiana juvenile justice system;
 - The plan shall include recommendations for the development of operating procedures to ensure that the violence and other documented problems that occurred at the Jetson Unit are not replicated at another or other facilities where the youth are transferred;
 - Shall include a study concerning the feasibility of dispersing youth to multiple facilities if they have been adjudicated delinquent for a crime of violence or who have documented histories of violence since being placed at the Jetson Unit;
 - The OJJ Secretary submits the plan on or before September 1, 2008 to the governor, to the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, and to the JJRACIC;
 - Beginning January 1, 2009 and every month thereafter until the Jetson Unit is

discontinued, the OJJ shall submit JJRACIC as status report on the juveniles remaining at the Jetson Unit;

- The JJRACIC shall make recommendations to the governor and legislature, including the Joint Legislature Committee on Budget, prior to the 2009 Regular Session of the Legislature, regarding suggested executive action or required legislation and funding for juvenile justice services, facilities, and personnel; and
- The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall give a hiring preference to any employee who has been involuntarily dismissed as the result of the Jetson Unit closure to fill an opening in the workforce of OJJ for which the employee is qualified.

**Table 6
Secure Population**

%	Race	Number	%	Gender	Number	%	Age	Number
78.5	Black	482	94.3	Male	579	1.1	<13	7
20.8	White	128	5.7	Female	35	31.9	13-15	196
0.7	Other	4				53.3	16-17	327
100.0	Total	614	100.0	Total	614	13.7	18-20	84
						100.0	Total	614

The secure population included 505 juveniles assigned to institutions; 104 juveniles pending secure care and 5 juvenile offenders classified as absent. 100% of the secure population was classified as delinquent.

**Table 7
Non-Secure Population**

%	Race	Number	%	Gender	Number	%	Age	Number
73.0	Black	518	77.6	Male	550	2.7	<13	19
25.0	White	177	22.4	Female	159	50.4	13-15	357
2.0	Other	14				43.4	16-17	308
100.0	Total	709	100.0	Total	709	3.5	18-20	25
						100.0	Total	709

Of the 709 juveniles in the non-secure population, 75.5% were classified as delinquent.

**Table 8
Non-Custody**

%	Race	Number	%	Gender	Number	%	Age	Number
67.5	Black	2982	77.0	Male	3495	4.8	<13	216
32.8	White	1487	23.0	Female	1044	40.9	13-15	1857
1.5	Other	70				47.2	16-17	2141
100.0	Total	4,539	100.0	Total	4,539	7.2	18-20	325
						100.0	Total	4,539

Of the 4,539 juveniles in the non-custody population, 77.7% were classified as delinquent, 13.5% as non-delinquent, 8.1% as IAA/DAA, and the legal status of 0.7% was unknown. As shown, the majority of all juveniles in both categories of OJJ custody and in non-custody care are black (67.9%), male (78.9%) and between the ages of 16 and 17 (47.4%).

**Table 9
Juveniles Under OJJ Control By Offense Category**

Offense	Number	%	Offense	Number	%
Person	1375	23.5	Status	809	13.8
Property	1919	32.7	Other	595	10.1
Drug	645	11.0	Unknown	398	6.8
Weapon	121	2.1			

NOTE: Of the unknown, 366 are IAA's, DDA's or FINS.

Table 10 below, shows the number of juveniles under OJJ by parish and by legal status as of September 30, 2004. Please keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OJJ represent a one-day "snap shot" of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

**Table 10
Juveniles Under OJJ By Parish of Commitment**

Parish of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody	Parish of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Acadia	119	5	16	98	Morehouse	56	4	6	46
Allen	53	1	2	50	Natchitoches	104	7	9	88
Ascension	36	1	3	32	Orleans	929	116	14	799
Assumption	11	0	0	11	Ouachita	169	11	20	138
Avoyelles	45	3	8	34	Plaquemine	10	2	3	5
Beauregard	55	4	4	47	Pointe Coupee	25	5	6	14
Bienville	10	1	0	9	Rapides	49	6	24	19
Bossier	189	8	25	156	Red River	21	1	1	19
Caddo	215	25	81	109	Richland	62	8	5	49
Calcasieu	83	21	26	36	Sabine	30	5	2	23
Caldwell	15	0	1	14	St. Bernard	14	7	0	7
Cameron	7	0	1	6	St. Charles	64	5	2	57
Catahoula	12	0	0	12	St. Helena	8	0	1	7
Claiborne	7	0	0	7	St. James	29	2	2	25
Concordia	16	5	0	11	St. John the Baptist	24	4	3	17
DeSoto	68	11	8	49	St. Landry	167	9	23	135
East Baton Rouge	226	49	101	76	St. Martin	186	11	28	147
East Carroll	56	6	4	46	St. Mary	94	7	28	59
East Feliciana	15	2	2	11	St. Tammany	291	16	11	264
Evangeline	71	14	0	57	Tangipahoa	114	22	13	79
Franklin	38	3	4	31	Tensas	30	0	1	29
Grant	35	2	3	30	Terrebonne	55	15	5	35
Iberia	223	14	32	177	Union	41	0	2	39
Iberville	46	9	3	34	Vermilion	137	11	17	109
Jackson	11	0	0	11	Vernon	19	3	4	12
Jefferson	319	60	61	198	Washington	103	9	5	89
Jefferson Davis	36	3	5	28	Webster	84	10	19	55
Lafayette	217	25	16	176	West Baton Rouge	38	5	2	31
Lafourche	184	17	14	153	West Carroll	31	1	2	28
LaSalle	10	1	1	8	West Feliciana	18	0	2	16
Lincoln	83	3	11	69	Winn	51	4	7	40
Livingston	33	3	0	30	Out of State	77	0	0	77
Madison	61	12	10	39	Unknown	127	0	0	127
					TOTAL	5,862	614	709	4,539

SOURCE: OJJ, September 30, 2004

It should be noted that the numbers listed above represent a decrease of 108 in the total number of juveniles under OJJ jurisdiction from that contained in the “snap shot” for September 30, 2003 as reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis.

The top five parishes of commitment on September 30, 2004 are listed below. These figures represent a change from that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. While Orleans, Jefferson and St. Tammany Parishes remain 1-2-3 in rank, Iberia Parish moved from fourth to fifth and East Baton Rouge Parish, which was not in the top 5 for 2003, had the fourth largest number of commitments for 2004. Please note that three of the top five parishes listed (Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany) are in metropolitan New Orleans. All other juveniles (65.6%) are either committed from other parishes, from out of state, or the parish of commitment is unknown.

Orleans	929	16.1%
Jefferson	319	5.5%
St. Tammany	291	5.0%
E. Baton Rouge	226	3.9%
Iberia	223	3.9%

OJJ: Intake

The OJJ Information Systems Section provided the following data. There were 4,924 juveniles taken into OJJ custody in 2004. The majority (56.3% or 2,772 juveniles) of intake was Probation Delinquent. 383 juveniles or 7.8% of intake was to Secure Custody Delinquent. Of all types of dispositions, blacks represented 64.6% of intake. Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in FINS Probation (67.8%). Black juveniles make up 80.9% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 62.9% of Probation Delinquent intake.

**Table 11
Disposition Type By Race**

Disposition Type	White	Black	Other
Custody Non-Secure Delinquent	86	183	1
Custody Non-Secure FINS	39	108	3
Custody Secure Delinquent	69	310	4
Deferred Dispositional Agreement	53	131	1
Informal Adjustment Agreement	236	338	5
Probation Delinquent	989	1745	38
Probation FINS	197	324	11
Parole Delinquent	8	44	1
TOTAL	1,677	3,183	64

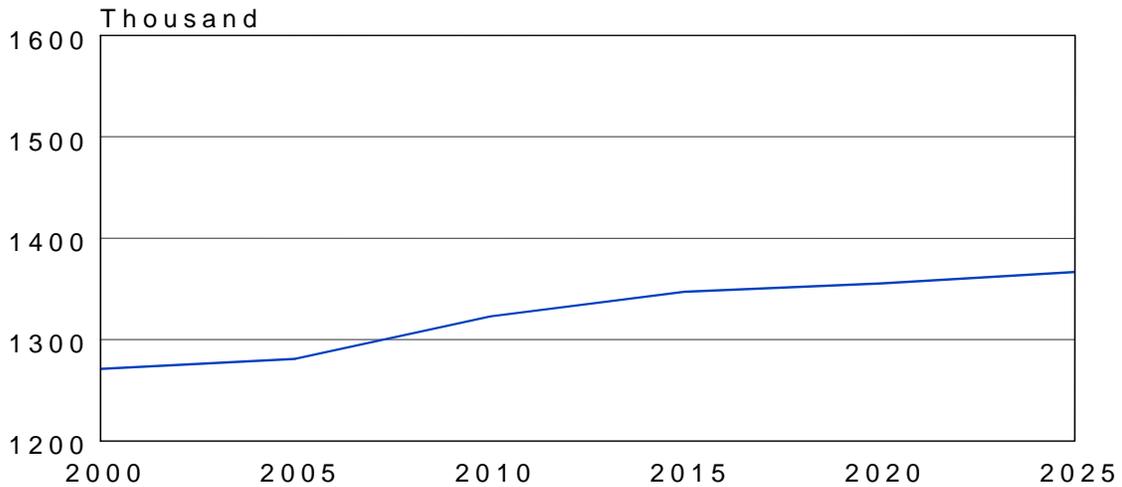
**OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS
CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING**

Population Projections

Population projections by age (U.S. Census Bureau) show Louisiana can expect an increase of about 100,000 persons in the 15-35 year old age group over the next twenty-year period. In Louisiana, according to 2004 arrest data, persons in this age group account for approximately 64% of all arrests. Considered together, these two factors indicate that, all other things being equal, the state can continue to expect increasing juvenile crime rates.

2000 - 2025 Population Projections

Ages 15 to 34



Children in Louisiana

While still unacceptable, the situation for children in Louisiana has slightly improved since that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. As published in the Kids Count Data Book, issued by the Annie B. Casey Foundation at the end of 2004, the state has improved in six of the child well-being measures. However, Louisiana ranked 49th overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.

Table 12
Child Well-Being Indicators

Indicator	Rank
% Low birth-weight babies	49
Infant mortality rate	48
Child death rate	47
Teen violent death rate	46
Teen birth rate	45
% High school dropouts	43
% Teens not in school & unemployment.	48
% Children in poverty	48
% Single parent families	49

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Book, 2006

Louisiana continues to have a high rate of children in families receiving Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP), formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) aid. In 2006, there was a monthly average of 11,623 children receiving FITAP support. This figure is down from that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis (48,577), due to dramatic welfare system reforms implemented in the late 1990's.

Truancy and Assessment Service Centers

Legislation enacted by the Louisiana legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, in 1999 recognizes that truancy has long been demonstrated as a primary indicator of a path to juvenile delinquency. Since the 2006-2008 Comprehensive State Plan four parishes have been added. The parishes of Acadia, Allen, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Claiborne, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Livingston, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, and Washington have fully operational Truancy and Assessment Service Centers. The Centers seek to address truancy by providing a physical location where personnel from local schools, law enforcement, juvenile courts, district attorney's, corrections, and substance abuse agencies can work together in a coordinated effort. The Centers seek to address the underlying causes of truancy by pooling existing resources targeted at the child and family through appropriate action by the aforementioned treatment and service agencies. The Families in Need of Services (FINS) program in the affected parishes serve as the coordinating and facilitating entity for the Centers.

Table 13
Agencies Reporting Homicides

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
Shreveport Police Department	4	17.4	St. Charles Parish Sheriff's Office	1	4.3
Leesville Police Department	1	4.3	St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office	1	4.3
Ascension Sheriff's Office	2	8.7	New Orleans Police Department	8	34.9
Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office	5	21.8			
Baton Rouge Police Department	1	4.3			
			Total	23	100.0

- o The ages of the 26 offenders ranged from 14 to 17 years. The ages of the 23 victims ranged from 4 to 46 years of age.

Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect information was collected from the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS). The 2004 calendar year breakdown is as follows:

- More than 13,362 children were abused, neglected, maltreated, killed or removed from their homes in 2004. This total represents an increase of 271 children from that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis for calendar year 2003.
- Neglect cases accounted for 64.6% of all validated cases handled by OCS, followed by physical abuse cases at 23.2%, sexual abuse cases at 7.1%, emotional abuse/neglect cases at 5.0%, and death cases at .1%. Cases classified as Out of Home and Tracking Only account for the remaining percentage of cases for the year.
- By race, blacks accounted for 58% of all neglect cases, 52.1% of all physical abuse cases, and 64.6% of all death cases. Whites accounted for 60.3% of all sexual abuse cases, and 65% of all maltreatment cases. The predominance of the races in these categories remain unchanged from that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis.
- By gender, females accounted for 52.5% of all validated cases handled by OCS in 2004. By category, females accounted for 52.2% of all abuse and neglect cases, 50.6% of all physical abuse cases, 84% of all sexual abuse cases, 61.8% of all maltreatment cases, and 26.1% of all death cases. The predominance of females in these categories is basically the same as that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis, with the exception being abuse and neglect and death cases. In the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis, females accounted for the majority of death cases reported but did not account for the majority of the abuse and neglect cases.

Education

School suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts are clear indicators of juvenile dysfunction that often leads to juvenile criminal activity. Suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts can be used as a measure of impending juvenile crime. The tables listed on the following pages contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2003-2004 Academic Year.

Suspensions

During the 2003 – 2004 academic year, 141,461 students were suspended from public schools, accounting for a total of 331,369 suspensions (indicating that most of the suspended students were suspended at least twice during the academic year). The total of 141,461 students suspended represented 19.34% of the entire enrollment of 731,351 students. Racially, the suspended students included 91,858 (64.94%) black students, 45,997 (32.52%) white students, and 3,606 (2.55%) other races. By gender, males totaled 91,693 (64.82%), while females totaled 49,768 (35.18%).

Table 14 breaks down the 2003 – 2004 suspensions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the suspensions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.63% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2003 – 2004 Academic Year, they accounted for 64.94% of the suspended students. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +17.31% for suspensions.

Table 14
Statewide Suspensions, by Race & Gender, Top Ten Reasons

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Willful disobedience	16958	5663	36547	17284	586	191	145	51	417	132	54,653	23,321
2. Instigates/participates in fights	7993	2440	23981	14164	289	107	99	26	171	64	32,533	16,601
3. Disturbs, habitually violate rules	9778	2855	21660	9865	376	125	129	40	262	54	32,145	12,939
4. Disrespects Authority	7382	2481	19964	11650	285	85	86	25	173	36	28,340	14,277
5. Other serious offense	7562	3158	12174	5820	531	253	105	41	133	37	20,505	9,309
6. Leaves campus w/o permission	4441	2265	7190	4160	159	125	107	31	55	34	11,952	6,615
7. Profane/Obscene Language	4295	1572	7527	4480	151	75	41	17	83	31	12,097	6,175
8. Habitually tardy/absent	3066	2148	5953	4606	191	181	55	33	55	31	9,320	6,999
9. Injurious conduct	3524	559	6002	1664	115	23	27	5	91	15	9,759	2,266
10. Vicious/immoral practices	1361	340	2743	689	48	6	17	2	32	3	4,201	1,040
Total Suspended	66,360	23,481	143,741	74,382	2,721	1,171	811	271	1,472	437	215,115	99,742

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

Expulsions

In addition to the suspensions already noted, 8,289 students were expelled from public schools during the 2003 – 2004 Academic Year. The total of 8,289 students expelled represented 1.13% of the entire enrollment of 731,351 students. Racially, the expulsions included 6,065 (73.17%) black, 2,073 (25.01%) white, and 151 (1.82%) other races. By gender, males totaled 5,835 (70.39%), while females totaled 2,454 (29.61%).

Table 15 breaks down the expulsions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the expulsions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.63% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2003 – 2004 Academic Year, they accounted for 73.17% of the expulsions. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +25.54% for expulsions.

Table 15
Statewide Expulsions, by Race & Gender, Top Ten Reasons

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Instigates/participate in fight	104	24	658	540	10	1	0	1	8	0	780	566
2. Other Serious Offense	215	66	550	250	17	6	1	2	8	0	791	324
3. Willful disobedience	187	37	612	247	2	1	2	0	4	1	807	286
4. Disturbs, habitually violates rules	193	37	542	215	5	2	0	1	9	1	749	256
5. Disrespects Authority	146	45	527	254	8	1	0	0	2	0	683	300
6. Controlled substance	320	175	263	45	7	1	3	1	11	4	604	226
7. Profane/Obscene Language	53	22	190	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	244	79
8. Leaves school without permission	80	14	145	48	3	0	0	0	2	1	230	63
9. Weapon possession	46	15	106	76	0	0	0	0	3	0	155	91
10. Injurious Conduct	48	5	134	51	1	0	0	0	1	0	184	56
Total Expelled	1,576	497	4,136	1,929	62	15	8	5	53	8	5,835	2,454

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

Dropouts

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Studies, ranked Louisiana 37th out of 48 states and the District of Columbia that reported percentages of students graduating from high school in the 2003 – 2004 Academic Year (New York and Wisconsin did not report). This data shows Louisiana with a graduation rate of 69.4% compared to the national average of 75.0%. This represents an increase of 5.0% over the 2001-2002 academic year. Graduation rates ranged from 87.6% for Nebraska to 57.4% for Nevada.

When percents of suspensions, expulsions and dropouts for the 2003 – 2004 Academic Year are calculated within races, such as the number of suspensions of white students suspended as a percent of all white students, the results are as follows:

Students	Black	White	Other
# Suspended	91,858	45,997	3,606
% Suspended	26.37%	13.01%	12.26%
Expulsions	6,065	2,073	151
% Expelled	1.74%	.59%	.31%
# Dropouts	10769	5886	604
% Dropped Out	7.11%	3.60%	14.61%

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