

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP (JJAG)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDUCE RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN ARRESTS OF DISTRICT YOUTH

February 1, 2023

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Letter from the Chair

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is an advisory commission to the Mayor and other leaders on matters relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the District of Columbia. Aligned with Mayor Bowser's initiative to provide all District residents with a Fair Shot and opportunities to thrive, the JJAG continues to focus on identifying ways in which DC can continue to shift toward effective strength-based approaches that connect youth and families to meaningful opportunities and maintain community safety.

Moreover, the JJAG is responsible for overseeing the District's compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) (Pub. L. 115-385). The JJDP is a federal law based on a broad consensus that children, youth, and families involved with the juvenile and criminal courts should be guarded by federal standards for care and custody, while also upholding the interest of community safety and the prevention of victimization. The core requirements of the JJDP include: (1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), (2) removal of juveniles from jails and lockups for adults (Jail Removal), (3) preventing sight and sound contact between juveniles and adult inmates (Contact), and (4) the reduction of racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.

The enclosed report outlines the JJAG's efforts to address the fourth core requirement to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the District's juvenile justice system. JJAG's efforts resulted in the development of four core goals for reducing disparities at the point of arrest and several practical strategies for achieving those goals.

The JJAG looks forward to working with the Bowser Administration, cross-system partners, and community allies to move the conversation about reducing disparities forward and to determine how to best meet the needs of youth and families in the District.

Respectfully,

Laura Furr

Laura Furr, Chair

Mylan Barnes

Mylan Barnes, Youth Co-Chair

on behalf of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

**Washington DC Juvenile Justice Advisory Group
Membership as of October 2022***

1. Patrina Anderson, Department of Behavioral Health
2. Mylan Barnes, Youth Chairperson, Community Member
3. Lisette Burton, Secretary, Community Member
4. Sheila Clark, Department of Human Services
5. Nataly Del Valle, Community Member
6. Honorable Jennifer Di Toro, DC Superior Court Family Division
7. Audrey Eisemann, Community Member
8. Laura Furr, Chairperson, Community Member
9. Jonah Goodman, Locally Elected Official, ANC 4C10 Representative
10. Shyra Gregory, District of Columbia Public Schools
11. Jamal Holtz, Community Member
12. Brittany Mobley, Public Defender Service
13. Terri Odom, DC Superior Court, Court Social Services Division
14. Jenise Patterson, Community Member
15. LaShelle Richmond, Vice Chairperson, Community Member
16. Dave Rosenthal, Office of the Attorney General
17. Penelope Spain, Community Member
18. Commander Pamela Wheeler-Taylor, Metropolitan Police Department
19. Aaron White, Community Member
20. Kyla Woods, Community Member
21. Bruce Wright, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

** The JJAG voted on these recommendations at the October 11, 2022 meeting. See Appendix for the full voting record on each recommendation included in this report.*

Acknowledgments

The JJAG is grateful to our Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Committee and Advisors, whose hard work and leadership pushed the JJAG forward and ensured that solid research and youth input informed these recommendations. Advisory members of the RED Committee include Caroline Brown, Eduardo Ferrer, Kristin Henning, Pranav Nanda, Rebba Omer, and Kevin Whitfield. Thank you to the JJAG advisors and voting proxies that supported this effort, including Amber Hewitt, Jose De Arteaga, Jackie Wright, and Jullian Brevard. Additional thanks to Shella Fon, Tore Jackson, Frances Allen, Roman Haferd, Anna Laura Grant, Charmony Wright and Mark Daniels for supporting the JJAG and RED Committee in dialogue, learning, and restorative justice practices in the development of these recommendations. Finally, the JJAG also extends thanks to the incredible staff of the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council who support the JJAG and do the hard work of keeping DC in compliance, especially Melissa Milchman, Suzie Dhere, Kristy Love, and Toni Lemons.

Introduction

The Washington DC Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) monitors racial and ethnic disparities in DC's juvenile justice system and is charged by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to support the District in reducing those disparities. The JJAG compiled the recommendations in this report to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in arrests of DC's young people. With these recommendations, the JJAG seeks to promote and achieve a definition of public safety where all DC's children and youth, and especially DC's Black children and youth, feel safe and cared for. The JJAG recommends that DC's systems treat children, youth, and families as individuals and not boxes to check or bodies to be controlled, asking "What would you do for your own child?" The JJAG recommends DC agencies define safety with measures related to social and public health, and prioritize the hierarchy of needs, adolescent brain development, and anti-oppression in decision-making for, about, and with youth.

The JJAG has four core goals and recommends several practical strategies to achieve each.

Core [Goal 1 - Reduce contacts between police and youth.](#)

[Core Goal 2: Where contacts do occur, ensure that all police policies, procedures, and practices with youth mitigate harm and trauma, promote fairness, and achieve positive youth development and healthy outcomes for youth.](#)

[Core Goal 3: Respond to risky youth behaviors as a social and public health issue rather than criminal or delinquency issue.](#)

[Core Goal 4: Increase capacity and accountability for the District to reduce racial and ethnic disparities at arrest of young people and the trauma associated with policing.](#)

Background: Causes for Concern and Key Trends

While 54% of DC's youth population is Black, 91% of youth arrested by the many agencies policing the District are Black. Further, the rate of arrests of Black girls dramatically increased in recent years, the rate of arrests of Black boys remained relatively stable, while the rate of arrests of white youth of both genders decreased. This high disproportionality, the documented negative impact of police encounters for youth, and concerning trends led the JJAG to focus on reducing disparities at the point of arrest.

The JJAG identified and developed recommendations to reduce disparities and trauma at each stage of police encounters, including contacts, stops, searches, interrogation, and arrest. Knowing that reducing harm is only half the solution to greater safety for all youth in DC, the JJAG also developed recommendations to enhance effective community-based services for all youth and interventions for youth who need specific support.

Negative Impacts of Police Encounters

Negative encounters with the police can increase crime instead of reducing it. Researchers found that Black and Latino teenage boys who were stopped by police reported greater emotional distress and more frequent engagement in delinquent behavior six, twelve, and eighteen months later when compared to boys who were not stopped by police.

Police searches significantly increase emotional distress for youth of color during a police stop and post-traumatic stress symptoms after the stop. African American boys who have watched friends, family members, or even complete strangers be searched by police report symptoms consistent with secondary trauma. Researchers have described online videos of police killings as one of the most traumatic events facing adolescents of color today. This post-traumatic stress causes sleep deprivation and low sleep quality for African American and Latinx youth.

When facing searches or interrogation, Black and Latinx youth are especially vulnerable to involuntarily waiving their rights. Research indicates that youth struggle to understand or follow Miranda warnings. Miranda warnings are not written in plain language, and youth are unlikely to know or understand the rights described in them. Youth are more likely to waive these rights because they think they have no other options. Youth are taught to comply with adults, especially authority figures, which is one reason why youth cannot enter into any other legally binding agreements. Research indicates that youth are also more susceptible to making false confessions under intense or deceptive interrogation techniques.

Contributing Factors to Disparities in the District

Racism, feeding the criminalization of Black adolescence and inequitable access to positive opportunities across the communities of DC, contributes to the racial and ethnic disparities in arrests of youth.

Differential Treatment: The Criminalization of Black Youth and Youth Behaviors

One crucial impact of racism in the youth legal system is the adultification of Black youth, leading to harsher penalties and an increased ease with which the community seeks to criminalize adolescent behavior by Black youth. A far higher share of Black students than white students were stopped and questioned by police by the time they were in eighth grade, even though delinquent behavior was roughly equal between the two groups.

Arrests of youth for leaving group homes, also called abscondence, routinely represent among the highest percentages of all juvenile arrests. The JJAG found that agencies regularly submitted requests for police to take a youth into custody when youth left these placements, even for short periods of time. Placements also requested custody orders for when youth were even a few minutes late for curfew and then often forgot to withdraw the custody orders upon the youth's return, which led the police to arrest that youth the next time they came into contact.

Also of concern, adults who interact with youth across DC's agencies lack language, tools, and services developed and normed for traditionally marginalized youth. These adults go beyond the obvious youth-focused adults and include paraprofessionals, librarians, transportation providers, and food service assistants at schools, as well as public-facing employees of the DC Housing Authority, the Department of Employment Services, and the Department of Public Works. While not an exhaustive list, some traditionally marginalized groups of youth specifically mentioned by subcommittee members include: Black, Brown, AAPI and LGBTQ+ youth, English language learners, and youth with disabilities.

Meanwhile, the involvement of armed police exacerbates crises related to mental, behavior, and physical health (including drug overdoses), domestic violence, and emergencies related to individuals with developmental and physical disabilities. A shift in resources toward prevention is based on evidence and programmatic outcomes demonstrating that non-police responses are effective in protecting and even enhancing public safety and addressing the underlying factors that can lead to someone being involved in criminalized activities.

Lack of Coordinated and Community-based Resources to Address the Root Causes of Juvenile System Involvement

Studies show that being Black, reduced economic resources, childhood maltreatment, poor educational experiences, IEP eligibility, and neighborhood environments of high violence increase the likelihood of juvenile justice system involvement. CJCC's [Root Cause Analysis](#) report shows that youth involved in the juvenile legal system have higher rates of limited economic resources, homelessness, childhood maltreatment (contact with the family regulation system), school absences, school suspensions, changes in schools, grade retention, comorbid disorders, psychotic disorders, learning disorders, and IEPs. Further, the research on adolescent brain development and behavior indicates that the adolescent brain is essentially under construction until youth are in their mid-20s. Consequently, young people are more likely to be swayed by peers, engage in risky and impulsive behaviors, and seek immediate gratification over long-term rewards.

Most, if not all, youth in the juvenile justice system have touched at least one other public DC agency during their lives, and each touch represents a chance for adults to provide positive supports and access to opportunity, prevention and early intervention services. Much of the behaviors we treat as offenses in the juvenile justice system are extreme manifestations of adolescent development and responses to traumatic experiences, and therefore should be addressed earlier by other child-serving agencies. If behavior reaches the point of justice system involvement, other child-serving systems have failed to meet this child's needs. However, the RED subcommittee observed gaps in how agencies share information and collaborate to really solve challenges.

Communities in DC lack readily available and easy to access services driven by what youth and families say they want and need. For youth who do gain access to services, those services frequently focus solely on clinical treatment rather than the fun, passion-driven experiences that research demonstrates are major protective factors for adolescents. Funding streams and quality measures within DC result in poor quality and/or 'off and on' services that aren't accountable to the youth and families they are supposed to serve. Finally, high quality services often have eligibility barriers including court involvement, referrals by law enforcement agencies, or one-time access.

The JJAG previously proposed equivalent services in its 2020 report, [Create New Opportunities for Persons In Need of Supervision \(PINS\) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention](#). OVSJG also included technology supports for expanding existing hotlines to include text capacity in its recent Request for Applications.

Data Contributing to the JJAG’s Recommendations

The JJAG benefited from local and national expertise. [Kris Henning](#), Director of the Juvenile Justice Clinic and Initiative at Georgetown Law and acclaimed author of *The Rage of Innocence: How America Criminalizes Black Youth*, and [Eduardo Ferrer](#), Policy Director of Georgetown Law’s Juvenile Justice Initiative, presented their research to the JJAG. This research included local rates of arrest of Black youth and the impact of arrests and other criminalization on Black youth.

The JJAG met with Heather McGaffin, Deputy Director of the Office of Unified Communications, and received her support on the OUC-related strategy. OUC noted high rates of youth using 911’s text capability in crisis situations.

The JJAG requested and reviewed publicly-accessible juvenile justice agency data, including from MPD, CFSA, DYRS, and CSSD, and policies or regulations regarding requesting and serving of custody orders for abscondence and how they are recalled. Agency (DYRS, CSS, MPD, and CFSA) policies regarding custody orders, abscondences, and curfew violations state as follows.

1. The policy of the DC Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) regarding custody orders is to immediately issue an order when a child has been missing for 24 hours.
2. The policy of the Metropolitan Police Department Members regarding any alleged curfew violation is to “initiate a stop” in order to determine whether the youth is in violation and later follow up with CFSA or DC Superior Court. The District’s curfew is in place for youth 16 and under yearlong.

The JJAG also surveyed students in local high schools about the impact of police presence in their schools and communities. Almost all of the surveyed students live in Ward 8 and 98% are Black. Only 12% indicated no direct contact with school-based police or security officers. Just over a quarter of surveyed youth described their direct experiences with police as negative or very negative. 93% said minors should have a lawyer explain their rights before police begin questioning.

Practical Strategies to Achieve the JJAG’s Four Core Goals

Goal 1 - Reduce contacts between police and youth.

Recommended Strategies

1. Make inadmissible in criminal or delinquency court proceedings the fruits of a search if seized when: (1) the subject of the search is a youth under 18 years old; (2) the justification for the search by sworn members of a DC law enforcement agency is consent; and (3) the search is not executed pursuant to a warrant or another exception to the warrant requirement.
2. Direct agencies and contracted service providers to develop and implement standard policies with the goal of reducing the issuance of court orders, warrants and arrests for abscondence, and add contract language, fully resource and hold accountable contracted service providers to implement evidence-based best practices to create welcoming, youth-friendly environments informed by adolescent development and reduce youth leaving placements.

3. Increase or improve community education about adolescent development and behavior.
4. Increase or improve education for young people about their rights during interactions with police, during school, or while out in the community.
5. Expand prevention and early intervention strategies designed to reduce risk behaviors and increase protective factors for youth through supportive services, with an emphasis on trusted channels like peers, credible messengers, and community-run service providers.

Core Goal 2 - Where contacts do occur, ensure that all police policies, procedures, and practices with youth mitigate harm and trauma, promote fairness, and achieve positive youth development and healthy outcomes for youth.

Recommended Strategies

1. Engage adolescent development experts to update Miranda warnings or MPD's explanation of Miranda warnings to reflect adolescent development and effective communication.
2. Make inadmissible statements made by youth under 18 during custodial interrogation unless: (1) they are read their Miranda rights by a law enforcement officer in a developmentally appropriate way; (2) they have the opportunity to consult with counsel before making a waiver; and (3) in the presence of their attorney, they make a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of their rights. Fully fund the office of the Public Defender Service to provide 24-7 access to attorneys for waiver consultations.

Core Goal 3: Hold youth accountable in developmentally appropriate ways.

Recommended Strategies

1. Decriminalize youth behaviors that do not pose a risk to public safety, including cannabis possession and domestic violence involving threats, simple assault, or property destruction.
2. Fully resource and hold accountable robust, citywide holistic and effective non-system, collaborative community-led services for youth, such as those described in the JJAG's 2020 report, *Create New Opportunities for Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention*.
3. Equip all adults who interact with youth, including in schools, with language, tools, and services developed and normed for traditionally marginalized youth.

4. Engage the Office of Unified Communications and MPD to expand 911's rapid dispatch options to include service providers without police, including violence interrupters, youth development, restorative, or community service providers.

The RED subcommittee explored the [Support Team Assisted Response \(STAR\) Program](#) from Denver and recommends further exploration toward implementation. 911 in Denver has dispatched STAR teams, including Emergency Medical Technicians and Behavioral Health Clinicians without any law enforcement representatives, to over 2000 calls for service that would have otherwise been dispatched to police. STAR teams have never called for police back up due to a safety issue on a call.

5. Fully implement a text-capable hotline and other no-barrier mechanisms, such as street outreach teams, for youth or families to learn about and access services, including mental health or substance use disorder treatment and preventative, community-led services.
6. Agencies, including DYRS, DBH, schools, OAG, MPD and OUC should share information to contribute to collaboration and ensure awareness and access to services for youth and community.
7. Require equal investment in prevention/intervention services that work and policing in each Ward.

Core Goal 4: Increase capacity and accountability for the District to reduce racial and ethnic disparities at arrest of young people and the trauma associated with policing.

Recommended Strategies

1. Add age range, race and gender in aggregate form to publicly available data in youth stops and arrests.
2. Raise awareness and understanding among youth and families of the effects and impact of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.
3. Engage trusted community-led organizations to communicate to the wider DC community the effects and impact of and of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.
4. Engage trusted community-led organizations to educate public safety, education, and other youth-serving professionals across DC agencies about the effects of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.
5. Publicly document the system failures contributing to delinquency in the lives of youth and families in a way that protects youth confidentiality.

6. Value youth voice and create spaces for community participation and accountability to youth perspectives and voices in public safety and public health agencies.
7. Declare that systemic and institutional white supremacy are public health threats. Acknowledge and commit to repair the continued harms that racism and white supremacy continue to cause to Black young people and their families, as well as Indigenous people and people of color, and the whole DC community.

A note from the District's Chief Equity Officer - "This recommendation is important since we know that the effects of institutional racism on individuals is certainly a public health issue with a large body of research to demonstrate how pervasive it is in our criminal justice system. A systemic threat requires a systemic response." - Amber Hewitt

Appendix A: Voting Record Summary

Date of vote: October 11, 2022

Note about JJAG voting requirements: For any recommendation to pass, eleven (11) YES votes (51% or greater of JJAGs 21 members) were required.

Summary of results: All core goals and recommended strategies voted on received at least 11 YES votes.

An overview of the voting tally is outlined for each core goal and strategy recommendation below. Seventeen members (or their designated proxy) participated in the vote. The table below outlines the voting members that participated. Members who abstained or rejected a particular recommendation were invited to provide a brief rationale or reasoning. This was optional. If a rationale was provided, it is noted in the breakdown below next to the name of the voter.

Voting Member	Designated Proxy (if applicable)
Jonah Goodman	
Penelope Spain	Rondell Jordan
Mylan Barnes	
Jennifer Di Toro (DC Superior Court)	
Nataly Del Valle	
LaShelle Richmond	
Lisette Burton	
Audrey Eisman	Laura Furr
Patrina Anderson (Department of Behavioral Health)	
Brittany Mobley (Public Defender Service)	
Laura Furr	
Commander Daniel Godin (Metropolitan Police Department)	Captain Johnathan Branch
Bruce Wright (Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services)	
Jamal Holtz	
Dave Rosenthal (Office of the Attorney General)	Jullian Brevard
Jo Patterson	
Aaron White	

Goal 1 - Reduce contacts between police and youth.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

Recommended Strategies

1. Make inadmissible in criminal or delinquency court proceedings the fruits of a search if seized when: (1) the subject of the search is a youth under 18 years old; (2) the justification for the search by sworn members of a DC law enforcement agency is consent; and (3) the search is not executed pursuant to a warrant or another exception to the warrant requirement.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. **14 YES Votes**

Abstain

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro) – Beyond purview of the Court

Reject:

(1) Office of the Attorney General (Jullian Brevard, Esq.)

(2) Metropolitan Police Department (Capt. Johnathan Branch) - Conflicts with current policies or practices

2. Direct agencies and contracted service providers to develop and implement standard policies with the goal of reducing the issuance of court orders, warrants and arrests for abscondence, and add contract language, fully resource and hold accountable contracted service providers to implement evidence-based best practices to create welcoming, youth-friendly environments informed by adolescent development and reduce youth leaving placements. Increase or improve community education about adolescent development and behavior.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. **16 YES Votes**

Abstain

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court.

3. Increase or improve community education about adolescent development and behavior.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

4. Increase or improve education for young people about their rights during interactions with police, during school, or while out in the community.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

5. Expand prevention and early intervention strategies designed to reduce risk behaviors and increase protective factors for youth through supportive services, with an emphasis on trusted channels like peers, credible messengers, community-run service providers, etc.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

Core Goal 2: Where contacts do occur, ensure that all police policies, procedures, and practices with youth mitigate harm and trauma, promote fairness, and achieve positive youth development and healthy outcomes for youth.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

Recommended Strategies:

1. Engage adolescent development experts to update Miranda warnings or MPD's explanation of Miranda warnings to reflect adolescent development and effective communication.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. **14 YES Votes**

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court.
- (2) Metropolitan Police Department (Capt. Johnathan Branch) - Conflicts with current policies or practices
- (3) Aaron White

2. Make inadmissible statements made by youth under 18 during custodial interrogation unless:
 - (1) they are read their Miranda rights by a law enforcement officer in a developmentally appropriate way;
 - (2) they have the opportunity to consult with counsel before making a waiver;
 - and (3) in the presence of their attorney, they make a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of their rights. Fully fund the office of the Public Defender Service to provide 24-7 access to attorneys for waiver consultations.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. **14 YES Votes**

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court
- (2) Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (Bruce Wright)

Reject:

- (1) Office of the Attorney General (Jullian Brevard, Esq.)

Core Goal 3: Hold youth accountable in developmentally appropriate ways.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. **15 YES Votes**

Abstain

- (1) Public Defender Service (Brittany Mobley)

Reject:

- (2) Aaron White

Recommended Strategies:

1. Decriminalize youth behaviors that do not pose a risk to public safety, including cannabis possession and domestic violence involving threats, simple assault, or property destruction.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. 12 YES Votes

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court
- (2) Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (Bruce Wright)
- (3) Metropolitan Police Department (Capt. Johnathan Branch) - Philosophically disagree

Reject

- (1) Office of the Attorney General (Jullian Brevard, Esq.)
- (2) Department of Behavioral Health (Patrina Anderson)

2. Fully resource and hold accountable robust, citywide holistic and effective non-system, collaborative community-led services for youth, such as those described in the JJAG's 2020 report, *Create New Opportunities for Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention*.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. 16 YES Votes

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

3. Equip all adults who interact with youth, including in schools, with language, tools, and services developed and normed for traditionally marginalized youth.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

4. Engage the Office of Unified Communications and MPD to expand 911's rapid dispatch options to include service providers without police, including violence interrupters, youth development, restorative, or community service providers.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. 15 YES votes

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court
- (2) Aaron White

5. Fully implement a text-capable hotline and other no-barrier mechanisms, such as street outreach teams, for youth or families to learn about and access services, including mental health or substance use disorder treatment and preventative, community-led services.

PASSES: 17 members voting

a. 16 YES Votes

Abstain

- (1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

6. Agencies, including DYRS, DBH, schools, OAG, MPD and OUC should share information to contribute to collaboration and ensure awareness and access to services for youth and community.

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **15 YES votes**

Abstain

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

(2) Public Defender Service (Brittany Mobley)

7. Require equal investment in prevention/intervention services that work and policing in each Ward.

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **16 YES Votes**

Abstain

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

Core Goal 4: Increase capacity and accountability for the District to reduce racial and ethnic disparities at arrest of young people and the trauma associated with policing.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

Recommended Strategies:

1. Add age range, race and gender in aggregate form to publicly available data in youth stops and arrests.

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **15 YES Votes**

Abstain

(1) Public Defender Service (Brittany Mobley)

Reject

(1) Metropolitan Police Department (Capt. Johnathan Branch) - Conflicts with current policies or practices

8. Raise awareness and understanding among youth and families of the effects and impact of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

9. Engage trusted community-led organizations to communicate to the wider DC community the effects and impact of and of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **16 YES Votes**

Abstain

(1) Aaron White

10. Engage trusted community-led organizations to educate public safety, education, and other youth-serving professionals across DC agencies about the effects of justice system involvement and policing on young people and the effects of disproportionate contact on individuals, neighborhoods, and the community in a way that protects youth confidentiality.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

11. Publicly document the system failures contributing to delinquency in the lives of youth and families in a way that protects youth confidentiality.

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **15 YES votes**

Abstain

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

(2) Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (Bruce Wright)

12. Value youth voice and create spaces for community participation and accountability to youth perspectives and voices in public safety and public health agencies.

PASSES: 17 members voting – unanimous approval

13. Declare that systemic and institutional white supremacy are a public health threat. Acknowledge and commit to repair the continued harms that racism and white supremacy continue to cause to Black young people and their families, as well as Indigenous and people of color, and the whole DC community

PASSES: 17 members voting

- a. **15 YES votes**

(1) DC Superior Court (Honorable Jen Di Toro)- Beyond purview of the Court

(2) Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (Bruce Wright)