

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

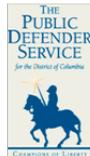
Pretrial Services Agency.

Juvenile Justice Summit

Presented by the
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

**Kellogg Conference Center
Gallaudet University**

September 30, 2010



District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



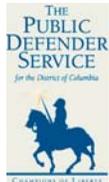
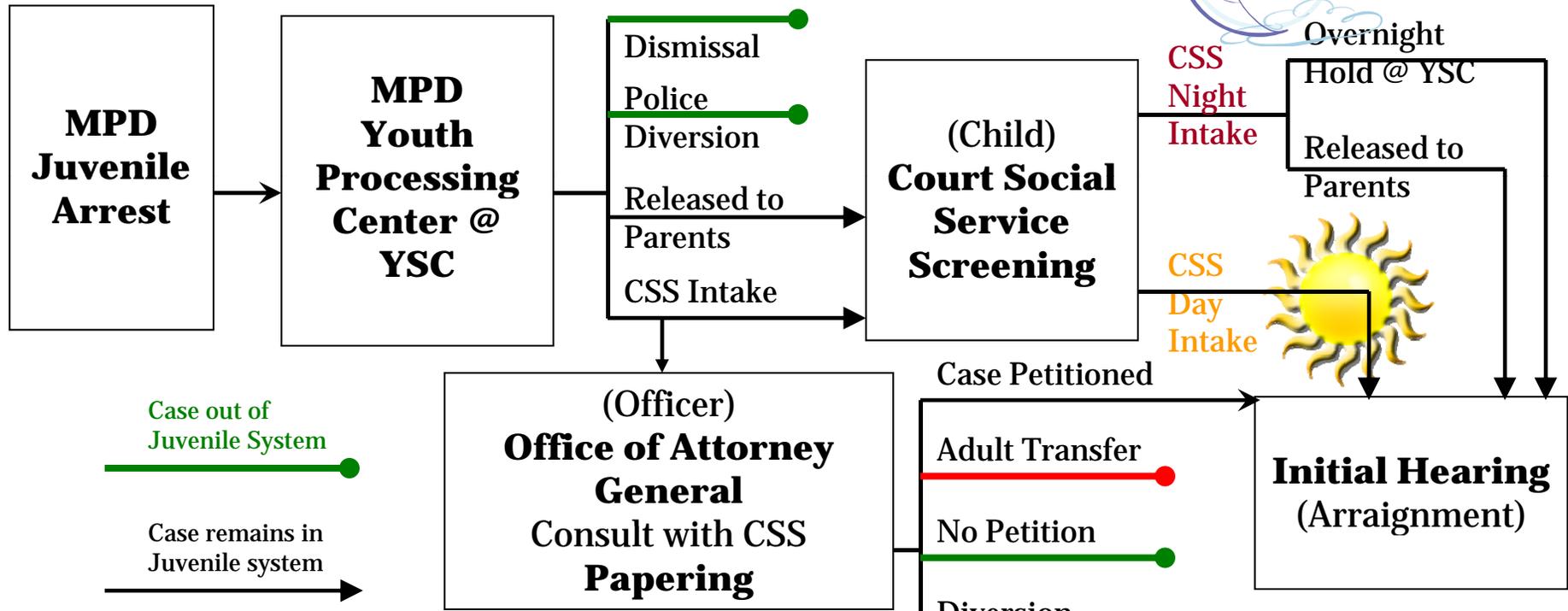
Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

Review of District's Juvenile Justice System

Compliance Monitoring 101 Frequently Asked Questions

Juvenile Justice Summit

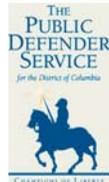
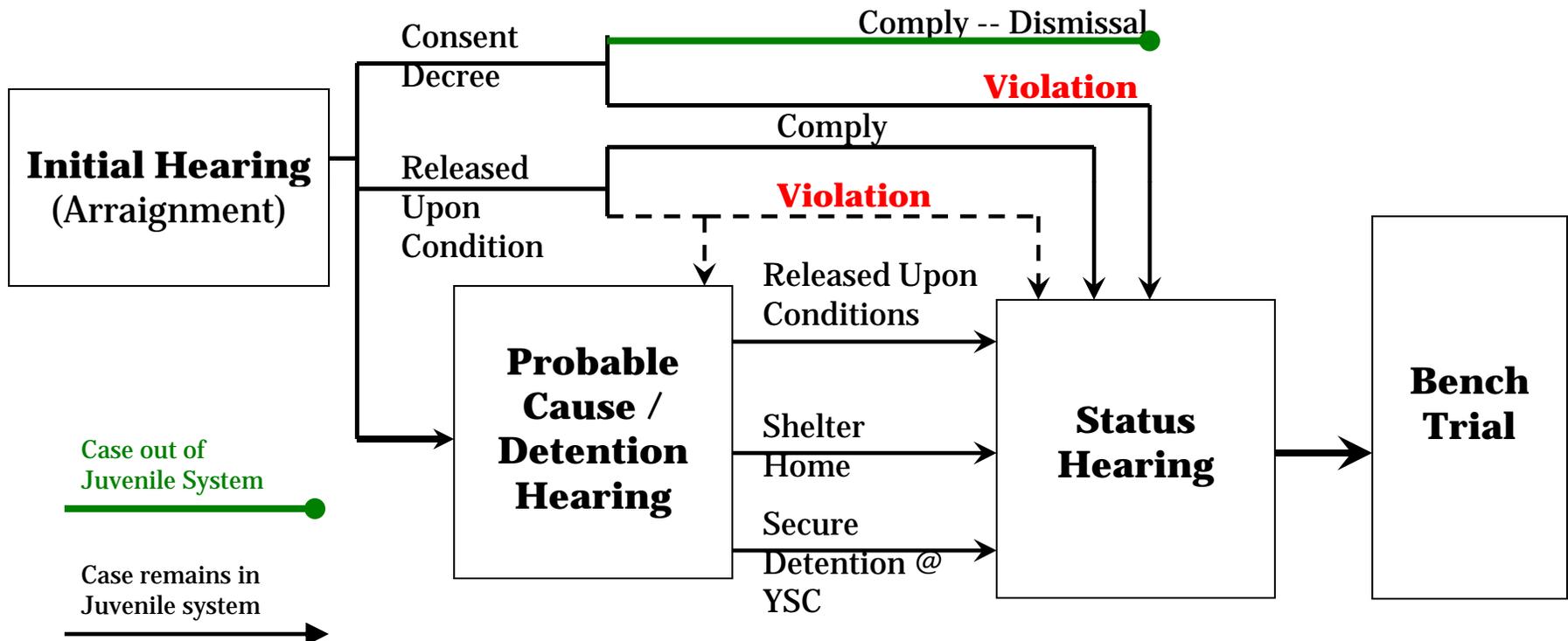
JUVENILE ARREST PROCESS



Juvenile Justice Summit



PRE-ADJUDICATION PROCESS



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S JUVENILE PRE-DISPOSITION CONTINUUM OF ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION

COURT SOCIAL SERVICES (CSS) SERVES AS THE JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
 Core Services: Family Group Conferencing (FGC); Minimum - Maximum Supervision (Status Adjusted Based on Compliance); Face to Face Curfew, Employment, School Checks, Mentoring; Tutoring; Life Skills
 Note: Each Youth Is Assigned A Probation Officer Of Record While In An Alternative Until Final Disposition

LOTS SATELLITE OFFICE (FEMALE)	SOUTHWEST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	NORTHWEST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	NORTHEAST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	SOUTHEAST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES (MALE)	INTENSIVE 3 RD PARTY MONITORING (MALE)	INTENSIVE 3 RD PARTY MONITORING (FEMALE/MALE)	DELINQUENCY PREVENTION/ GPS MONITORING (FEMALE/MALE)	SE BARJ DROP-IN CENTER (MALE)	EVENING REPORTING CENTER (MALE)	U-TURN (MALE)
<p>Description: Min. – Max. Supervision. Status Adjusted Based on Compliance. FGC; Tutoring; Mentoring; Life Skills; Face to Face Curfew, Employment, School Checks; Meals</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Until Disposition</p> <p>Capacity: 60</p>	<p>Description: Specializes in Employment and Vocational Placements; Job Corps Interviews; Summer Youth Employment; Partners closely with CFSA & DOES</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Until Disposition</p> <p>Capacity: 50</p>	<p>Description: Bilingual Staff; Multi - Cultural Ethnic Service/ Programming; Mood Altering Chemicals Group (users and sellers); Gang Specialization (Awareness, Prevention, Leaving)</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Until Disposition</p> <p>Capacity: 50</p>	<p>Description: Vocational & Independent Living Services for Youth 16+ w/ Disabilities. Community Service Education & Work Experience (Capitol Hill Bid)</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Until Disposition</p> <p>Capacity: 100</p>	<p>Description: Drug Awareness & Responsibility to Education; Anger Management; On-Site Suspension Program; Peer Mediation; Recreation; Meals</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Until Disposition</p> <p>Capacity: 70</p>	<p>Description: Supervision for Other Jurisdictions of Juveniles on Probation, Parole, Return of Runaways, Absconders and Escapees, and those Charged as a Delinquent</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: Varies.</p> <p>Capacity: 100</p>	<p>Description: Intensive (up to 3 times a day) Face to Face for Youth on Individualized Release Plans Monitoring by Contract Agencies</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10+</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 30 days, extendable to 45 days</p> <p>Capacity: 30</p>	<p>Description: Up to Twice Daily, Face to Face Monitoring for Youth on Individualized Release Plans by the Peaceholics</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 15+ Serious Offense</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 60 days, extends 30 days (max: 90 days)</p> <p>Capacity: 100 Female: 30 Male: 70</p>	<p>Description: Electronically Monitored Home Detention Operated by CSS Staff</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score= 10+ Serious offense</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 60 days, extends 30 days (max: 90 days)</p> <p>Capacity: 100 CSS Youth: 80 Female: 20 Male: 60 DYRS Youth: 20</p>	<p>Description: Mon. – Sat. Community-Based Facility Providing FGC; Meals; Peer Mediation; Tutoring; Mentoring; Counseling; Education and Prevention Groups; Trips; Recreation; Life Skills</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = Medium to High Risk east of the Anacostia River</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 60 days Extends 15-30 days</p> <p>Capacity: 30</p>	<p>Description: Community-Based centers providing 5 hours of evening programming & monitoring, Mon. –Sat.), by contract agencies. Meals, Transportation, Counseling, Tutoring, Recreation</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 10 + and tenable home</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 30 days, extendable to 45 days</p> <p>Capacity: 60</p>	<p>Description: Strength-Based Model, FGC; GPS & 3rd Party Monitoring; Case Management; Face to Face – Curfew, Employment, School Checks; Victim Offender Mediation; Life Skills; Peer Mediation</p> <p>Target Group: RAI Score = 16+ Pending serious offense or re-arrest for one or more felony offense</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 6 months</p> <p>Capacity: 30</p>

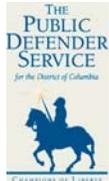
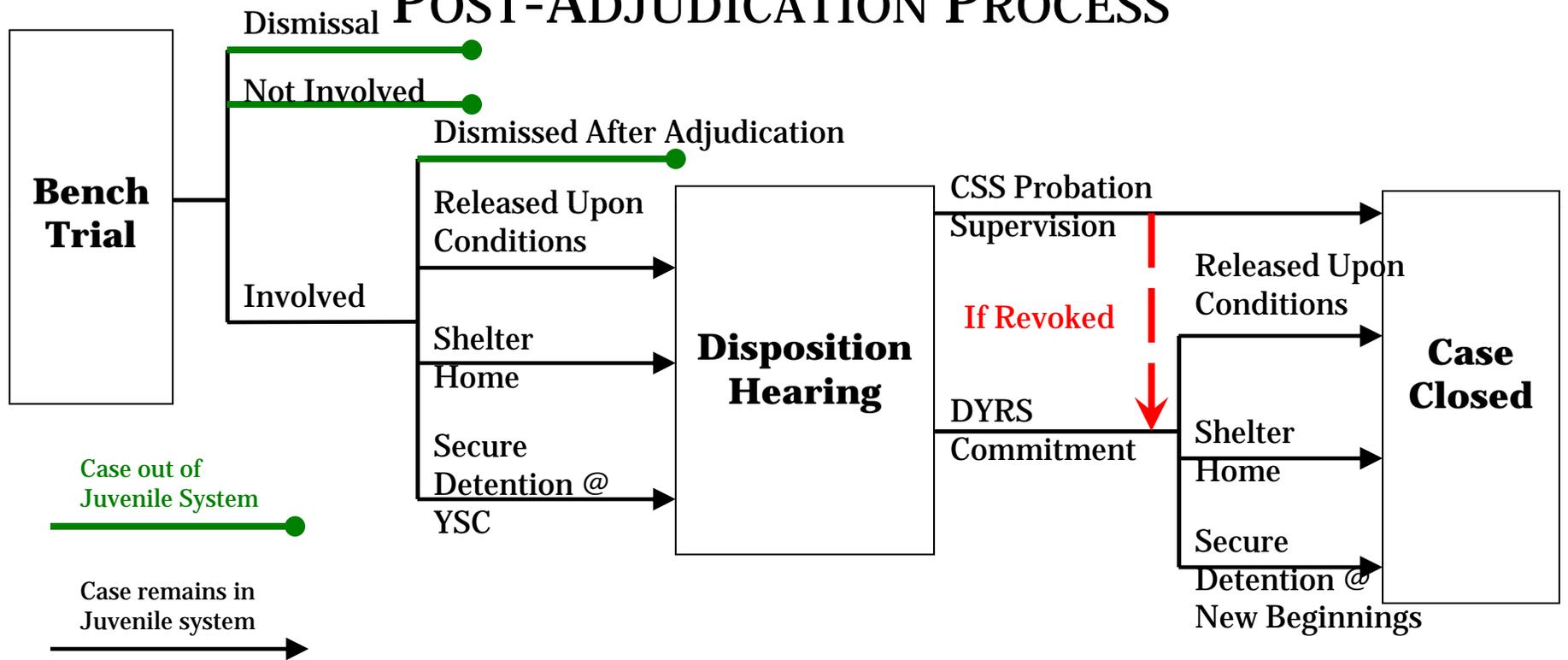
■ **CSS Programs Outlined In Red.** (Independently Developed By The D.C. Superior Court & Division of Court Social Services (DCSC/CSS) As Part Of Pre-Trial & Probation Services.

■ **DYRS Programs Outlined In Blue.**

Juvenile Justice Summit



POST-ADJUDICATION PROCESS





Compliance Monitoring Frequently Asked Questions

The Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) Formula Grants program supports State and local efforts in planning, operating, and evaluating projects that seek to prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system or intervene with first-time and nonserious offenders to provide services that maximize their chances of leading productive, successful lives. All states receiving Formula Grants from OJJDP must monitor for compliance with the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act. Below are some of the most frequently asked questions about juvenile justice compliance monitoring.

Background: The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act

The District is required to comply with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, (JJDP Act) of 1974, as amended [42 U.S.C. § 5601]. The JJDP Act established nationwide standards for juvenile delinquency prevention, offender rehabilitation and juvenile justice system improvements. Justice Grants Administration is the designated state agency in charge of administering the JJDP Act. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is contracted to perform compliance monitoring.

Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act requires that states receiving Formula Grants funds meet the JJPA Act’s core requirements.

What are the Core Requirements?

To be eligible to receive a formula grant, a state must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the following four core requirements:

- 1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).** A status offender (runaway or truant) or nonoffender (abused or neglected child) cannot be held, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities, nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time.
- 2. Separation of juveniles from adult offenders (separation).** Alleged and adjudicated delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup, or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.
- 3. Adult jail and lockup removal (jail removal).** Juveniles (individuals who may be subject to the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court based on age and offense

limitations established by state law) cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails and lockups.

- 4. Disproportionate minority confinement (DMC).** States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who are confined by the juvenile justice system.

If the District fails to demonstrate compliance, the District’s Federal Formula Grants allotment will be reduced by 20% for each core requirement not being met.

How does the District Maintain Compliance with the JJDP Act?

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council’s Compliance Monitor is authorized by Justice Grants Administration to visit every facility that may hold youth under public authority to conduct:

- A review of the facility’s physical accommodations to determine whether it is a secure or nonsecure facility or whether adequate sight and sound separation between juvenile and adult offenders exists and
- A review of the recordkeeping system to determine whether sufficient data are maintained to determine compliance with §§ 223(a)(12), (13), and/or (14).

Which facilities must be inspected?

All facilities that may hold youth pursuant to public authority must be inspected. The public authority includes placement under police authority and the power of the courts. Non-secure and secure facilities that must be inspected include: police stations, adult jails,



adult lock-ups, substations, satellites, secure detention centers, secure correctional facilities, collocated facilities (holding juveniles and adults), court holding facilities, staff secure facilities (shelter homes and group homes), secure residential treatment programs and psychiatric hospitals with secure units where juveniles may be placed.

What facilities must be inspected on-site?

All facilities that *may* hold youth under public authority must be visited. At a minimum, this means that all juvenile residential facilities, secure and nonsecure, in the District must be visited by the Compliance Monitor.

What is a secure facility?

Secure custody. As used to define a detention or correctional facility, this term includes residential facilities that include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and buildings, fences, or other physical structures. It does not include facilities where physical restriction of movement or activity is provided solely through facility staff (28 CFR § 31.304(b)).

What makes a site a secure facility?

Having doors on rooms that may be locked in such a way to prevent someone in the room from being able to leave, makes a site a secure site. This is most commonly seen with the use of padlocks on doors for areas large enough to confine someone (juvenile or adults) against their will, or through the use of double keyed locks on interior doors. In a non-secure facility, these types of locks should not be used.

What happens during a facility inspection?

The inspection looks at three things: whether a facility is secure; whether there is sight and sound separation between juvenile and adult offenders; and, whether there is an adequate recordkeeping system for the facility. The District must supply sufficient documentation to demonstrate that each of these objectives is met during the inspection.

How are facilities classified?

Per federal requirements, there will be three categories for classification of each facility after an onsite inspection:

1. Public or Private (State-owned, local agency or privately owned as a non- or for-profit)
2. Is it a juvenile facility (used exclusively for juveniles), adult facility (used exclusively for adults), or a facility used for both juveniles and adults.
3. Secure or Non-Secure

Why are Non-secure Facilities Visited?

Non-secure sites are visited to ensure that no fixtures are available or being used that can securely juveniles. Nonsecure, community-based programs or facilities are exempt for the purposes of monitoring for compliance with DSO, jail removal, and separation. The core protections only apply to secure facilities. The District, however, has to monitor nonsecure facilities that hold juveniles to verify their nonsecure status. If the facility's status were to change and become secure, the facility must be monitored as an adult jail or lockup or other secure institution if it holds both juveniles and adult offenders. If it holds only juveniles, it must be monitored as a secure juvenile detention center or correctional facility.

How do I get more information about compliance monitoring?
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Compliance Monitoring Site
<http://cjcc.dc.gov>

Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention's Compliance Monitoring Site
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/compliance/>

Who should I contact if I have any additional questions?
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
441 4th Street NW, Room 7N27
Washington, DC 20001-2714
Phone: 202.442.9283

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Expansion Program



**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ADDICTION PREVENTION AND RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION**

ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT EXPANSION PROGRAM PROVIDER DIRECTORY



YOU HAVE A CHOICE!

- Easy to read, client-centered program descriptions;
- Colorful, user-friendly tools to help you compare programs using the criteria important to you;
- Find programs by Ward, Metro access, special programs, and more!

February 25, 2010

Dear Client,

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to the Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Expansion Program (ASTEP). ASTEP is the District of Columbia's adolescent substance abuse treatment program. ASTEP has made substance abuse treatment more accessible by giving adolescents, as well as their families and caregivers, the ability to go directly to any ASTEP treatment program for a substance abuse assessment. During the assessment, a qualified treatment professional will ask you a series of questions that are designed to help determine the level of care needed for treatment. Following the assessment, you may choose to begin receiving treatment services from the ASTEP program that performed the assessment, or you may request a referral to another substance abuse treatment program in the ASTEP network that you feel will better suit your needs. Each ASTEP program has skilled staff able to coordinate a referral or transfer to the ASTEP program of your choice. Through ASTEP, you will benefit from a community of provider agencies committed to delivering high quality substance abuse treatment services.

This Directory was developed to present important information about the treatment programs in the ASTEP network in a clear, easy to understand format. In this Directory you will find helpful information about the clinical features of each program, the treatment services available, hours of operation, contact information, and the nearest Metro station or metrobus line. In addition, many programs offer special features such as homework assistance programs, transportation to your appointments, job readiness training, and snacks. This Directory is best used in consultation with a caring adult; such as a parent, guardian, counselor, social worker, or another adult who can help you compare the special features of each program and select the program that fits your needs and your life.

As more adolescent treatment providers join the ASTEP network, we will continue to update this Directory to ensure accurate program information. If you have questions or need assistance, please contact Valentine Onwuche at valentine.onwuche@dc.gov or (202) 535-1259.

Sincerely,

Tori L. Fernandez Whitney
Senior Deputy Director
Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration

ASTEP PROVIDER DIRECTORY

Frequently Asked Questions	4
Federal City Recovery Services	5
Hillcrest Children's Center	6
Latin American Youth Center	7
Riverside Treatment Center	8
Second Genesis	9

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Question: Who is Eligible to Participate in ASTEP?

Answer: ASTEP supports substance abuse treatment for:

- District residents;
- Younger than the age of 21 or up to 22 years of age with a Social Security Administration determination of disability;
- Without private medical insurance, or whose medical insurance does not cover substance abuse treatment services;
- Who are Medicaid eligible or who have been determined ineligible to receive Medicaid benefits by the Income Maintenance Administration (IMA); and
- With an Axis I diagnosis of a substance use disorder.

If you are a District resident in need of substance abuse treatment services, contact any ASTEP provider for an assessment. During the assessment, an addiction professional will ask you a series of questions to help you determine whether you meet the criteria for participation.

Question: How Do I Prove District Residency?

Answer: Documents that establish District of Columbia residency for the purpose of participating in ASTEP include:

- A valid motor vehicle operator's permit issued by the District;
- A non-driver's identification card issued by the District;
- A voter registration card with an address in the District;
- A copy of a lease or a rent receipt for real property located in the District;
- A utility bill for real property located in the District; or
- A copy of the most current federal income tax return or Earned Income Credit Form.

Under certain circumstances, Medicaid beneficiaries may not be domiciled in the District of Columbia.

Question: What Do I Need to Bring With Me When I Come for My Assessment?

Answer: You must bring proof of residency in order to access ASTEP services. Bringing your Medicaid card is helpful, but not required. If you have been referred to services by another District agency, please remember to bring your referral form. Please do not bring large sums of money, valuables, weapons, drugs and alcohol, or other contraband to your assessment.

Federal City Recovery Services-HYPPER

**316 F Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 548-8460 (main)
(202) 710-1850 (intake)
Ward 6**

Treatment Services

Individual Therapy
Co-ed Group Therapy
HIV/AIDS focused Treatment

Evidence-based Treatment Models

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Motivational Enhancement Therapy



HOURS OF OPERATION

**9:00 am-8:00 pm Mon—Fri
12:00 pm-8:00 pm Sat
9:00 am-5:00 pm Sun**

Federal City Recovery Services applies its highly effective HYPPER (Helping Young People Perform Excel and Recover) program within our Level I Outpatient and Level II Intensive Outpatient treatment environment. Intake, assessment, orientation, individual counseling, and therapy take place Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Group treatment takes from 3:30 pm to 8:00 pm.

Join us for Pro-social Activities!

**Movie Night
Skate Night
Organized Sports**

THIS PROGRAM OFFERS ACCESS TO RECOVERY (ATR) SERVICES!

Spiritual Support Groups • Transportation • Group Education Services • Individual Education Services • Group Life Skills • Individual Life Skills • Individual Recovery Mentor/Coach • Parenting Services • Family and Marital Services • HIV/AIDS Education

Metro Access

**Red Line-Union Station
80, 90, 92, 93, 96, 97, D1, D3, D4, D6,
D8, X1, X2, X8 DC Circulator**

We Offer Snacks!



Hillcrest Children's Center Adolescent Outpatient Treatment Program

1408 U Street NW
Suite A
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 232-6100
Ward I

Treatment Services

Individual Therapy
Family Therapy
Co-ed Group Therapy
Mental Health/Co-Occurring Treatment

Evidence-based Treatment Models

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Motivational Enhancement Therapy



HOURS OF OPERATION

8: 30 am-8: 00 pm Mon—Fri
9:00 am-4:00 pm Saturday

The program will provide accessible, culturally appropriate and multi-level intensive outpatient treatment which includes: case management, diagnosis, referral and other substance abuse support services, individual and group therapy, social services, prevention, drug education, criminal-related activities, and vocational training. The program will provide services to families to eliminate or reduce drug/alcohol use to facilitate recovery services using a holistic approach to treatment. Youth will be engaged in the Cannabis Youth Treatment Model. Hillcrest serves adolescents between the ages of 12-21 in a culturally diverse environment.

Hillcrest Children's Center has been certified by the D.C. Department of Mental Health as a provider of mental health services.



We Offer Snacks!



Metro Access

Green Line-Columbia Heights
42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 63, 64, 70,
71, 79, 90, 92, 93, DC98, H1,
H2, H3, H4, H8, L2, S1, S2, S4,
S9, X3

Latin American Youth Center

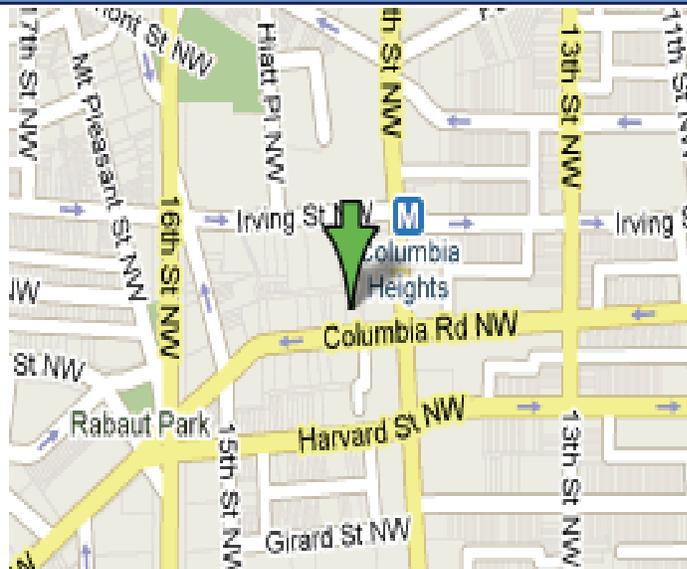
**1419 Columbia Rd NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 319-2229
Ward I**

Treatment Services

Individual Therapy
Co-ed Group Therapy
Trauma Focused Treatment
Mental Health/Co-Occurring Treatment

Evidence-based Treatment Models

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Motivational Enhancement Therapy



HOURS OF OPERATION

9: 00 am-7: 00 pm Mon—Fri
Client Intake
9:00 am-3:30 pm Mon & Wed

L.A.Y.C. provides outreach, prevention, and outpatient treatment services to youth and their families in both English and Spanish. Substance abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation are accomplished through a holistic program combining screening, intake, assessment, and individual, group, and family therapy. In addition, we offer medication management, case management, school-based groups, and referrals to appropriate resources.

In addition, L.A.Y.C. is a certified Core Service Agency (CSA) through the Department of Mental Health. Outpatient mental health treatment is provided by L.A.Y.C.'s Treatment Unit in both English and Spanish. The treatment is strength based, integrating cultural and generational differences and incorporating each family's special needs into the individualized treatment plan. Our services are provided on-site, in homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Adolescents involved in court and foster care systems also benefit from the various services provided to them and their families.

Metro Access

Green Line-Columbia Heights
42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 63, 64, 70, 71,
79, 90, 92, 93, DC98, H1, H2, H3,
H4, H8, L2, S1, S2, S4, S9, X3

Find us on the Web!
www.layc-dc.org

Riverside Treatment Center Outpatient/Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program

2041 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave, SE
Suite 311
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-3182
Ward 8



Treatment Services

Individual Therapy
Family Therapy
Co-ed Group Therapy
Mental Health/Co-Occurring Treatment

Evidence-based Treatment Models

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Motivational Enhancement Therapy
Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

HOURS OF OPERATION

1: 00 pm-8:30 pm Mon-Fri

We offer a 24 hour crisis helpline!

The Riverside Outpatient Program is specifically designed to provide a continuum of treatment for adolescents and young adults who are abusing or addicted to substances and who may present with co-occurring psychiatric disorders. The multidimensional modalities offered include assessment, treatment, education, prevention, case management, systems coordination, family interventions, home visits and evidence based manualized treatment approaches that include the Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT), Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET), and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) 12 Series. Twelve Step A.A. /N.A. materials geared towards young people's interest levels are utilized. Program elements also include an aggressive family outreach program, cultural enrichment activities, life skills, ethics, conflict resolution, self-esteem, anger management and socialization curricula. Transportation and meals are provided for all clients.



We Offer Snacks!



Metro Access

Green Line-Anacostia Metro Station
90, 92, 93, 94, A2, A4, A6, A8, A42, A46,
A48, B2, P6, V7, V9, W2, W6, W8

Second Genesis Adolescent Outpatient/Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program

4017 Minnesota Ave, NE
Washington, DC 20019
(202) 388-8570 (main)
(240) 338-7906 (intake)
Ward 7

Treatment Services

Individual Therapy
Family Therapy
Co-ed Group Therapy

Evidence-based Treatment Models

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Motivational Enhancement Therapy



HOURS OF OPERATION
3: 30 pm– 6: 30 pm Mon—Fri

Second Genesis is one of the oldest providers of substance abuse treatment services in the Washington, DC community. Our culturally competent staff all possess a high level of commitment and skill while providing a standard of clinical excellence in the East of the River Community. Our goal is to help rebuild shattered lives, families, and communities; which we hope to accomplish through our Youth Outpatient Services program.

THIS PROGRAM OFFERS ATR SERVICES!

Transportation • Group Education Services • Individual Education Services • Group Life Skills • Individual Life Skills • Parenting Services • Family and Marital Services • HIV/AIDS Education • Care Coordination • Recovery Mentoring

We Offer Snacks!

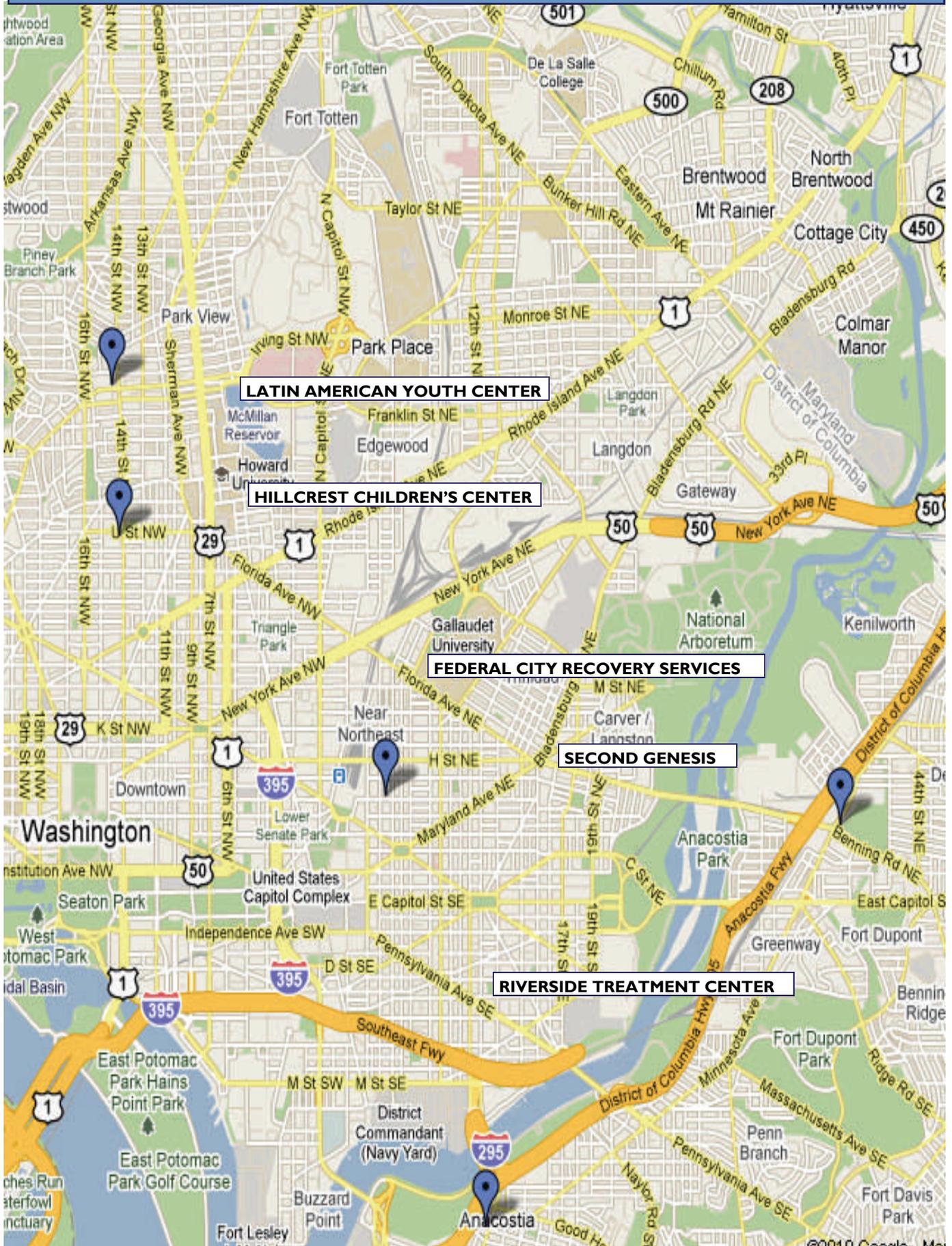


Find us on the Web!
www.secondgenesis.org

Metro Access

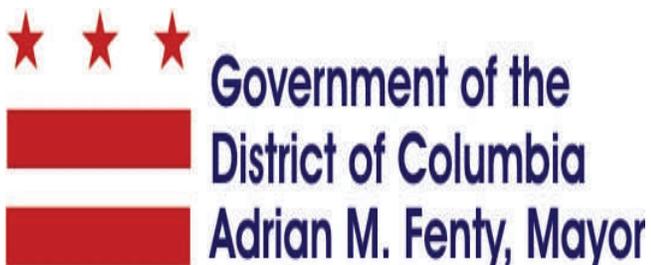
Orange Line-Minnesota Ave.
U2, U4, U5, U6, U8, V7, V8, X1, X2, X3

ASTEPROVIDER MAP



NOTES

**Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration
1300 First Street NE
Washington DC 20002
(202) 535-1259
www.doh.dc.gov/apra**



District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Office of the Attorney General

Department of Mental Health

Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



Court Social Services

Metropolitan Police Department

Child & Family Services Agency

Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration

Pretrial Services Agency.

MPD Youth Investigations Division Programs Currently in Effect

Court Social Services Division Annual Report 2009

Juvenile Pre-Disposition Continuum of Alternatives to Secure Detention



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
Investigative Services Bureau
Youth Investigations Division



1700 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C., 20018 (202) 576-6768, FAX (202)576-6561

Youth Investigations Division Programs Currently In Effect

Girls Time Out Program

The purpose of the Girls Time Out Program is to prevent delinquent behavior, address the root causes of the girl's behavior, and provide family intervention/involvement prior to the female becoming a part of the juvenile justice system.

Objective 1: Enroll an on-going number of females between the ages of 14 – 17, who are eligible for diversion into the program for a minimum of six months.

Objective 2: Move approximately 40 of the young ladies into phase two of the program

Phase I of the program will be for six (6) weeks, the girls will meet weekly during this phase, which consists of components of restorative justice and community service.

We will discuss the root cause of their delinquent behaviors, allowing the girls review various chapters of "Got It Going On", to take responsibility and provide remedies, with the goal of promoting healing. Healing is crucial not just for victims, but for offenders. The girls will be mandated to assist with community service in their neighborhoods or surrounding neighborhoods (St. Anne Infant Home, senior citizens home, Lighthouse for the Blind, feeding the homeless, neighborhood clean-up).

In addition, the girls will be given workshops/mentoring sessions on self-esteem, conflict resolution skills, etc. This phase of the program is to make the girls understand the harm they have caused to victims, themselves and their families and to take active responsibility for it.

This is the life skills development portion of the program. During this time, the girls will volunteer to commit to a 10-12-week empowerment/developmental course. The workshops will be provided on female development, academic development/referral, family relations (it's my family, what I have to work with), etiquette classes, career development, etc. Completion of this portion of the program leads to the winter/spring ceremony – Rites of Passage, Cotillion, for the older girls (i.e, 16 and 17 year olds). The 14 and 15 year olds girls in the program will serve as aides to the outgoing girls in the program.

The 16-17 year old girls who have completed this portion of the program will serve as mentors to the younger girls in the program and the new referrals.

Note: Girls who have been arrested for minor offenses may be referred to this program, provided that slots are available, and the parent agrees to participate in family strengthen components. All youth must agree to comply with the conditions of the program.

Partnership for Success Program

The mission of the Partnership for Success Program is a partnership between the Department of Youth and Rehabilitative Services, Court Social Services and various other government agencies. The program is designed to ensure that youth who are at the greatest risk of being perpetrators or victims of

violence make a successful transition to a safe and productive adulthood through intensive monitoring; social support and linkages to community-based comprehensive services.

It is the goal of the Partnership for Success program to ensure that youth leave the program as self supporting, responsible, reliable adults who are able to contribute to their families and society in a positive manner.

The Partnership for Success Program is composed of adjudicated youth who are under the supervision of the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services and youth who are under the supervision of the Court Social Services Division.

Time Dollar Youth Court (TDYC)

The Time Dollar Youth Court (TDYC) is a diversion program, authorized by the DC Superior Court. TDYC reallocates a youth's early encounters with the law into a turning point in that youth's life, leading to enhanced self-esteem, contribution, and opportunity.

Our primary goal is to divert first-time non-violent youth offenders away from the juvenile justice system. TDYC provides alternative sentencing for juvenile offenders by involving them in activities that help themselves and the community. This program is for victimless cases (disorderly, shoplifting, thefts) or cases where the victim does not wish to participate in a mediation or prosecution of the case. Over 700 cases have been referred to the program thus far.

Internet Crimes Against Children & Human Trafficking

The Internet Crimes Against Children Unit conducts proactive & reactive online investigations. This unit works in conjunction with the FBI task force to investigate allegations of child pornography, voyeurism (involving juveniles), and online enticement of a child.

Early Intervention and Juvenile Mediation Program

The Early Intervention & Juvenile Mediation Program is a grant funded program and is an alternative to arresting first or second-time non-violent youth offenders. The goal of the program is to reduce youth recidivism and increase rehabilitation by sensitizing youth to the consequences of their behavior. Mediation between the juvenile offender and the victim is intended to help the juvenile understand the impact of his/her behavior, take responsibility for those acts, and consider community service, restitution, and/or apology with the goal of preventing similar behavior in the future. Victims also gain closure by articulating the impact the crime had on their lives.

The program is currently conducted in conjunction with ACCESSDC Youth (Ms. Jodi Ovca) who offers mediations between the victim and offender.

So far 102 youth have been referred for mediation. We have had no recidivist thus far.

NOTE: ALL OF THE ABOVE PROGRAMS ARE GRANT FUNDED AND ARE SUBJECT TO TERMINATION WHEN FUNDING IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

Family Court 2009 Annual Report

Superior Court of the District of Columbia



Honorable Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge
March 31, 2010

COURT SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The mission of the Family Court - Court Social Services Division is to assist the District of Columbia Superior Court's Family Court and juvenile justice system in the rehabilitation of youths through the provision of comprehensive services and probation supervision with an eye toward public safety to prevent recidivism and protecting the community.

<p>Hours of Operation Mondays-Fridays: 8:30a.m.-5:00p.m.</p> <p>Location Main Office Court Building B 510 4th Street, N.W., Third Floor Washington, D.C. 20001</p> <p>Field Locations Northeast Field Unit 401 New York Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. (202) 675-9177</p> <p>Northwest Field Unit 1724 Kalorama Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. (202) 328-4402</p> <p>Southeast Field Unit 2200 Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E. Washington, D.C. (202) 508-8261</p>	<p>Family Court - Court Social Services Division - Key Contacts</p> <p>Terri Odom Division Director 202-508-1800</p> <p>Willard Stephens, Jr. Deputy Director 202-508-1851</p> <p>Michael E. Barnes, Ph.D. Supervisory Clinical Psychologist Child Guidance and Family Counseling Clinic (202) 508-1816</p> <p>Denise A. Robinson Program Manager Intake and Juvenile Drug Court Branch (202) 508-1870</p>
--	---

The Family Court - Court Social Services Division serves as the juvenile probation system for the District of Columbia providing court supervision and court-supervised alternatives to incarceration, as well as offering supportive social services to youth whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division is responsible for the provision of services to juveniles under the age of 18 charged with delinquency and status offenses and their families, from initial court contact until the child is terminated from probation or is committed to the D.C. Department of Human Services.

COURT SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Pursuant to the D.C. Court Reorganization Act of 1970, Public Law 91-358, the Family Court's Social Services Division (CSSD) is responsible for assessing, screening and presenting all new referrals in the New Referrals JM-15 courtroom, managing cases, as well as serving and supervising all pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles involved in the front-end of the District of Columbia's juvenile justice system. Juveniles involved in the front end of the system include: all newly arrested youth entering the Family Court on juvenile delinquency cases, youth eligible for diversion, status offenders (e.g., persons in need of supervision (PINS) and truants) and post-disposition probation youth. Additionally, CSSD is responsible for conducting psychological, psycho-educational, comprehensive risk assessments, and when necessary competency evaluations on all front-end youth as well as conducting home studies on all families involved in contested domestic custody disputes. CSSD is also responsible for conducting psycho-sexual evaluations on all youth pending adjudication for sexual offenses. On any given day, CSSD supervises approximately one thousand seven hundred (1,700) juveniles, which is approximately sixty-five percent (65%) to seventy percent (70%) of all youth involved in the District's juvenile justice system.

Intake Units I & II, Status Offender and Juvenile Drug Court Branch

In 2009, Intake Units I & II continued achieving its goals and objectives in accordance with CSSD's Management Action Plans (MAPs) and CSSD's duties delineated in Title §16, Chapter 23 of the D.C. Code. Pursuant to core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), all youth referred to CSSD, following arrest must be screened (resulting in a preliminary detention/release decision or recommendation) prior to presentment of their case in JM-15. Building on accomplishments over the past three years, CSSD successfully screened

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

ninety-eight (98%) of all newly arrested youth, representing roughly three thousand five hundred (3,500) by way of a valid Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) and a pre-trial social assessment within the allotted four (4) hour timeline.

In 2007, CSSD restructured its case management efforts to include one probation officer of record for each youth throughout his/her involvement in the Family Court. This measure also included staffing status offender referrals. Furthermore, newly enacted legislation placed the D.C. Public School System under the executive branch of the D.C. government. This resulted in CSSD experiencing a mass influx of truancy referrals, many of which did not meet the threshold for adjudication. As a result of this increase in caseload, CSSD enhanced its in-house cross training targeting status offender screenings in tandem with accelerated timelines for screening all status offender referrals. The average active caseload was twenty-five (25) to twenty-eight (28) cases per Status Offender/Juvenile Drug Court Probation Officer. CSSD's efforts were also augmented by utilizing a comprehensive tutoring program provided by Georgetown University by way of an after school enrichment program contract.

Additionally, a highlight for the Branch in 2009 was that more than fifty (50) youth participated and successfully completed Juvenile Drug Court (JDC). Each youth completing the JDC received movie tickets, souvenirs, signed baseballs, tee-shirts and rubber bracelets which highlighted the length of abstinence (in intervals of 30 days).

Child Guidance Clinic (CGC) and Juvenile Sex Offender Services

The Child Guidance Clinic (CGC) continued to operate its nationally recognized post doctoral psychology internship training program accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA). Utilizing a cadre of diverse students from universities and colleges across the

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

country, the CGC continued to complete court ordered evaluations well under CSSD's established thirty (30) day timeline. The CGC completed roughly 700 evaluations in 2009. On average, the vast majority of evaluations completed by the CGC were done in twenty-five (25) days or less, absent extenuating circumstances (e.g., sickness, failure of transportation or release of a youth from secure detention or shelter placement prior to the evaluation). Additionally, the CGC continued to successfully serve youth adjudicated for sex offenses in the Juvenile Interpersonal Behavior Management (JIBM) program. JIBM is the only community-based intervention program targeting youth adjudicated for sex offenses. The participants, all of whom are male youth who would have otherwise been placed in an out-of-state residential program, benefited from a myriad of local services consistent with best practices with respect to community-based alternatives. This measure continues to boast a low recidivism rate, in part because the measure is designed to work with the youth and the youth's parents. As a result, parents and/or family members are educated regarding the behavioral implications of the youth's conduct and are able to aide the youth in forward development and the acquisition of necessary skills.

Family Group Conferencing

CSSD continued to facilitate structured decision-making, which requires families to participate in the development of service(s) and supervision plans via Family Group Conferences (FGCs). FGCs are provided to all families prior to the development of the pre-trial plan for youth under CSSD supervision. As a result of CSSD's use of the FGC model, CSSD completed ninety-two percent (92%) of all court reports and ninety percent (90%) of all disposition reports prior to court scheduled hearings. CSSD also found its use of FGC, combined with coordination of services and supervision during the adjudication phase of juvenile case processing, resulted in shorter periods of

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

post-disposition probation supervision.

Also in 2009, several probation officers (PO) and supervisory probation officers (SPO) retired in accordance with the law enforcement retirement compensation. As a result, several internal POs were promoted to the rank of SPO, and in 2010 a mass number of newly minted POs will be appointed. The CSSD estimates that roughly eighteen (18) new POs will participate in FGC training in the areas of FGC Facilitation and FGC Coordination. These trainings will also provide an opportunity for existing staff to refresh their skills.

Nationally Recognized State of the Art Programming

In 2009 via a partnership with one of its premier contract vendors, CSSD successfully coordinated two (2) civil rights tours which featured designated tours of historic landmarks and meetings with long-time civil rights advocates such as Julian Bond and others in Georgia and Alabama. Participating youth toured county and local jails that were used to house demonstrators protesting segregation, as well as met many adults arrested as youth more than forty (40) years ago during demonstrations. At the conclusion of the trip, participating youth, their families, Judges and CSSD staff attended a dinner reception in which youth made presentations regarding their experiences, recited poems and received certificates for their participation. For many youth attending the civil rights tours, it was their first time traveling out-of-state. For some youth, it was their first time touring a college or university, all of which were Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). A number of youth reported how inspired they were during their participation and reported feeling renewed with a sense of hope and purpose upon their return. In 2010, CSSD will explore the possibility of adding a third civil rights tour to the annual calendar.

Seamless Female Adolescent Services and Supervision: Leaders of Today in Solidarity

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

(LOTS)

In 2009, the CSSD continued to celebrate the success of its nationally recognized adolescent girls pre- and post-disposition services/supervision probation unit, Leaders of Today in Solidarity (LOTS). LOTS is a comprehensive multi-faceted unit uniquely designed to offer a variety of court supervised measures including mentoring, tutoring, life skills, community service/service learning, field trips, a civil rights tour, social justice activities, attendance and testimonies at D.C. City Council Hearings, conflict resolution, anger management, gang mediation, drug use/abuse prevention and community service. Supported by a cadre of highly trained probation officers and managers, LOTS continues to be recognized as a model across many jurisdictions for its success in reducing the use of pre-trial detention for girls and reducing recidivism.

To ensure services, supervision and resources provided by LOTS correlate to the reality and needs of targeted adolescent girls, CSSD managers and staff routinely assess data trends amassed from various stakeholders, including high schools, community and recreation centers as well as the Metropolitan Police Department. In 2009, the CSSD observed an increase in the volume and type of domestic violence cases filed against adolescent girls. Further review of the data indicated an increase in home assaults as well as assaults among adolescent courtships initiated by adolescent girls. While the overall percentage of juvenile crime amounts for adolescent girls remained virtually the same in 2008 and 2009, the rate of vandalism and threats slightly decreased at the same time that the rate of simple and aggravated assault (domestic) slightly increased. In response, the CSSD staff reassessed its anger management individual and group services in order to include a focus on domestic violence. These groups will begin in 2010 and include an educational component requiring participating girls to complete a 500 word essay or speech on the nature, impact and

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

implications of domestic violence.

Seamless Male Adolescent Services and Supervision: Ultimate Transitions Ultimate Responsibilities (UTURN)

Created to address the complex needs of high-risk juveniles and serve as an alternative to post-dispositional commitment, UTURN staff is charged with providing services and supervision to the most serious juveniles involved in Family Court. UTURN staff also provides increased community supervision resulting in two (2) evening home visits, two (2) or more weekly school visits, and eight (8) weekly telephone contacts. However, through the use of Third-Party Monitoring, UTURN youth received an additional eight (8) to ten (10) community contacts weekly. UTURN is highly prescriptive, culturally sound and a comprehensive model that is positively effective for high-risk and serious offense juveniles. It is augmented by a comprehensive life skills component, entitled Probation Offering Life Options (POLO), a mood altering chemical (MAC) drug education and prevention group, parenting skills and community service/service learning. Notwithstanding the above, UTURN is also supported by the behavioral health services provided by the CSSD's Child Guidance Clinic (CGC).

SE Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center

In 2009, CSSD's SE BARJ Drop-In Center which is located east of the Anacostia River, continued to experience success among youth served by the Center. Complete with ample office space for probation officers, designated space for community-based providers, a large recreation room supplied with table-top games, a movie screen projector, a flat-screen television, various educational and recreational programs, and a satellite courtroom and kitchen, youth assigned to the Center continued to benefit from evening programming, an alternative day suspension program (for

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

youth suspended from school for three (3) or more days) and community service on Saturdays. Data tracked on youth participating in the BARJ program as well as the larger population served by the facility revealed more than a ninety percent (90) successful completion rate. Similar to signature initiatives detailed herein, Drop-In Center probation officers also facilitated anger management and drug use/abuse prevention groups, as well as mentoring, tutoring, life-skills, food preparation courses, community service/service learning and behavioral health services.

Southwest Satellite Office

In 2008, CSSD launched its newly created Southwest Satellite Office (SWSO), designed to address the needs of youth residing in the Southwest quadrant of the District of Columbia as well as youth residing in Ward 2 and the lower area of Ward 1 near downtown Washington, DC. For years, youth residing in these locations, as well as the portion of Southwest located near Ward 8 of Southeast, were served and supervised by way of the Southeast Satellite Office and the Northwest Satellite Office. However, following extensive analysis of data regarding juvenile crime, as well as the residential proximity of youth and a review of the impact on existing Satellite Offices endeavoring to respond to the needs of youth residing in the Southwest quadrant, the CSSD determined the need to create a Southwest Satellite Office, located on the third floor of Building B of the Judiciary Square campus. Similar to other units, SWSO offers supervision and monitoring of youth, tutoring provided by a contract with Georgetown University, mentoring, drug use/abuse prevention and life-skills. The population is ninety-nine (99) percent African-American males, ranging in age from fifteen (15) to seventeen (17).

NE Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center: Projected Completion

Date-2010

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

In 2009, the D.C. Courts completed Phase I of the construction for the Family Courts' second Drop-In Center, located at 2575 Reed Street, NE. Phase I of the development included construction of the kitchens, a staff conference room, a classroom for students attending the alternative suspension day program, a group meeting room, and more than half of the office space contemplated in the design plans.

During the first quarter of 2010, Phase II of the facility will be completed, at which point the CSSD will commence engaging youth based on the intended use of the facility. Phase II of the facility will include additional rest rooms, additional office space for staff, a large multi-purpose room, a judge's robing room, a courtroom and two holding cells as a core component of the D.C. Courts Contingency of Operations Plan (COOP).

The above is an excerpt from the Family Court 2009 Annual Report for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Pages 96 to 103

Innovative Programming & Interventions for Juveniles
District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court, Social Services Division
Juvenile Justice Summit, September 30, 2010

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S JUVENILE PRE-DISPOSITION CONTINUUM OF ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION

COURT SOCIAL SERVICES (CSS) SERVES AS THE JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT Core Services: Family Group Conferencing (FGC); Minimum - Maximum Supervision (Status Adjusted Based on Compliance); Face to Face Curfew, Employment, School Checks, Mentoring; Tutoring; Life Skills Note: Each Youth Is Assigned A Probation Officer Of Record While In An Alternative Until Final Disposition											
LOTS SATELLITE OFFICE (FEMALE)	SOUTHWEST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	NORTHWEST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	NORTHEAST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	SOUTHEAST SATELLITE OFFICE (MALE)	INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES (MALE)	INTENSIVE 3RD PARTY MONITORING (MALE)	INTENSIVE 3RD PARTY MONITORING (FEMALE/MALE)	DELINQUENCY PREVENTION/ GPS MONITORING (FEMALE/MALE)	SE BARJ DROP-IN CENTER (MALE)	EVENING REPORTING CENTER (MALE)	U-TURN (MALE)
<i>Description:</i> Min. – Max. Supervision. Status Adjusted Based on Compliance. FGC; Tutoring; Mentoring; Life Skills; Face to Face Curfew, Employment, School Checks; Meals <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> Until Disposition <i>Capacity:</i> 60	<i>Description:</i> Specializes in Employment and Vocational Placements; Job Corps Interviews; Summer Youth Employment; Partners closely with CFSA & DOES <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> Until Disposition <i>Capacity:</i> 50	<i>Description:</i> Bilingual Staff; Multi - Cultural Ethnic Service/ Programming; Mood Altering Chemicals Group (users and sellers); Gang Specialization (Awareness, Prevention, Leaving) <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> Until Disposition <i>Capacity:</i> 50	<i>Description:</i> Vocational & Independent Living Services for Youth 16+ w/ Disabilities. Community Service Education & Work Experience (Capitol Hill Bid) <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> Until Disposition <i>Capacity:</i> 100	<i>Description:</i> Drug Awareness & Responsibility to Education; Anger Management; On-Site Suspension Program; Peer Mediation; Recreation; Meals <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> Until Disposition <i>Capacity:</i> 70	<i>Description:</i> Supervision for Other Jurisdictions of Juveniles on Probation, Parole, Return of Runaways, Absconders and Escapees, and those Charged as a Delinquent <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 30 days, extendable to 45 days <i>Capacity:</i> 30	<i>Description:</i> Intensive (up to 3 times a day) Face to Face for Youth on Individualized Release Plans Monitoring by Contract Agencies <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 15+ Serious Offense <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 60 days, extends 30 days (max: 90 days) <i>Capacity:</i> 100 Female: 30 Male: 70	<i>Description:</i> Up to Twice Daily, Face to Face Monitoring for Youth on Individualized Release Plans by the Peaceholics <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ Serious offense <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 60 days, extends 30 days (max: 90 days) <i>Capacity:</i> 100 CSS Youth: 80 Female: 20 Male: 60 DYRS Youth: 20	<i>Description:</i> Electronically Monitored Home Detention Operated by CSS Staff <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10+ Serious offense <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 60 days, extends 30 days (max: 90 days) <i>Capacity:</i> 30	<i>Description:</i> Mon. – Sat. Community-Based Facility Providing FGC; Meals; Peer Mediation; Tutoring; Mentoring; Counseling; Education and Prevention Groups; Trips; Recreation; Life Skills <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = Medium to High Risk east of the Anacostia River <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 60 days Extends 15-30 days <i>Capacity:</i> 30	<i>Description:</i> Community-Based centers providing 5 hours of evening programming & monitoring, Mon. –Sat.), by contract agencies. Meals, Transportation, Counseling, Tutoring, Recreation <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 10 + and tenable home <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 30 days, extendable to 45 days <i>Capacity:</i> 60	<i>Description:</i> Strength-Based Model, FGC; GPS & 3 rd Party Monitoring; Case Management; Face to Face – Curfew, Employment, School Checks; Victim Offender Mediation; Life Skills; Peer Mediation <i>Target Group:</i> RAI Score = 16+ Pending serious offense or re-arrest for one or more felony offense <i>Maximum Duration:</i> 6 months <i>Capacity:</i> 30

■ **CSS Programs Outlined In Red.** (Independently Developed By The D.C. Superior Court & Division of Court Social Services (DCSC/CSS) As Part Of Pre-Trial & Probation Services.

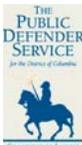
■ **DYRS Programs Outlined In Blue.**

District of Columbia

Guide to Juvenile Pre-Disposition Continuum of Alternatives to Secure Detention

Released 10/7/2009

Presented by
JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE:
INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION STRIVING FOR EXCELLENCE
WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF OUR NATION'S CAPITAL



FEMALE: Leaders of Today in Solidarity (L.O.T.S.)

510 4th Street, N.W.

Mission statement:

“To provide comprehensive services and supervision relative to the unique needs of female adolescents.”

L.O.T.S. offers seamless supervision of *all* adolescent females during the pre-disposition phase of her juvenile court case. Supervision is provided by one probation officer of record throughout the course of the case. The program’s goal is to provide early intervention and continuity in services to enhance the adolescent female’s chance of successfully transitioning into adulthood.

- **Hours of Operation:**

- o Probation Officers maintain the following schedule:
 Four Days, 8:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
 One Evening, 4:00 p.m.– 12:00 a.m.

- **L.O.T.S. Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):

- o One probation officer of record assigned per female client
- o Court reports for status and disposition hearings
- o Family Group Conferencing
- o Curfew Monitoring, including face-to-face checks
- o Home Visits and supervision sessions
- o School Visits and supervision sessions
- o Mentoring and Pro-Social Activities
- o Tutoring and Educational Advocacy
- o Individual and family therapy
- o Anger Management
- o Individual Mediation
- o Group Meditation
- o Drug Testing and Substance Abuse Counseling/Education
- o HIV/AIDS/STD and Pregnancy Prevention
- o Pregnancy and Parenting Counseling and Skills building
- o Career Counseling/Job Readiness
- o Electronic Monitoring for initial 30 days for Intensive Supervision

L.O.T.S. FACTS:

Target Population:
 All court –supervised females, regardless of residency

Maximum Duration:
 Through disposition

Capacity:
 No limit

Contact Information

Lawrence Weaver, Supervisory Probation Officer, (202) 508-1680 or lawrence.weaver@dcsc.gov
 LaJuan Woodland, Supervisory Probation Officer, (202) 508-1942 or lajuan.woodland@dcsc.gov
 510 4th Street NW, Suite 314
 Washington, DC 20001
 (202) 508-1737 – fax

Intensive Third Party Monitoring (ITPM) (DYRS)
Sasha Bruce Youthworks, 745 Eight Street, SE

The ITPM is for youth that are usually stepped down from secure custody or shelter homes. Sasha Bruce has contracted with DYRS to offer youth in ITPM the following: case management, assessment, counseling, skill training, crisis response, family preservation services, mentoring and monitoring.

Sasha Bruce has in-house continuum of care, offered to all youth in the ITPM program, which include opportunities such as family counseling, internship and mentorship programs, annual college tours, after-school tutoring and summer enrichment program.

- **Hours of Operation:**
 - o 24 hours a day/ 7 days a week Crisis Intervention/Response
 - o Youth checks are through 1:00 a.m.
- **ITPM (DYRS) Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):
 - o Services include 3 different level of intervention:
 - Level 4: 3 face-to-face contacts daily (week 1).
 - Level 3: 2 daily face-to-face (week 2)
 - Level 2: 1 daily face-to face (week 3 & 4)
 - o Electronic Monitoring
 - o Project Hype enrollment: provides culturally competent case Management, advocacy, mentoring and counseling and seamless Access to SBY's 16 outpatient and residential programs.
 - o Psycho-active substance education
 - o HIV education
 - o Pregnancy prevention education

ITPM (DYRS) FACTS:

Target Population:

- Male & female, court-supervised youth between the ages of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18)
- R.A.I.: 16+, pending adjudication for the following:
 - Serious offense
 - Re-arrest for one or more felony charge

Maximum Duration:

- 30 days, with renewal available if court-ordered

Capacity:
 30 Total

Contact Information

Carl Douglas
Program Director
Sasha Bruce Youthworks
745 Eight Street, SE
Washington, DC
Office: (202) 675-9365
E-mail: cdouglas@sashabruce.org

Intensive Third Party Monitoring (ITPM) (CSS)
Peaceholics, 606 Raleigh Place, SE

Intensive Third Party Monitoring for CSS is provided by Peaceaholics. These services include curfew monitoring and staff-facilitated group counseling sessions at the South East BARJ Drop-In Center on Saturdays.

Peaceholics also offers youth in the ITPM program all services that Peaceholics provides, such as family counseling, mentoring, pro-social activities, educational advocacy and much more!

- **Hours of Operation:**
 - o 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
 - o Peaceholics staff are accessible 24 hrs/day 7 day/week.
- **ITPM (CSS) Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):
 - o One - two contacts per day, with one in the evening to ensure curfew compliance.
 - o Electronic Monitoring
 - o Peaceholics staff-facilitated counseling sessions on Saturdays.
 - o Mentoring
 - o Tutoring
 - o GED classes/ 3 days a week
 - o Aggressive mentoring
 - o Family counseling
 - o Pro-social activities
 - o Educational advocacy
 - o Conflict resolution

ITPM (CSS) FACTS:

Target Population:

- Male, court-supervised youth between the ages of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18)
- R.A.I.: 15 + Serious offense

Maximum Duration:

- Through disposition

Capacity:
70 Total

Contact Information

Johnita Glover
Program Supervisor
Peaceholics
606 Raleigh Place, SE
Washington, DC 20032
Office: (202) 562.1972
Cell: (240) 314-9268

Delinquency Prevention Unit (D.P.U.)
409 E. Street, N.W.

The Delinquency Prevention Unit can monitor a client 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This alternative to detention program assists in assuring compliance with the restrictions of curfew and other court-ordered conditions of community release. The DPU uses Global Positioning System (GPS).

- **Hours of Operation:**
 - o 1:00 p.m. – 10:30 p.m., Monday – Friday
 - o 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m., Monday – Friday

- **D.P.U. Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):
 - o Two or three-piece tracking device, that includes ankle monitoring bracelet and GPS cell phone
 - o One probation officer of record assigned per client
 - o Court reports for status and disposition hearings
 - o Daily violation reports to respective probation officers
 - o Partnership for Success (collaborative program of DYRS, CSS and MPD working with detained and committed youth)
 - o Individual/Family Counseling
 - o Self-esteem/Mentoring
 - o Substance Abuse Counseling
 - o Sex Offender Groups
 - o Therapeutic Recreation
 - o Psychiatric/Psychological Evaluations

D.P.U. FACTS:

Target Population:

- Female & Male Court Supervised Youth
- R.A.I.: 10 + , serious offense

Maximum Duration:
90 days

Capacity:
100 Total

Contact Information

Charles Burke
Supervisor
409 E. Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Office: (202) 508.1702
Fax: (202) 508.1911
Email: burkecc@dcsc.gov

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center

1110 V Street, S.E.

The Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Drop-In Center is a multi-faceted facility, encompassing a satellite probation office. The Drop-In Center provides an alternative to detention for medium-to-high risk, pre-adjudicated juveniles, as well as post disposition juveniles (pending revocation), to receive after school services in a structured community based environment and facilitate family support and involvement. The duration of participation is sixty (60) days.

The goals of the Drop-In Center include competency development, community safety and accountability. Through strong partnerships and collaborations with public and private stakeholders including police officers, community advocates and volunteers, the BARJ serves as the nation's first model of its' kind.

- **Hours of Operation:**

- o 9:00a.m. – 8:00 p.m., Monday - Friday
- o 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m., Saturday

- **BARJ Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):

- o One probation officer of record assigned per client
- o Court reports for status and disposition hearings
- o Program orientation for youth and family
- o Seamless case management
- o Family Group Conference (FGC)
- o School visits and supervision sessions
- o Home visits and supervision sessions
- o Face to face curfew monitoring
- o Individual service plans
- o Mentoring
- o Tutoring
- o Weekly substance abuse monitoring
- o Drug education
- o Conflict resolution skills building
- o Health Education
- o Peer-to-peer mediation
- o Parenting skills
- o educational and employment referrals
- o Electronic monitoring (GPS)

BARJ FACTS:

Target Population:

- Male, court-supervised youth between the ages of twelve (12) and eighteen (18)
- Residents of the Police Services Area (PSA) specific to the Southeast quadrant of the city
- R.A.I.: 10 – 16, pending adjudication for the following:
 - One (1) or more violent felony charges
 - Two (2) or more felony charges

Maximum Duration:

- 60 days, extends 15 – 30 days

Capacity:

30 Total

Contact Information

Cheryl Rogers-Brown
 Acting Supervisory Officer
 Office: (202) 508-8271
 Mobile: (202) 369-1196
 E-mail: cheryl.rogersbrown@dcsc.gov

Fannie Barksdale
 Program Manager
 Office: (202) 508-1751
 Mobile: (202) 369-7327
 E-mail: Fannie.barksdale@dcsc.gov

ARCH Evening Reporting Center (ARCH ERC)
 1231 Good Hope Road, SE

ARCH is a high-structured, carefully monitored ERC program that adopts and applies the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice. This principle recognizes three stakeholders in any justice process: the victim, the offender and the community. It recognized that crime is about harm that damages people and communities and therefore justice should emphasize repairing the harm. This program is an important component in assisting youth to adhere to court-imposed conditions of release and assuring that youth make their court dates.

- **Hours of Operation:**

- o 9:00a.m. – 10:00 p.m., Monday - Thursdays
- o 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., Friday
- o 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m., Saturdays

- **ARCH Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):

- o Court reports for status and disposition hearings
- o Program orientation for youth and family
- o Individual service plan
- o Peer group interaction
- o Educational support/advocacy
- o Job readiness and training
- o Transportation and meal services
- o Recreation, leisure and cultural activities
- o Electronic monitoring (GPS)
- o Third party monitoring

ARCH FACTS:

Target Population:

- Male and female, court-supervised youth between the ages of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18)
- District of Columbia resident
 - R.A.I.: 16+

Maximum Duration:

- 30 days (15 day extensions granted if recommended by CSS)

Capacity:

60

Contact Information

Anthony Brown
 ERC Coordinator
 1231 Good Hope Road, S.E.
 Washington, DC
 (202) 889-5000, ext. 145
 E-mail: abrown@archdc.org

Ultimate Transitions Ultimate Responsibility Now (UTURN) 1725 Kalorama Rd., NW Suite 300

UTURN is a six (6) to twelve (12) month highly intensive and comprehensive community-based probation service(s) and supervision program designed for high-risk youth who would otherwise be committed to the District of Columbia following disposition.

The initiative is specifically designed to ensure eligible youth meet court-ordered criteria. Using a strength-based approach in working with high-risk youth and their families, UTURN provides youth an opportunity to be rehabilitated in the community and receive an array of comprehensive services and facilitate family involvement.

- **Hours of Operation:**

- o 9:00a.m. – 10:00 p.m., Monday - Thursdays
- o 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., Friday
- o 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m., Saturdays

- **UTURN Program Components:** (some services are only available if court-ordered or at the discretion of the probation officer):

- o Court reports for status and disposition hearings
- o Program orientation for youth and family
- o Face to face curfew monitoring (twice weekly)
- o Telephone curfew checks (three times weekly)
- o Individual service plans
- o Family Group Conference (FGC)
- o Electronic monitoring (GPS)
- o Third party monitoring
- o School visits and supervision sessions
- o Home visits and supervision sessions
- o Mentoring and tutoring
- o Weekly substance abuse monitoring and referrals
- o Anger Management
- o Mental health referrals
- o Community service/Sanctions program
- o Educational and employment referrals

UTURN FACTS:

Target Population:

- Male, court-supervised youth between the ages of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18)
- District of Columbia resident
- R.A.I.: 16+, pending adjudication for the following:
 - Serious offense
 - Re-arrest for one or more felony charge

Maximum Duration:

- 12 months

Capacity:

84 Total

Contact Information

Carl Johnson
Acting Supervisory Officer
Office: (202) 328-4426
Mobile: (202) 409-1708
E-mail: carl.johnson@dcsc.gov

Fannie Barksdale
Program Manager
Office: (202) 508-1751
Mobile: (202) 369-7327
E-mail: fannie.barksdale@dc.gov

Court Social Services (CSS), Division of the DC Superior Court Family Court
Court Building B, 510 4th Street, NW, Third Floor

Night and Intake Unit at the Youth Services Center (YSC)

1000 Mt. Olivet Road, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 576-5171

Northeast Field Unit

401 New York Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 675-9177

Northwest Field Unit

1724 Kalorama Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-4402

Southeast Field Unit

2200 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 508-8261

Southwest Field Unit

Court Building B
510 4th Street, NW
3rd floor
Washington, DC 20001

Contact Information

Terri Odom
Division Director
Court Social Services
Court Building B
510 4th Street, NW
3rd floor
Washington, DC 20001
Office: (202) 508-1800
E-mail: terri.odom@dcsc.gov

JDAI Frequently Asked Questions.

What is JDAI?

JDAI is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. JDAI focuses on eliminating unnecessary and inappropriate detention of young people, by promoting the utilization of culturally relevant community-based programs to assist them during the particularly challenging pre-adjudication period, all while keeping public safety a priority.

What is the framework for JDAI?

JDAI nationwide focuses on eight interconnected strategies and approaches to promote smarter, fairer, more efficient and effective systems. The following are the eight areas of concentration:

1. Collaboration: Juvenile justice agencies, governmental entities and the community must collaborate with a clear intention of running a system that serves the community considering public safety and well-being of youth.
2. Use of Accurate Data: Accurate data is paramount to diagnose a system's issues and to best frame solutions.
3. Objective Admissions Criteria and Instruments: Objective criteria can replace subjective decisions that inappropriately place children in custody.
4. Alternatives to Detention: Alternative to detention programs are necessary options for youth that are in pre-trial status, but whose situations don't warrant detention.
5. Case Processing Reforms: Identification of bottlenecks in case processing and targeting those areas so youth don't spend any more time in detention than needed.
6. Reducing secure confinement for "special" cases: Identifying alternatives to detention for technical probation violations or the "but for" population.
7. Deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities: Eliminating biases at all points of the juvenile justice system.

8. Improving Conditions of Confinement: Conducting routine inspections of detention centers.

In what areas has JDAI been effective nationwide?

JDAI has been effective in reducing detention rates without compromising public safety. Research shows that youth who have been detained are more likely to reoffend than youth who have never been locked up. Therefore, keeping youth out of detention reduces the crime rate. By reducing detention rates, millions of tax dollars have been saved (It is estimated that a youth in detention can cost a jurisdiction between \$100 - \$300 a night, while placement in an alternative usually averages \$30 a day). JDAI has also been successful in reducing DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact) by reducing the number of minority youth that are placed in detention.

How is JDAI relevant to the District?

As the District strives to implement best practices within different elements of its governance, JDAI provides a framework that has been effective in supporting juvenile justice reform efforts to better serve public safety aims and the needs of youth and the community. This framework provides a forum for juvenile justice stakeholders to discuss and implement policy and practice changes, based on data analysis, that promote the interests of the community.

What is the JDAI governance structure?

JDAI was implemented in the District of Columbia in late 2005. The *Executive JDAI Committee*, is chaired by the Presiding Judge of the Family Court of DCSC. Committee members include the directors of the following agencies: CSS, DYRS, OAG, PDS, CFSA, and CJCC. This Committee frames the objectives of JDAI and delegates priorities for the subcommittees, listed below. This Committee is scheduled to meet on a bi-monthly basis.



The *JDAI Work Group Committee* includes the agencies named above and MPD, OSSE, DMH, APRA and technical assistants from the Center for Children’s Law and Policy. This Committee is scheduled to meet quarterly and is also chaired by the Presiding Judge of Family Court. This committee provides a forum of a cross-section of agencies that touch the lives of youth, at different junctures, while in the juvenile justice system.

The *JDAI Data Committee* is responsible for developing monthly JDAI Data Reports and analyzing data on particular subjects, such as the unusual spike at the YSC Detention Center in 2009. This committee keeps the Executive and Work Group Committees abreast of changes in trends and other data highlights.

The *JDAI Quality Assurance Committee*, chaired by the Deputy Presiding Judge of the Family Court, focuses on evaluating the programming and administration of the Alternative to Secure Detention programs to best serve the youth and families. This committee is developing a survey to administer to youth and families for program enhancement.

The *JDAI Alternatives to Secure Detention Committee* is a newly formed committee (first meeting is scheduled for September 2010), co-chaired by CSS and DYRS, with a mission to promote awareness and understanding of Alternatives to Detention programs among stakeholders. This Committee will also develop bi-annual JDAI newsletters highlighting JDAI efforts.

What are the JDAI accomplishments in the District?

JDAI has been successful in eliminating long waits by youth for shelter home placement. In April 2006, the waiting time for males was 36 days, and for females it peaked at 30 days in May 2006. Currently, there is normally no waiting time, and if there is, it does not exceed 3-5 days.

In June of 2005 through June 2007, the average length of stay in shelter care was 45 days, this has now been reduced to an average of 30 days.

In February 2006, the average secure detention population was 144. Between January 2008 and May 2010, the average detention population was 92 despite the unusual 2009 spike in the population.

The District of Columbia has a robust Continuum of Alternatives to Secure Detention that includes Third-Party Monitoring, the LOTS program for females, GPS Monitoring, a BARJ Drop-in Center, and Evening Reporting Center and the U-Turn Program, for youth charged with more serious crimes.

JDAI provides a forum for juvenile justice stakeholders to meet and analyze data trends to target-point areas of concern and develop solutions. This forum is key for the continuous dialogue among juvenile justice stakeholders. In this spirit, JDAI has provided members of the District’s juvenile justice agencies venues to facilitate training, problem-solving and networking (e.g. two JDAI conferences, site visits to JDAI model sites, and participation in national JDAI Inter Site Conferences).

How do I get more information about JDAI?

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council’s Site
<http://cjcc.dc.gov>

The JDAI Help Desk
<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/>

Who should I contact if I have any additional questions?

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
441 4th Street NW, Room 7N27
Washington, DC 20001-2714
Phone: 202.442.9283

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

Information Sharing

Mayoral Order to Share Information from DYRS to MPD

Administrative Orders for Information Sharing from Superior Court

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCE SYSTEM

Mayor's Order 2010-2
January 8, 2010

SUBJECT: Mayor's Direction under the Mandatory Juvenile Public Safety Notification
Amendment Act of 2006

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Office of the Mayor

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the District of Columbia by section 422(11) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, as amended, 87 Stat. 790, Pub. L. No. 93-198, D.C. Official Code § 1-204.22(11) (2009 Supp.), section 2 of the Mandatory Juvenile Public Safety Notification Act of 2006 ("Act"), (D.C. Law 16-274, effective March 14, 2007, D.C. Official Code sec. 16-2332(d-1)(1) (2009 Supp.)), it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

1. The Director of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services ("Department") shall provide notice to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department of any assignment or placement of respondents, committed to the Department pursuant to section 16-2320(c)(2), in any Department facility, congregate care facility, or family or family surrogate placement. This notification requirement shall be limited to respondents who have been adjudicated of: (i) a crime of violence (as defined in section 23-1331(4)) and (ii) offenses involving a firearm (as defined in section 7-2501.01). Such notice shall be given as soon as practicable prior to the assignment or placement.
2. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This Order shall become effective immediately.


ADRIAN M. FENTY
MAYOR

ATTEST: 
STEPHANIE D. SCOTT
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 10-11**

Cross-Agency Sharing of Juvenile Information

WHEREAS, the Superior Court through its Family Court Social Services Division (CSS) and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) are responsible for the supervision of certain court-involved youth and seek to strengthen their respective programs and services designed to improve public safety and enhance the rehabilitation of those youth; and

WHEREAS, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) are responsible for the supervision of certain adult offenders and defendants who are on probation, parole, supervised release, or pretrial release, and seek to assure community safety and compliance with conditions of supervision while also addressing the particular needs of those adult offenders and defendants; and

WHEREAS, some persons are being simultaneously supervised by PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS; and

WHEREAS, CSS is responsible for making recommendations to judicial officers relating to whether a person charged with a juvenile offense should be released or detained pending trial, providing pretrial supervision of persons charged with juvenile offenses and providing probation services, and such other services as the court shall prescribe, D.C. Code §11-1722; and

WHEREAS, DYRS has the authority to provide services for committed and detained persons charged with juvenile offenses and Persons in Need of Supervision (“PINS”); and

WHEREAS, CSOSA is responsible for providing community supervision to adult probationers, parolees, supervised releasees, juveniles on probation for traffic matters, and juvenile respondents in civil protection matters in the District of Columbia, and preparing a

comprehensive pre-sentence and post-sentence investigation report for offenders in order to assist criminal and corrections decision makers in understanding the treatment and supervision needs, risk potential and classification requirements of individual offenders, D.C. Code §24-133; and

WHEREAS, PSA is responsible for interviewing persons detained pursuant to law or charged as an adult with an offense in the District of Columbia, seeking independent verification of the information received during the interview, securing persons' prior criminal records, and preparing written reports for use by the appropriate judicial officer with a recommendation for detention or release, as well as providing supervision and treatment and other services to certain persons who have been released pending trial, D.C. Code §23-1303; and

WHEREAS, a judicial officer may consider a person's juvenile law enforcement and case records in determining whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required, and the safety of any other person and the community, D.C. Code §23-1333; and

WHEREAS, PSA and CSOSA have a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of court-involved persons including youth, D.C. Code §§16-2331(b)(7), 16-2332(b)(1)(E), 16-2333(b)(3); and

WHEREAS, PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS lack express authority to share information relating to court-involved youth's placement and treatment; and

WHEREAS, the sharing of information among PSA, CSOSA, DYRS, and CSS and the court, the prosecution, and counsel for the youth relating to a court-involved youth's placement and treatment may be necessary to preserve public safety and/or the safety of the youth; and

WHEREAS, the sharing of information among PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS and the court, the prosecution, and counsel for the youth relating to a court-involved youth's placement and treatment may be necessary to facilitate the youth's protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, alcohol and drug abuse patient records are protected by federal law and generally require the consent of the patient in order for that information to be disclosed, and provision of those treatment services may be conditioned upon receipt of such consent, 42 C.F.R. § 2.14(b); 42 U.S.C. § 290dd-3 as amended by 42 U.S.C. § 290dd-2; 22 D.C.M.R. § 600.7(b); and

WHEREAS, mental health information is protected by District of Columbia law and generally requires the authorization for disclosure of the minor client and/or that client's parent or legal guardian, D.C. Code §§ 7-1202.05, 7-1208.04, and 7-1231.03; and

WHEREAS, PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS have agreed to obtain the requisite consent or authorization for the disclosure of drug and alcohol treatment and mental health information contained in the records referenced herein, and other information, the disclosure of which is limited by law; and

WHEREAS, PSA, CSOSA, DYRS, CSS have agreed to share confidential youth placement and treatment records among themselves and with the court, the prosecution, and counsel for the youth.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is by the Court,

ORDERED that upon request, authorized personnel of PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS shall be permitted to inspect confidential youth placement and treatment records, other supervision and treatment records maintained by each organization and other information with

such consent as may be required by law, and to disclose such records to each other and to the court, the prosecution, and counsel for the youth, but only as necessary to protect public safety, safety of the youth, or to facilitate the youth's treatment and rehabilitation; and it is further

ORDERED that PSA, CSOSA, DYRS and CSS and the prosecution, and counsel for the youth shall not disclose the information obtained pursuant to this Order to any party not expressly referenced herein without prior approval of the Court; and it is further

ORDERED that no person given access to records pursuant to this Order may disclose any such records to any person or use any such records for any purpose other than that permitted by this Order.

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT

Dated: August 13, 2010

/s/

Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge

Copies to:

Senior Judges

Magistrate Judges

Executive Officer

Clerk of the Court

Division Directors

Director, Office of Strategic Management

Library

Daily Washington Law Reporter

DC Bar Webmaster

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 08-22**

Access to Juvenile Records by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

WHEREAS, Administrative Order 02-30 established access for authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) to copy juvenile case records to the justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies authorized by law to inspect juvenile case records; and

WHEREAS, the CJCC staff are responsible for the facilitation and coordination of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, a multi-agency juvenile justice initiative to increase the available alternatives to detention for youth charged as delinquents;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby

ORDERED, that authorized employees of the CJCC be permitted to inspect juvenile case records via JUSTIS, pursuant to D.C. Code §§ 16- 2331(b)(7) and 16-2332(b)(1)(E), in order to conduct research and evaluate the juvenile justice reform efforts of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; and it is further

ORDERED, that no analyses or reports prepared by CJCC staff shall contain any information from which it would be possible to identify any party, witness, social worker, judicial officer, or other person contained or mentioned in the juvenile records and, once pertinent analyses and reports have been prepared, CJCC staff shall delete any such identifying information from all of its records and shall retain no copies thereof, paper or electronic; and it is further

ORDERED, that the Executive Director of CJCC shall provide the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia a written list of the CJCC employees authorized to access juvenile case records pursuant to this order and shall update the list as necessary; and it is further

ORDERED, that data and information compiled by authorized employees of CJCC pursuant to this order may be shared with the JDAI Executive Committee to accomplish JDAI juvenile justice reforms but shall not be distributed otherwise or disclosed to other persons or organizations without further order of the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. *See* D.C. Code §§ 16-2331(e) and 16-2332(e); and it is further

ORDERED, that any request to distribute or disclose such data and information to other persons for purposes other than the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative shall be made by the CJCC to the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT

Date: December 23, 2008

/s/

Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge

Copies to:

Judges
Magistrate Judges
Executive Officer
Clerk of the Court
Division Director
Director, CCAN Office
Library

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FAMILY COURT**

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 04-10

(Limited Access to Juvenile Case Records)

WHEREAS, the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Youth Services Administration, the Court Social Services Division and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia are agencies that have a professional interest in: (1) the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, (2) the work of the Superior Court, and (3) the work of the law enforcement department; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Youth Services Administration, the Court's Social Services Division and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia are engaged in a number of cooperative efforts to: reduce juvenile recidivism, facilitate the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, protect juveniles from the influences of adult offenders who seek to use juveniles to facilitate criminal enterprises, ensure the timely execution of juvenile custody orders to return juvenile absconders to the care of the Court, protect juveniles from harm that may result because of their presence in high crime areas, and deter juveniles from criminal activity while they may still be treated in the juvenile system in order to obviate their entry into the adult criminal system; and

WHEREAS, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and his Assistants and investigators are law enforcement officers of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby:

ORDERED, that authorized personnel of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, be permitted to inspect and copy juvenile case records, D.C. Code § 16-2331, and police and law enforcement records, D.C. Code § 16-2333, released to them by authorized personnel of the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Youth Services Administration, the Metropolitan Police Department, and/or the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (including the Social Services Division), pursuant to D.C. Code §§ 16-2331(b)(7), 16-2333(b)(3), and 16-2333(b)(4); it is further,

ORDERED that United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and his Assistants and investigators, be permitted to inspect and copy juvenile police and law enforcement records, D.C. Code § 16-2333, and fingerprint records, D.C. Code § 16-2334, released to them by authorized personnel of the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Youth Services Administration, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the Family

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 02-30

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the Office of Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, Child and Family Services Agency, and the Youth Services Agency are agencies that have a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and

WHEREAS the Office of Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Youth Services Agency, and the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, are participants in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records, juvenile case records, and law enforcement records released to it by authorized personnel of the Youth Services Agency, the Metropolitan Police Department, and/or the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); 16-2331(b)(7); and 16-2334(a)(2); it is further,

ORDERED that authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records, juvenile case records, and law enforcement records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); 16-2331(b)(7); and 16-2334(a)(2); and it is further,

ORDERED that no person given access to records pursuant to this order disclose or use any such records to any person or for any purpose other than that permitted by D.C. Code §16-2332(e).

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT
November 5, 2002

/s/
Rufus King III
Chief Judge

Copies to:

All Judges
Hearing Commissioners
Executive Officer
Clerk of the Court
Division Directors
Director, CCAN Office
Director, Public Defender Service
Director, Youth Services Agency
Library

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 01-32

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an agency having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Department of Human Services, Youth Services Administration of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is a participant in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records released to it by the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); it is further,

ORDERED that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); and it is further,

ORDERED that, notwithstanding this Order, no person shall disclose, inspect, or use juvenile social records in violation of D.C. Code §16-2332.

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT

Date: November 20, 2001

/S/

Chief Judge Rufus King III

Copies to:

All Judges

Hearing Commissioners

Executive Officer

Clerk of the Court

Division Directors

Director, CCAN Office

Director, Public Defender Service

Director, Youth Services Administration

Superior Court Librarian

D.C. Court of Appeals Librarian

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 01-13

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an agency having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS the Youth Services Agency is a participant in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records released to it by Youth Services Agency, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); it is further,

ORDERED that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); and it is further,

ORDERED that no person disclose, inspect, or use juvenile social records in violation of this provision of the Code. D.C. Code §16-2332(e).

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT
June 8, 2001

/S/
Rufus King III

Chief Judge

Copies to:

All Judges

Hearing Commissioners

Executive Officer

Clerk of the Court

Division Directors

Director, CCAN Office

Director, Public Defender Service

Director, Youth Services Agency

Library

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 08-22**

Access to Juvenile Records by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

WHEREAS, Administrative Order 02-30 established access for authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) to copy juvenile case records to the justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies authorized by law to inspect juvenile case records; and

WHEREAS, the CJCC staff are responsible for the facilitation and coordination of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, a multi-agency juvenile justice initiative to increase the available alternatives to detention for youth charged as delinquents;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby

ORDERED, that authorized employees of the CJCC be permitted to inspect juvenile case records via JUSTIS, pursuant to D.C. Code §§ 16- 2331(b)(7) and 16-2332(b)(1)(E), in order to conduct research and evaluate the juvenile justice reform efforts of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; and it is further

ORDERED, that no analyses or reports prepared by CJCC staff shall contain any information from which it would be possible to identify any party, witness, social worker, judicial officer, or other person contained or mentioned in the juvenile records and, once pertinent analyses and reports have been prepared, CJCC staff shall delete any such identifying information from all of its records and shall retain no copies thereof, paper or electronic; and it is further

ORDERED, that the Executive Director of CJCC shall provide the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia a written list of the CJCC employees authorized to access juvenile case records pursuant to this order and shall update the list as necessary; and it is further

ORDERED, that data and information compiled by authorized employees of CJCC pursuant to this order may be shared with the JDAI Executive Committee to accomplish JDAI juvenile justice reforms but shall not be distributed otherwise or disclosed to other persons or organizations without further order of the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. *See* D.C. Code §§ 16-2331(e) and 16-2332(e); and it is further

ORDERED, that any request to distribute or disclose such data and information to other persons for purposes other than the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative shall be made by the CJCC to the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT

Date: December 23, 2008

/s/

Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge

Copies to:

Judges
Magistrate Judges
Executive Officer
Clerk of the Court
Division Director
Director, CCAN Office
Library

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FAMILY COURT**

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 04-10

(Limited Access to Juvenile Case Records)

WHEREAS, the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Youth Services Administration, the Court Social Services Division and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia are agencies that have a professional interest in: (1) the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, (2) the work of the Superior Court, and (3) the work of the law enforcement department; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Youth Services Administration, the Court's Social Services Division and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia are engaged in a number of cooperative efforts to: reduce juvenile recidivism, facilitate the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, protect juveniles from the influences of adult offenders who seek to use juveniles to facilitate criminal enterprises, ensure the timely execution of juvenile custody orders to return juvenile absconders to the care of the Court, protect juveniles from harm that may result because of their presence in high crime areas, and deter juveniles from criminal activity while they may still be treated in the juvenile system in order to obviate their entry into the adult criminal system; and

WHEREAS, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and his Assistants and investigators are law enforcement officers of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby:

ORDERED, that authorized personnel of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, be permitted to inspect and copy juvenile case records, D.C. Code § 16-2331, and police and law enforcement records, D.C. Code § 16-2333, released to them by authorized personnel of the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Youth Services Administration, the Metropolitan Police Department, and/or the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (including the Social Services Division), pursuant to D.C. Code §§ 16-2331(b)(7), 16-2333(b)(3), and 16-2333(b)(4); it is further,

ORDERED that United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and his Assistants and investigators, be permitted to inspect and copy juvenile police and law enforcement records, D.C. Code § 16-2333, and fingerprint records, D.C. Code § 16-2334, released to them by authorized personnel of the Office of the Corporation Counsel, the Youth Services Administration, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the Family

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 02-30

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the Office of Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, Child and Family Services Agency, and the Youth Services Agency are agencies that have a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and

WHEREAS the Office of Corporation Counsel, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Youth Services Agency, and the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, are participants in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records, juvenile case records, and law enforcement records released to it by authorized personnel of the Youth Services Agency, the Metropolitan Police Department, and/or the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); 16-2331(b)(7); and 16-2334(a)(2); it is further,

ORDERED that authorized personnel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records, juvenile case records, and law enforcement records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); 16-2331(b)(7); and 16-2334(a)(2); and it is further,

ORDERED that no person given access to records pursuant to this order disclose or use any such records to any person or for any purpose other than that permitted by D.C. Code §16-2332(e).

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT
November 5, 2002

/s/
Rufus King III
Chief Judge

Copies to:

All Judges
Hearing Commissioners
Executive Officer
Clerk of the Court
Division Directors
Director, CCAN Office
Director, Public Defender Service
Director, Youth Services Agency
Library

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 01-32

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an agency having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Department of Human Services, Youth Services Administration of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is a participant in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records released to it by the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); it is further,

ORDERED that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); and it is further,

ORDERED that, notwithstanding this Order, no person shall disclose, inspect, or use juvenile social records in violation of D.C. Code §16-2332.

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT

Date: November 20, 2001

/S/

Chief Judge Rufus King III

Copies to:

All Judges

Hearing Commissioners

Executive Officer

Clerk of the Court

Division Directors

Director, CCAN Office

Director, Public Defender Service

Director, Youth Services Administration

Superior Court Librarian

D.C. Court of Appeals Librarian

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 01-13

Special Order

WHEREAS the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an agency having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the children under the jurisdiction of the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS the Youth Services Agency is a participant in the JUSTIS project of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED that that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be permitted to inspect juvenile social records released to it by Youth Services Agency, pursuant to D.C. Code §16-2332(b)(5); it is further,

ORDERED that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council be authorized to copy juvenile social records to the integrated justice information system (JUSTIS) for inspection by agencies which are already authorized by law to have access to juvenile social records, or which may subsequently be authorized to have access to such information. D.C. Code §16-2332(c); and it is further,

ORDERED that no person disclose, inspect, or use juvenile social records in violation of this provision of the Code. D.C. Code §16-2332(e).

SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT
June 8, 2001

/S/

Rufus King III

Chief Judge

Copies to:

All Judges

Hearing Commissioners

Executive Officer

Clerk of the Court

Division Directors

Director, CCAN Office

Director, Public Defender Service

Director, Youth Services Agency

Library

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Mental Health
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency



Court Social Services
Metropolitan Police Department
Child & Family Services Agency
Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
Pretrial Services Agency.

Overview of Juvenile Confidentiality Rules



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

An Overview of the Juvenile Confidentiality Rules

The purpose of confidentiality of juvenile records and proceedings is to protect juveniles from life-long stigmatization for delinquent acts committed as youth. Juvenile confidentiality has two aspects, confidentiality of records and confidentiality of proceedings.

The statutes governing the confidentiality of records are many. Some sections of the D.C. Code prescribe differing levels of access to confidential information. We have collected the following D.C. Code provisions for your ease of reference.

- D.C. Official Code § 16-2316 (e) – Conduct of hearings; evidence (Family Court Proceedings)
- D.C. Official Code § 16-2331 – Court Records (Family Court)
- D.C. Official Code § 16-2332 – Social File Records (Court Social Services)
- D.C. Official Code § 16-2333 – Law Enforcement Records (Metropolitan Police Department)
- D.C. Official Code § 16-2336 – Prosecutions for Violations of these Confidentiality Provisions (Responsibility of the Office of the Attorney General)
- D.C. Official Code § 2-1515.06 - Confidentiality of DYRS Records

The District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court also has issued Juvenile Rule 55 which governs the review or inspection of information contained in juvenile case records maintained by the Family Court.

We have also included a partial list of confidentiality statutes which may apply to youth such as: 1. Child Welfare Records, 2. HIV Information, 3. Mental Health Information, 4. Vital Records, 5. Medical Examiner Records, 6. Public Assistance Records, 7. Substance Abuse Records, 8. Physician-Patient Privilege, 9. Mental Retardation Records, and 10. Freedom of Information Act.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

Contents

I. Juvenile Proceedings 3

 § 16-2316. Conduct of hearings; evidence. 3

II. Juvenile Records 3

 § 16-2331. Juvenile case records; confidentiality; inspection and disclosure 3

 § 16-2332. Juvenile social records; confidentiality; inspection and disclosure 8

 § 16-2333. Police and other law enforcement records 11

 Juvenile Rule 55. Records 14

 § 2-1515.06. Confidentiality of youth records (DYRS) 21

III. Some Other Confidentiality Statutes Which May Apply to Youth 22

 1. Child Welfare Records 22

 2. HIV Information 23

 3. Mental Health Information 23

 4. Vital Records 23

 5. Medical Examiner Records 23

 6. Public Assistance Records 23

 7. Substance Abuse Records 24

 8. Physician-Patient Privilege 24

 9. Mental Retardation Records 24

 10. Freedom of Information Act 25



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

I. *Juvenile Proceedings*

§ 16-2316. Conduct of hearings; evidence.

(e)(3) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, only persons necessary to the proceedings shall be admitted, but the Division may, pursuant to rule of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, admit such other persons (including members of the press) as have a proper interest in the case or the work of the court on condition that they refrain from divulging information identifying the child or members of the child's family involved in the proceedings.

(4) In cases involving delinquency proceedings, the victims and eyewitnesses and the immediate family members and custodians of the victims and eyewitnesses shall have a right to attend transfer, factfinding, disposition, and post-disposition hearings, subject to the rule on witnesses. Immediate family members and custodians of the victims and eyewitnesses shall have a right to be present during the victims' or eyewitnesses' testimony.

(5) Any person who by virtue of this subsection attends a transfer, factfinding, disposition, or post-disposition hearing shall be bound by the confidentiality requirements of sections 16-2331, 16-2332, and 16-2333, and shall be informed by the Division of these confidentiality requirements and the penalties for their violation as set out in section 16-2336.

II. *Juvenile Records*

§ 16-2331. Juvenile case records; confidentiality; inspection and disclosure

(a) As used in this section, the term "juvenile case records" refers to the following records of a case over which the Division has jurisdiction under [section 11-1101\(13\)](#):

- (1) Notices filed with the court by an arresting officer pursuant to this subchapter.
- (2) The docket of the court and entries therein.
- (3) Complaints, petitions, and other legal papers filed in the case.
- (4) Transcripts of proceedings before the court.
- (5) Findings, verdicts, judgments, orders, and decrees.
- (6) Other writings filed in proceedings before the court, other than social records.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(b) Juvenile case records shall be kept confidential and shall not be open to inspection; but, subject to the limitations of subsection (c) of this section, the inspection of those records shall be permitted to –

- (1) judges and professional staff of the Superior Court;
- (2) the Attorney General and his assistants assigned to the Division;
- (3) the respondent, his parents or guardians, and their duly authorized attorneys;

(3A) at the discretion of the Attorney General, each eyewitness, victim, or the immediate family members or custodians of each eyewitness or victim if the eyewitness or victim is a child or is deceased or incapacitated, and their duly authorized attorney, when the information relates to release status, the level of respondent's placement, stay-away orders imposed, respondent's participation in diversion or a consent decree, the offenses charged in the petition, the terms of any plea agreements, findings, or verdicts related to the adjudication of the case, or commitment or probational status, unless the release of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or includes mental health information;

(4) any court in which respondent is charged or convicted as a respondent in a delinquency matter, or status offense, or as a defendant in a criminal offense, or the court's probation staff, and counsel for the respondent or defendant in that case;

(5) public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment or having custody of the child, if supervision, treatment, or custody is under order of the Division;

(6) the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, his assistants, and any other prosecuting attorneys, or defense attorneys, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(7) other persons having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the respondent or of a member of his family, or in the work of the Superior Court, if authorized by rule or special order of the court.

(8) the Mayor in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit Revocation Amendment Act of



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

1988;

(9) authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Family Court, or their families;

(10) The Child Fatality Review Committee for the purposes of examining past events and circumstances surrounding deaths of children in the District of Columbia or of children who are either residents or wards of the District of Columbia, or for the discharge of its official duties;

(11) the Children's Advocacy Center and the public and private agencies and institutions that are members of the multidisciplinary investigation team, for purposes of carrying out their official duties, except that only information contained in the records, and not the records or copies of the records, may be provided pursuant to this paragraph;

(12) the Child and Family Services Agency, for the purposes of carrying out its official duties;

(13) any law enforcement personnel when necessary for the discharge of their official duties.

(b-1) Records inspected may not be divulged to unauthorized persons. The prosecuting attorney inspecting records pursuant to paragraph (6) of this subsection may divulge the contents to the extent required in the prosecution of a criminal case, and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and his assistants may inspect a transcript of the testimony of any witness and divulge the contents to the extent required by the prosecution of the witness for perjury, without, wherever possible, naming or otherwise revealing the identity of a child under the jurisdiction of the Division.

(b-2) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, the Division, upon application of the Attorney General and notice and opportunity for respondent or his counsel to respond to the application, may order the release of certain information contained in the case record if:

(1) The respondent has escaped from detention or from the custody of the Youth Services Administration and is likely to pose a danger or threat of bodily harm to another person;



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(2) Release of such information is necessary to protect the public safety and welfare; and

(3) The respondent has been charged with a crime of violence as defined in [section 23-1331\(4\)](#).

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Superior Court may by rule or special order provide that particular items or classes of items in juvenile case records shall not be open to inspection except pursuant to rule or special order; but, in dispositional proceedings after an adjudication, no item considered by the judge (other than identification of the sources of confidential information) shall be withheld from inspection (1) in delinquency or need of supervision cases, by the attorney for the child, or (2) in neglect cases, by the attorney for the child and an attorney for the parent, guardian, or other custodian of the child.

(d) The Superior Court may by rule or special order provide procedures for the inspection or copying of juvenile case records by persons entitled to inspect them. No person receiving any record or information pursuant to this section may publish or use it for any purpose other than that for which it was received without a special order of the court.

(d-1) (1) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (b-1), (b-2), (c), or (d) of this section, for every respondent whom the Office of the Attorney General has filed a petition against for the following: (i) a crime of violence (as defined in [section 23-1331\(4\)](#)); (ii) a weapons offense; (iii) unauthorized use of a vehicle; (iv) theft in the first degree where the property obtained or used is a motor vehicle (as defined in [section 22-3215\(a\)](#)); or (v) the Office of the Attorney General has filed 3 or more petitions against the respondent, and the respondent is not detained by the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia pursuant to [section 16-2313\(b\)\(3\)](#), the Family Court shall provide, within 48 hours of the decision not to detain the respondent, the following case record information to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department ("Chief"):

(A) Respondent's name and date of birth;

(B) Last known address of the respondent;

(C) Last known address of respondent's parents, guardians, caretakers, and custodians;

(D) Address to which the respondent will be placed and the name and address of the person into whose



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

custody the respondent will be placed; and

(E) All terms of the placement or conditions of release.

(2) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (b-1), (b-2), (c), or (d) of this section, the Family Court shall provide the following case record information to the Chief for all cases in which the respondent is not detained by the Family Court pursuant to [section 16-2313\(b\)\(3\)](#) and cases in which the respondent is placed on probation pursuant to [section 16-2320\(c\)\(3\)](#):

(A) Respondent's name and date of birth;

(B) All terms or conditions of any stay-away order; and

(C) All terms or conditions of any curfew order.

(3) The Chief shall utilize information obtained from the Family Court and may disclose such information to law enforcement officers or law enforcement entities only as necessary to preserve public safety or the safety of the respondent. The Chief shall not otherwise disclose this information, except as authorized by this section.

(4) If the Chief discloses information pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Chief shall notify the recipient that the information may only be re-disclosed to law enforcement officers and only to the extent necessary to preserve public safety or the safety of the respondent. The Chief shall notify the recipient of the information that any other use or disclosure of the information shall be governed by this section and [sections 16-2332](#) and [16-2333](#), and that unauthorized re-disclosure may be prosecuted under [section 16-2336](#). Any violation of this paragraph will result in an investigation of the violation by the Inspector General of the District of Columbia.

(5) If the petition filed against the juvenile does not result in disposition, the Family Court, within 48 hours of the entry of the decision by the court to dismiss or close the case, or the withdrawal of the petition by the Office of the Attorney General, shall notify the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department that the case has not resulted in a disposition. The Chief shall, within 48 hours of the notification, destroy and erase from Metropolitan Police Department files the case record information received from the Family Court pursuant



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

to this subsection and shall notify all parties and agencies to which it transmitted case record information pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection that the juvenile's case did not result in a disposition and any information that has been transmitted shall be destroyed and erased.

(e) No person shall disclose, inspect, or use records in violation of this section.

§ 16-2332. Juvenile social records; confidentiality; inspection and disclosure

(a) As used in this section, the term "juvenile social records" refers to all social records made with respect to a child in any proceedings over which the Division has jurisdiction under [section 11-1101\(13\)](#), including preliminary inquiries, predisposition studies, and examination reports.

(b) (1) Juvenile social records shall be kept confidential and shall not be open to inspection; but, subject to the limitations of subsection (c), the inspection of those records shall be permitted to --

(A) judges and professional staff of the Superior Court and the Attorney General and his assistants assigned to the Division;

(B) the attorney for the child at any stage of a proceeding in the Division, including intake;

(C) any court or its probation staff, for purposes of sentencing the child as a defendant in a criminal case, and, if and to the extent other presentence materials are disclosed to him, the counsel for the defendant in that case;

(D) public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment, or having custody of the child, if the supervision, treatment, or custody is under order of the Division;

(E) other persons having a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the respondent or of a member of his family, or in the work of the Division, if authorized by rule or special order of the court;



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(F) professional employees of the Social Rehabilitation Administration of the Department of Human Services when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(G) The Child Fatality Review Committee for the purposes of examining past events and circumstances surrounding deaths of children in the District of Columbia or of children who are either residents or wards of the District of Columbia, or for the discharge of its official duties;

(H) authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Family Court, or their families;

(I) the Child and Family Services Agency when necessary for the discharge of its official duties; and

(J) law enforcement officers of the United States, the District of Columbia, and other jurisdictions when a custody order has issued for the respondent, except that such records shall be limited to photographs of the child, a physical description of the child, and any addresses where the child may be found, and the law enforcement officer may not be permitted access to any other documents or information contained in the social file.

(2) Records inspected may not be divulged to unauthorized persons.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Superior Court may by rule or special order provide that particular items or classes of items in juvenile social records shall not be open to inspection except pursuant to rule or special order; but, in dispositional proceedings after an adjudication, no item considered by the judge (other than identification of the sources of confidential information) shall be withheld from inspection (1) in delinquency or need of supervision cases, by the attorney for the child, or (2) in neglect cases, by the attorney for the child and an attorney for the parent, guardian, or other custodian of the child.

(d) The Superior Court may by rule or special order provide procedures for the inspection or copying of juvenile social records by persons entitled to inspect them. No person receiving any record or information pursuant to this section may publish or use it for any purpose other than that for which it was received without a special order of the court.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(d-1) (1) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), or (d) of this section, for every respondent committed to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services ("Department") pursuant to [section 16-2320\(c\)\(2\)](#) who has been adjudicated of: (i) a crime of violence (as defined in [section 23-1331\(4\)](#)); (ii) a weapons offense; (iii) unauthorized use of a vehicle; (iv) theft in the first degree where property obtained or used is a motor vehicle (as defined in [section 22-3215\(a\)](#)); or (v) adjudicated 3 or more times, the Mayor may direct the Director of the Department ("Director") to provide notice to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department ("Chief") of any assignment or placement of the respondent in a Department facility or residential or other placement, including any facility operated by a contractor or agent, as soon as practicable prior to the assignment or placement.

(2) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), or (d) of this section, for any respondent who is detained or committed to the Department, the Director shall provide notice to the Chief of any respondent absconding or escaping from any Department facility, or residential or other placement, including any facility or placement operated by an agent or contractor, within one hour of the absconding or escaping.

(3) Notice issued pursuant to this subsection shall include the following information, as applicable:

(A) Respondent's name and date of birth;

(B) Last known address of the respondent;

(C) Last known address of the respondent's parents, guardians, caretakers, and custodians;

(D) Address to which the respondent will be assigned, placed, or released and the name and address of the person into whose custody the respondent will be placed if the respondent is not placed into a Department facility; and

(E) A recent photograph of the respondent, if available.

(4) The Chief shall utilize information obtained from the Director and may disclose such information to law enforcement persons or law enforcement entities only as necessary to preserve public safety or the safety of the respondent. The Chief shall not otherwise disclose this information, except as authorized by this



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

section.

(5) If the Chief discloses information pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection, the Chief shall notify the recipient that the information may only be re-disclosed to law enforcement officers and only to the extent necessary to preserve public safety or the safety of the respondent. The Chief shall notify the recipient of the information that any other use or disclosure of the information shall be governed by this section and [sections 16-2331](#) and [16-2333](#), and that unauthorized re-disclosure may be prosecuted under [section 16-2336](#). Any violation of this paragraph will result in an investigation of the violation by the Inspector General of the District of Columbia.

(6) The Chief may make additional case-specific inquiries to the Mayor based on information disclosed under paragraph (1) of this subsection. The Mayor may direct the Director to provide such additional information, when requested by the Chief, but only as necessary to protect public safety or the safety of the respondent.

(e) No person shall disclose, inspect, or use records in violation of this section.

§ 16-2333. Police and other law enforcement records

(a) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall not be open to public inspection nor shall their contents or existence be disclosed to the public unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under [section 16-2307](#), the interest of national security requires, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child.

(b) Inspection of such records and files is permitted by --

(1) the Superior Court, having the child currently before it in any proceedings;

(2) the officers of public and private institutions or agencies to which the child is currently committed, and those professional persons or agencies responsible for his supervision after release;



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(3) any other person, agency or institution, by order of the court, having a professional interest in the child or in the work of the law enforcement department;

(4) law enforcement officers of the United States, the District of Columbia, and other jurisdictions when necessary for the discharge of their current official duties;

(4A) the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, his assistants, and any other prosecuting attorneys when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(5) any court in which respondent is charged or convicted as a respondent in a delinquency matter, or status offense, or as a defendant in a criminal offense, or the court's probation staff, and counsel for the respondent or defendant in that case;

(6) a court in which a person is convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceeding, or by officials of penal institutions and other penal facilities to which he is committed, or by a parole board in considering his parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over him;

(7) the parent, guardian, or other custodian and counsel for the child;

(8) professional employees of the Social Rehabilitation Administration of the Department of Human Services when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(9) the Child Fatality Review Committee when necessary for the discharge of its official duties;

(10) authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Family Court, or their families;

(11) the Children's Advocacy Center and the public and private agencies and institutions that are members of the multidisciplinary investigation team, for purposes of carrying out their official duties, except that only information contained in the records, and not the records or copies of the records, may be



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

provided pursuant to this paragraph; and

(12) each eyewitness, victim, or the immediate family members or caretakers of the eyewitness or victim if the eyewitness or victim is a child or is deceased or incapacitated, and their duly authorized attorney, when the records relate to the incident in which they were an eyewitness or a victim.

(b-1) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, the Division, upon application of the Attorney General and notice and opportunity for respondent or his counsel to respond to the application, may order the release of certain information contained in the law enforcement records if:

(1) The respondent has escaped from detention or from the custody of the Youth Services Administration and is likely to pose a danger or threat of bodily harm to another person;

(2) Release of such information is necessary to protect the public safety and welfare; and

(3) The respondent has been charged with a crime of violence as defined in [section 23-1331\(4\)](#).

(c) Photographs may be displayed to potential witnesses for identification purposes, in accordance with the standards of fairness applicable to adults.

(d) No person shall disclose, inspect, or use records or files in violation of this section.

§ 16-2336. *Unlawful disclosure of records; penalties*

Whoever willfully discloses, receives, makes use of, or knowingly permits the use of information concerning a child or other person in violation of [sections 16-2331](#) through [16-2335](#), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$ 250 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both. Violations of this section shall be prosecuted by the Attorney General in the name of the District of Columbia.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

Juvenile Rule 55. Records.

(a) Review or inspection of information contained in juvenile case records.

(1) Persons with statutory access; no application required.

(A) Unless the court has limited access pursuant [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(c\)](#), the following persons and entities may gain access to and share information from juvenile case records with other persons and entities named in this paragraph without seeking permission from or notifying the court: the judges and professional staff of the Superior Court, including Court Social Services; the Attorney General and his or her assistants assigned to the Family Court; the respondent, his or her parents or guardians, and their duly authorized attorneys; and authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals or their families under the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Inspection of sealed juvenile case records is subject to the limitations of [D.C. Code § 16-2335](#). The persons and entities named in this paragraph may release juvenile case records to contract and service providers and their authorized personnel if the recipients of the information certify that they will not disclose or use the record or information for any purpose other than that for which the information is provided and that the information will not be used in a manner reasonably likely to identify the respondent.

(B) Nothing in this rule shall prevent the Attorney General and his or her assistants assigned to the Family Court from disclosing to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, his or her assistants, any other prosecuting attorneys, or law enforcement personnel: orders issued in juvenile cases regarding conditions of release, probation or commitment, including but not limited to stay-away orders and curfew restrictions; resolution of the charges; and photographs, physical descriptions, and address contained in juvenile case records under [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(b\)](#). The Attorney General and his or her assistants assigned to the Family Court may also disclose other information contained in juvenile case records to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, his or her assistants, and any other prosecuting attorneys:

(i) when the prosecuting attorney receiving the information is involved in the investigation or prosecution of



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

a criminal case arising out of the same transaction or occurrence as a case in which a child is alleged to be delinquent;

(ii) when the records are relevant to a determination of the conditions of release or bail in a criminal proceeding, to plea bargaining, or to the sentencing of a person charged with a criminal offense; or

(iii) when the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia is considering charging an individual pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2301\(3\)](#) or the Attorney General is considering transfer of a child or minor pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2307](#).

(C) Public disclosure by the Office of the Attorney General shall be governed by subparagraph (a)(2)(D) of this rule.

(2) Persons with statutory access; application required.

(A) Except for those persons and entities named in section (a)(1) and for the purposes identified therein, the following persons or entities who seek to inspect or copy juvenile case records shall file an application with the Clerk of the Family Court for submission to the Presiding Judge of the Family Court or his or her designee:

(i) any other court in which the respondent is charged or convicted as a respondent in a delinquency case or status offense or as a defendant in a criminal case, the court's probation staff, and counsel for the respondent or defendant in that case;

(ii) public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment, or having custody of, the child, if supervision, treatment, or custody is under order of the Family Court;

(iii) the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, his or her assistants, and any other prosecuting attorneys or defense attorneys, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(iv) the Child Fatality Review Committee, for the purpose of examining past events and circumstances surrounding deaths of children in the District of Columbia or of children who are either residents or wards of the District of Columbia, or for the discharge of its official duties;



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(v) the Children's Advocacy Center and the public and private agencies and institutions that are members of the multidisciplinary investigation team, for the purpose of carrying out of their official duties, except that only information contained in the records, and not the records or copies of the records, may be provided pursuant to this paragraph; and

(vi) any law enforcement personnel when necessary for the discharge of their official duties.

(B) The application shall:

(i) provide the applicant's name, address, telephone number, and professional affiliation;

(ii) indicate whether the applicant seeks to inspect or copy case records, social records, or both;

(iii) indicate the purpose for which inspection is sought;

(iv) if applicable, specify the statutory provision that entitles the applicant to access; and

(v) certify that the applicant will not disclose or use the record or information for any purpose other than that for which it is provided.

(C) If the court determines that the applicant meets the requirements set forth in [D.C. \[Code\] § 16-2331](#), the court shall grant the request, except that the court may redact or withhold particular items or classes of items contained in the juvenile case records pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(c\)](#). The court shall act promptly upon an applicant to inspect and issue a written order.

(D) Public disclosure by the Office of the Attorney General.

(i) Pursuant to [D.C. Code §§ 16-2331\(b-2\)](#) and [16-2333\(b-1\)](#), when the Attorney General for the District of Columbia or his or her designees seeks to release information contained in a juvenile case or juvenile law enforcement record for the purpose of public safety, they must file a written request and a proposed order with the judicial officer presiding over Family Court proceedings involving the respondent and shall provide notice of the request to the respondent or his or her counsel. The written request shall:



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

a) state that the respondent has escaped from detention or from the custody of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services and is likely to pose a danger or threat of bodily harm to another person;

b) set forth factors that demonstrate that release of such information is necessary to protect the public safety and welfare; and

c) state that the respondent has been charged with a crime of violence as set forth in the [D.C. Code § 23-1331\(4\)](#).

(ii) The Court shall act promptly on the application and shall issue a written order setting forth specific information that may be released to the public and advising the parties of the penalties that attached to the unauthorized disclosure of information.

(3) All other persons having a professional interest; application required.

(A) Other persons or entities who have a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the respondent or a member of his or her family, or in the work of the Superior Court and who seek to inspect or copy juvenile case records as permitted by [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(b\)\(7\)](#) shall file an application with the Clerk of the Family Court for submission to the Presiding Judge of the Family Court or his or her designee.

(B) The application shall:

(i) provide the applicant's name, address, telephone number, and professional affiliation;

(ii) indicate whether the applicant seeks to inspect or copy case records, social records, or both;

(iii) indicate the purpose for which inspection is sought;

(iv) if applicable, specify the statutory provision that entitles the applicant to access; and

(v) certify that the applicant will not disclose or use the information for any purpose other than that for which



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

it was provided.

(C) If the court determines that the applicant meets the requirements set forth in [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(b\)\(7\)](#), the court shall grant the request except that the court may redact or withhold particular items or classes of items contained in the juvenile social records pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2331\(c\)](#). The court shall act promptly upon an application to inspect and shall issue a written order.

(b) Review or inspection of information contained in juvenile social records.

(1) Persons with statutory access; no application required. -- Unless the court has limited access pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2332\(c\)](#), the following persons and entities may gain access to and share information from juvenile social records with other persons and entities named in this paragraph: the judges and professional staff of the Superior Court, including Court Social Services; the Attorney General and his assistants assigned to the Family Court; the attorney for the child at any stage of a proceeding in the Family Court, including intake; and authorized personnel in the Mayor's Family Court Liaison, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency, the Department of Human Services, and the District of Columbia Public Schools for the purpose of delivery of services to individuals or their families under the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Inspection of sealed juvenile social records is subject to the limitations of [D.C. Code § 16-2335](#). The persons or entities named in this paragraph may release juvenile social records to contract and service providers and their authorized personnel if the recipients of the information certify that they will not disclose or use the record or information for any purpose other than that for which the information was provided and that the information will not be used in a manner which is reasonably likely to identify the respondent.

(2) Persons with statutory access; application required.

(A) Except for those parties named in section (b)(1) and for the purposes identified therein, the following persons or entities, who seek to inspect or copy juvenile social records, shall file an application with the Clerk of the Family Court for submission to the Presiding Judge of the Family Court or his or her designee:

(i) any other court or its probation staff, for purposes of sentencing the child as a defendant in a criminal case, and, if and to the extent other presentence materials are disclosed to him or her, the counsel for the defendant in that case;



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(ii) public or private agencies or institutions providing supervision or treatment, or having custody of the child, if the supervision, treatment or custody is under order of the Family Court;

(iii) the Child Fatality Review Committee for the discharge of its official duties; and

(iv) law enforcement officers of the United States, the District of Columbia, and other jurisdictions when a custody order has issued for the respondent.

(B) The application shall:

(i) provide the applicant's name, address, telephone number, and professional affiliation;

(ii) indicate whether the applicant seeks to inspect or copy case records, social records, or both;

(iii) indicate the purpose for which inspection is sought;

(iv) if applicable, specify the statutory provision that entitles the applicant to access; and

(v) certify that the applicant will not disclose or use the information for any purpose other than that for which it was provided.

(C) If the court determines that the applicant meets the requirements set forth in [D.C. Code § 16-2332](#), the court shall grant the request, except that the court may redact or withhold particular items or classes of items contained in the juvenile social records pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2332\(c\)](#). The court shall act promptly upon an application to inspect and issue a written order.

(3) All other persons having a professional interest; application required.

(A) Other persons or entities who have a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, and rehabilitation of the respondent or a member of his or her family, or in the work of the Family Court and who seek to inspect or copy juvenile social records as permitted by [D.C. Code § 16-2332\(b\)\(1\)\(E\)](#) shall file an application with the Clerk of the Family Court for submission to the Presiding Judge of the Family Court or



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

his or her designee.

(B) The application shall:

- (i) provide the applicant's name, address, telephone number, and professional affiliation;
- (ii) indicate whether the applicant seeks to inspect or copy case records, social records, or both;
- (iii) indicate the purpose for which inspection is sought;
- (iv) if applicable, specify the statutory provision that entitles the applicant to access;
- (v) certify that the applicant will not disclose or use the information for any purpose other than that for which it was provided.

(C) The application may include written consent to the application by the respondent, the respondent's parent, guardian, or custodian, and the respondent's attorney.

(D) Unless the application includes the respondent's written consent to access the records as provided by subparagraph (c), the court shall give notice to the respondent, the respondent's parent, guardian, or custodian, and the respondent's attorney that an application to inspect was filed. Following the provision of notice, the court may conduct a hearing on the application. If the court determines that the applicant meets the requirements set forth in [D.C. Code § 16-2332\(b\)\(1\)\(E\)](#), the court shall grant the request except that the court may redact or withhold particular items or classes of items contained in the juvenile social records pursuant to [D.C. Code § 16-2332\(c\)](#). The court shall act promptly upon an application to inspect and issue a written order. The court shall deny an application sought pursuant to [D.C. Code 16-2332\(b\)\(1\)\(E\)](#) unless it appears that:

- (i) the application is accompanied by written consent of the respondent, the respondent's parent, guardian, or custodian and the respondent's attorney;
- (ii) the information contained in the social records and sought by the applicant is not otherwise available to the applicant and the applicant has a professional interest in the protection, welfare, treatment, or



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

rehabilitation of the respondent or the respondent's family; or

(iii) the applicant has a professional interest in the work of the Family Court and inspection of the juvenile social record and the intended use by the applicant of the information is not reasonably likely to cause the respondent or the respondent's family embarrassment or emotional or psychological harm.

(E) An applicant who receives access to juvenile social records, released pursuant to section (b)(3)(D) of this Rule, shall not use information obtained from the social records in a manner which is reasonably likely to identify the respondent and shall not reveal or publish information of a personal nature about the respondent or the respondent's family.

§ 2-1515.06. Confidentiality of youth records (DYRS)

(a) Records pertaining to youth in the custody of the Department or contract providers shall be privileged and confidential and shall only be released pursuant to [§ 16-2332](#).

(b) Notwithstanding the confidentiality requirements of this section, the Mayor may establish rules for the disclosure of electronic Department data to other District government agencies statutorily charged with the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of youth in the District's custody for purposes of coordination care, treatment, and rehabilitation services for youth and Department tracking and trending reports; provided, that the Department data is maintained, transmitted, and stored in a manner to protect the security and privacy of the youth identified and to prevent the disclosure of any of the data or information to any individual, entity, or agency not designated in this subsection.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding the confidentiality requirements of this section, or any other provision of law, the Chairman of the Committee on Human Services, members of the Committee on Human Services, and the Mayor, or their designees, shall be permitted to obtain the records pertaining to youth in the custody of the Department regardless of the source of the information contained in those records, when necessary for the discharge of their duties; provided, that the Department data is maintained, transmitted, and stored in a manner to protect the security and privacy of the youth identified and to prevent the disclosure of any of the data or information to any individual, entity, or agency not designated pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

(2) A member of the Committee on Human Services shall notify the Chairman of the Committee on Human Services upon requesting a record pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

III. Some Other Confidentiality Statutes Which May Apply to Youth

1. CHILD WELFARE RECORDS

There are several statutory provisions that govern the confidentiality of child welfare records, the violations of which are subject to criminal penalties, including imprisonment.

- To receive federal grants for its child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs, a State is required by 42 U.S.C. § 5106a (b)(2)(A)(v) to submit a State plan that includes "methods to preserve the confidentiality of all records in order to protect the rights of the child and of the child's parents or guardians", and the records may be made available only to certain entities, including "child fatality review panels". See 42 U.S.C. § 5106a (b) (2)(A)(v).¹
- D.C. Code § 6-2111 *et seq.* provides that information contained in the Child Protection Register maintained by Child Protective Services Division of DHS may be released only to certain persons. There is a criminal fine for willful release of this information.
- D.C. Code § 6-2114 provides that information in Register may be released for research and evaluation only upon order of Superior Court, provided that no information identifying persons named in the report shall be made available to researcher or evaluator.
- D.C. Code § 6-2118 provides that any staff member of the Register who willfully releases information obtained from the Register in violation of the act is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000.
- D.C. Code § 6-2126(a) provides that information acquired by staff of the Child and Family Services Agency which identifies individual children reported as or found to be abused or neglected or which identifies other members of their families or other persons or other individuals shall be considered confidential and may be released or divulged only for purposes relating to the identification of abuse or neglect, the identification of service needs or resources, the curing or provision of treatment or direct services for the child or individual identified.
- D.C. Code § 6-2127 provides that whoever willful discloses, receives, makes use of or knowingly permits the use of confidential info concerning a child or individual in violation of this act guilty of misdemeanor and fined not more than \$1000.



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

2. HIV INFORMATION

- D.C. Code § 6-2805 provides that medical records and information on persons with AIDS is protected from disclosure without the person's written consent or court order. Breaching this duty of non-disclosure may expose the District to potential tort liability for that breach. *See N.O.L. v. District of Columbia*, 674 A.2d 498 (D.C. 1995).

3. MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

- D.C. Code § 6-2001 *et seq.* prohibits, with limited exceptions, the unauthorized release of mental health information. Violations of this prohibition are subject to civil and criminal penalties.

4. VITAL RECORDS

- D.C. Code § 6-219 prohibits the disclosure of vital records, except as authorized by Vital Records Act of 1981, effective October 8, 1981, D.C. Law 4-34, and its implementing regulations or by court order. "Vital records" means certificates or reports of birth, death, marriage, divorce, annulment, and data related thereto which is permitted to be gathered under the [Vital Records Act]". Violations are subject to criminal penalties, including fine of not more than \$200, imprisonment of not more than 90 days, or both.

5. MEDICAL EXAMINER RECORDS

- D.C. Code § 11-2309(b) provides that records and files maintained by the Chief Medical Examiner shall be open to inspection by the Mayor or his authorized representative, the U.S. attorney and assistants, the MPD or any other law enforcement agency or official, and any other person with a legitimate interest.

6. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECORDS

- D.C. Code § 3-209.4(a) provides that the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance of Needy Families), POWER (Program on Work Employment, and Responsibility), and GAC (General Assistance for Children) shall be limited to certain purposes. D.C. Code § 3-209.4(c) prohibits, with a limited exception, the disclosure of any information that identifies by name or address any applicant or recipient to any federal, state, or local committee or legislative body. Under D.C. Code § 3-209.4(d), if a subpoena is issued for the case record or for any Mayor's representative to testify concerning an applicant or recipient, disclosure of information and testimony is prohibited unless (1) the applicant or recipient authorizes release; or (2) the information or testimony is



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

requested for certain limited purposes. D.C. Code § 3-209.4(e) requires the Mayor to establish policies and procedures to implement and enforce these confidential requirements regarding applicants and recipients and to define the criteria that govern the types of information that are safeguarded and the conditions under which the information may be released or used.

7. SUBSTANCE ABUSE RECORDS

- 42 U.S.C. § 290dd-2 (1999) prohibits, with limited exceptions, the disclosure of [r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient which are maintained in connection with the performance of any program or activity relating to substance abuse education, prevention, training, treatment, rehabilitation, or research which is conducted, regulated, or directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States.

Violations are subject to criminal fines, but it appears that a person would not have a private right of action under this section for wrongful disclosure. *See Logan v. District of Columbia*, 447 F. Supp. 1328 (D.D.C. 1978).

8. PHYSICIAN-PATIENT PRIVILEGE

- The D.C. Court of Appeals has recognized a cause of action in tort for "a breach of the confidential physician-patient relationship, based on the statutory privilege [§ 14-307] and on certain licensing statutes which generally prohibit physicians from disclosing patient treatment, except in cases of gunshot wounds and child neglect." *Street v. Hedgepath, et al.*, 607 A.2d 1238, 1246 (D.C. 1992). This tort is based on the "unconsented, unprivileged disclosure to a third party of nonpublic information that the defendant has learned within a confidential relationship." *Id.*

9. MENTAL RETARDATION RECORDS

- §6-1972 – Maintenance of records; information considered privileged and confidential; access; contents. – Complete records for each customer shall be maintained and shall be readily available to professional persons and to the staff workers who are directly involved with the particular customer and to the Department of Human Services without divulging the identity of the customer. All information contained in a customer's records shall be considered privileged and confidential. The customer's parent or guardian who petitioned for the commitment, the customer's counsel, the customer's mental retardation advocate and any person properly authorized in writing by the customer, if such customer is capable of giving such authorization, shall be permitted access to the customer's records. These records shall include:



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

- (1) Identification data, including the customer's legal status;
- (2) The customer's history, including but not limited to:
 - (A) Family date, educational background and employment record;
 - (B) Prior medical history, both physical and mental, including prior institutionalization;
- (3) The customer's grievances, if any;
- (4) An inventory of the customer's life skills;
- (5) A record of each physical examination which describes the results of the examination;
- (6) A copy of the individual habilitation plan; and any modifications thereto and an appropriate summary which will guide and assist the professional and staff employees in implementing the customer's program;
- (7) The findings made in periodic reviews of the habilitation plan which findings shall include an analysis of the successes and failures of the habilitation program and shall direct whatever modifications are necessary;
- (8) A medication history and status;
- (9) A summary of each significant contact by a professional person with a customer;
- (10) A summary of the customer's response to his or her program, prepared and recorded at least monthly, by the professional person designated pursuant to §6-1964(c) to supervise the customer's habilitation;
- (11) A monthly summary of the extent and nature of the customer's work activities and the effect of such activity upon the customer's progress along the habilitation plan;
- (12) A signed order by a professional persons, as set forth in §6-1970(b), for any physical restraints;
- (13) A description of any extraordinary incident or accident in the facility involving the customer, to be entered by a staff member noting personal knowledge of the incident or accident or other source of information, including any reports of investigations of customer's mistreatment;
- (14) A summary of family visits and contacts;
- (15) A summary of attendance and leaves from the facility; and
- (16) A record of any seizures, illnesses, treatments thereof, and immunizations.

10. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

- 2-534. Exemptions from disclosure [Formerly § 1-1524]
 - (a) The following matters may be exempt from disclosure under the provisions of this subchapter...
 - (2) Information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
 - (3) Investigatory records compiled for law-enforcement purposes, including the records of Council investigations and investigations conducted by the Office of Police Complaints, but only to the extent that the production of such records would:



The District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice Summit
 PRESENTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
 Kellogg Conference Center @ Gallaudet University
 September 30, 2010

JUVENILE CONFIDENTIALITY: MYSTERIES, MYTHS & THE LAW

- (A) Interfere with:
 - (i) Enforcement proceedings;
 - (ii) Council investigations; or
 - (iii) Office of Police Complaints ongoing investigations;
- (B) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;
- (C) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (D) Disclose the identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record compiled by a law-enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source;
- (E) Disclose investigative techniques and procedures not generally known outside the government; or
- (F) Endanger the life or physical safety of law-enforcement personnel...
- (6) Information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than this section), provided that such statute:
 - (A) Requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or
 - (B) Establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;