



Blueprint for
**JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM**
A Legislator's Briefing Book

April 2003
COALITION FOR EFFECTIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM



“We do not have a real juvenile justice system. Instead, what we appear to have, at both the state and local levels, are the pieces of a system — components that often function without coordinated policies, procedures, strategies, or even shared information.”

Chief Justice Pascal Calogero Jr., State of the Judiciary Address (2001)

COALITION FOR EFFECTIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

The Coalition for Effective Juvenile Justice Reform is a statewide group of concerned community organizations, faith-based institutions and individuals that recognize that the time has come for serious reform of Louisiana’s juvenile justice system.

The Coalition for Effective Juvenile Justice Reform endorses the following five points and strongly urges the Louisiana legislature to adopt these positions and take the necessary steps during this legislative session to move toward effective juvenile justice reform:

1) Close Louisiana’s notorious youth prison in Tallulah, Louisiana

The legislature should move to safely close the Swanson Correctional Center for Youth — Madison Parish Unit in Tallulah (“Tallulah”) and invest the savings into programs in our communities.

2) Invest in community based alternatives

The legislature should create a plan to invest the millions of dollars that will be saved by closing Tallulah into community based alternatives that emphasize education and rehabilitation for troubled youth.

3) Move children caught up in the system to an agency specializing in caring for youth

The legislature should remove all children and the funding for their rehabilitation from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C) and place them in an agency charged with protecting and treating at-risk youth.

4) Ensure well trained lawyers and advocates for our youth

The legislature should establish a statewide “Office of Juvenile Advocacy and Representation” that will provide advocates with specialized skills and adequate resources to ensure that children are protected and treated properly in the court system.

5) Keep working for reform

The legislature should embrace the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s recommendations and invite their continued assistance with our efforts to reform Louisiana’s juvenile justice system.

“People need to know that we can change our lives. We can be rehabilitated. We can see the answers to our problems.”

Detained youth in Louisiana juvenile justice system



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“I support this effort because Tallulah is bad economics and bad policy. Tallulah stands out as one of the worst abuses of Louisiana’s taxpayers. When it costs over \$55,000 a year — more than a year at Harvard — to put a troubled youth in a facility like Tallulah, you know something is very wrong. This bill is an important step toward reform of our broken juvenile justice system.”

*Senator Mike Michot (R - Lafayette)
speaking in support of his bill to close Tallulah, (February 2003)*

REPORT CARD ON LOUISIANA’S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

GRADE: F

FAILING OUR KIDS...

Children and youth are at risk of serious abuse

Rather than receiving proper rehabilitative care, young people are incarcerated in violent, unsafe facilities that compound pre-existing problems, such as child abuse, mental illness, learning disabilities, and school failure. Youth in Louisiana’s secure care facilities sustain, on average, more than 500 injuries due to violence each month, with approximately 100 of those injuries inflicted as a direct result of staff-on-youth abuse or use of force. Further, many of the youth-on-youth incidents of violence are instigated by staff or occur as a result of inadequate supervision. Incarcerated youth are being abused and neglected by the very persons entrusted with the responsibility for their safety and rehabilitation. This is occurring under the auspices of the State of Louisiana, paid for with our state dollars, and sanctioned by state government. We cannot allow this to continue.

Incarceration is overused, arbitrary, and too often unjustified

In spite of decades of research showing that incarceration is the most expensive and the least effective means of dealing with delinquency, over 75% of the youth incarcerated in Louisiana’s juvenile prisons are there for non-violent, low-level offenses. According to nationally recognized juvenile justice policy experts at the Annie E. Casey Foundation (“Casey”), the use of incarceration and the length of time that young people stay behind bars varies widely without correlation to prior record or severity of the offense. Casey’s findings show that dispositions for low level offenses are often as long as those for serious offenses and the variation is not explained by prior offense history. There is a five year range in the average disposition for simple burglary. African American youth are more than four times as likely to be incarcerated than white youth for the same offense, with the same history, and they serve more time for similar offenses.

FAILING OUR JUSTICE SYSTEM...

Judges have too few options, youth are inadequately represented

Louisiana judges have too few options when making disposition decisions; it's often a choice between probation or incarceration with no options in between. Louisiana has no organized, graduated system of sanctions. Youth are sometimes incarcerated because they have serious emotional disturbances or substance abuse problems and there is no treatment available in the community.

Lack of advocacy for youth

90% of the youth in secure care in Louisiana have no attorney, according to a study by the American Bar Association. Youth who have counsel are represented by attorneys with overwhelming caseloads, few resources and little training and supervision.

Virtually no accountability

The juvenile justice system in Louisiana is supposed to protect and rehabilitate children and youth and increase public safety. It does none of these things.

FAILING OUR TAXPAYERS...

High costs, abysmal results

In 2003, Louisiana will spend an estimated \$90 million per year to incarcerate youth in our juvenile justice system even though our juvenile prisons are notoriously abusive and ineffective. They fail to rehabilitate or educate young offenders entrusted in their care. And due to the violent conditions and lack of treatment in the facilities, youth are harmed by placement in the correctional facilities more than they are helped. The state's own data documents this abysmal failure: Since 1994, approximately 70% of youth released from secure care have committed another crime. For \$55,000 — the costs to lock up a youth per year — Louisiana taxpayers are spending more than it takes to educate an undergraduate student at Harvard and the results are abysmal. Louisiana and its communities are less safe, not more, under our current system.

Most expensive approach

Louisiana takes the most expensive approach in addressing delinquency. Louisiana spends \$157 per day to incarcerate a youth. By contrast, residential and day treatment programs, according to Casey, would cost \$85 and \$60 per day, respectively.

WHY REFORM: WHY NOW?

This session, you will be considering numerous pieces of legislation to address the pressing concerns of Louisiana's citizens.

You will be faced with difficult financial decisions about where to invest our limited resources and where you will need to cut.

With this in mind, the case for juvenile justice reform makes both financial and policy sense right now for Louisiana:

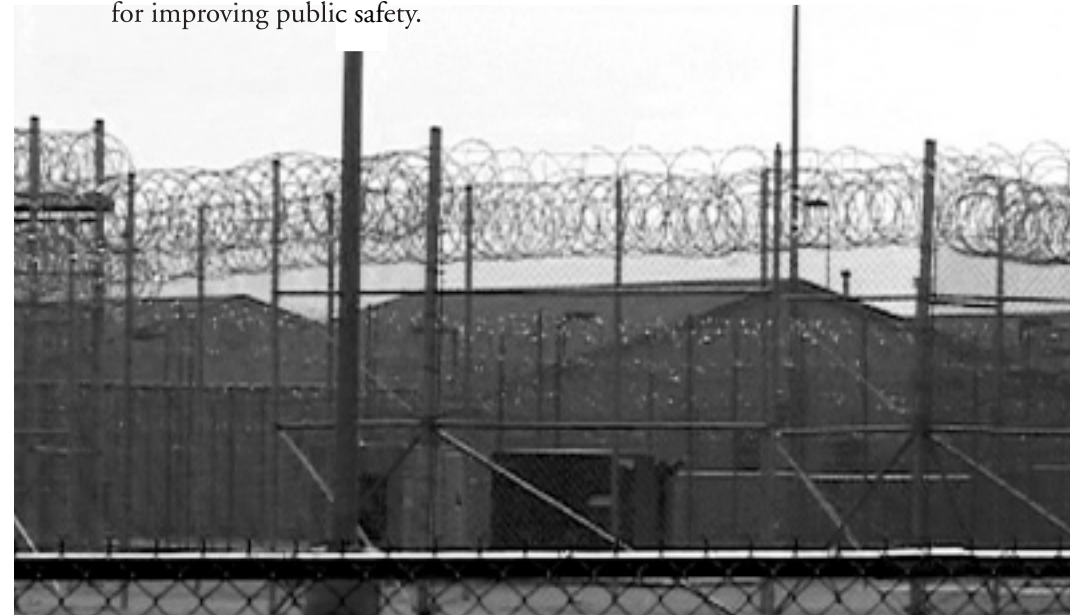
Reform makes financial sense. It won't cost us more in the short-term and it will save us countless millions in the long-term. It will ensure financial accountability starting now.

Reform will fix the current broken system. Louisiana citizens have made their views clear: Louisiana's juvenile justice system is broken.

Reform plans are grounded in solid research that shows what works and proven models that have demonstrated success.

Reform can be paid for with resources existing in the system by simply re-directing funds being used for efforts that don't work into models that do work.

Reform has strong public support. Taxpayers, juvenile justice system stakeholders, and citizens from across Louisiana are counting on the legislature to make these important changes this year and start reaping the benefits of wiser investments. Reform will ensure accountability for protecting and rehabilitating youth and for improving public safety.



“The high cost of incarceration creates a cycle of system failure. Because incarceration consumes so many resources, there is never enough room in the budget to build and expand alternatives to incarceration. Because without those alternatives, it becomes difficult to reduce the size of the secure custody population. Without appropriate non-secure options, more and more low-level offenders end up behind bars.”

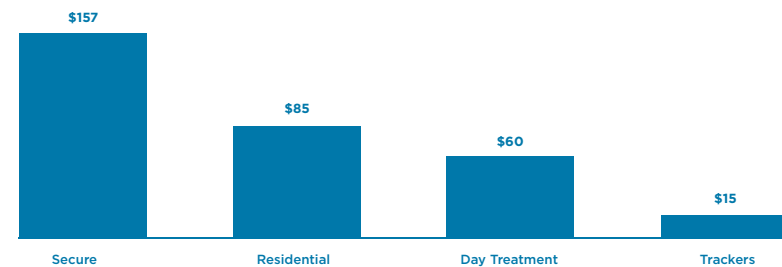
*Reducing Juvenile Incarceration in Louisiana
Annie E. Casey Foundation (February 2003)*

REFORM MAKES FINANCIAL SENSE

It will enhance accountability and provide a high return on our investment

Through juvenile justice reform, we will be investing in a more effective approach — essentially redirecting resources away from wasteful spending to more cost-effective programs that will rehabilitate youth, increase public safety and lower juvenile crime. Louisiana currently spends \$157 per day to lock up a youth. Such

Cost Per Day for Incarceration and Non-Secure Alternatives



high costs should be reserved for those youth who are a clear threat to public safety, not non-violent youth and those who pose no danger to others. Other states save millions of dollars a year by directing non-violent youth to alternative programs without increased juvenile crime rates. Indeed, studies indicate that community based alternatives decrease juvenile criminal behavior.

It won't cost us more in the short-term

With the major financial considerations in this session about where to make cuts and where to invest resources, additional funds for new programs are not likely to be available. In fact, most programs may receive some cutbacks. The Coalition for Effective Juvenile Justice Reform is not calling for new resources to implement reform, and the Juvenile Justice Commission's recommendations identify funding sources to pay for needed reform. The reform effort will reduce wasteful spending, ensure more financial accountability,



and redirect those resources to pay for badly needed changes to the juvenile justice system right now.

It will save us countless millions in the long-term

By ending our investment in a juvenile justice system that has proven to be an abysmal failure — by kids, by juvenile justice system stakeholders, and by taxpayers — we will stop the wasteful spending that is not getting us a good return on our investment or ensuring accountability. Instead, through reform efforts, we will be investing in a new approach for Louisiana that we know will work because other states have done similar reforms. Decades of research show us that implementing a range of sanctions, with more community based alternatives and fewer prison beds, will reap huge benefits by reducing juvenile crime and rehabilitating youth. On-the-ground implementation of juvenile justice reform in other states, such as Missouri, where kids are two and ½ times more likely NOT to return to the justice system than Louisiana, show us that it can be done right here in Louisiana. In the long-term, we will be saving millions in wasteful spending and expensive prison costs, not to mention the intangible benefits to the health and safety of our youth, families and communities.

THE CURRENT SYSTEM DOESN'T WORK

Abusive conditions

Rather than receiving proper therapeutic care, kids are incarcerated in violent, unsafe facilities that compound pre-existing problems. Since at least 1995, independent experts have found Louisiana's juvenile prisons to be violent and dangerous places where education and therapeutic care is impossible.

High recidivism rates

The juvenile justice system fails to rehabilitate or educate young offenders due to the violent conditions and lack of treatment in facilities. Any mother of Louisiana's incarcerated youth will tell you that their child was harmed by placement in Louisiana's juvenile prison system more than they are helped. In fact, the failure of the juvenile prison system is documented by the state's own data: Since 1994, approximately 70% of youth released from secure care have committed another crime. Of those, 83% returned as adult offenders!

Inappropriate placement in juvenile prisons

Most (over 75%) youth held in secure facilities are incarcerated for non-violent offenses. This is in spite of the decades of research that proves that incarceration is the least effective and most expensive means of treating delinquent behavior.

Lack of appropriate treatment and education

Studies show that almost 20% of the incarcerated youth in Louisiana have been identified as seriously mentally ill or mentally retarded, over 80% have a diagnosable mental disorder, and most have suffered from abuse, neglect and loss already in their young lives. Despite this, Louisiana does not provide appropriate treatment and education for young people with special needs, and instead relies on force and solitary confinement to deal with their problems.

Ineffective or lack of advocacy for youth

Many of the youth in the system go unrepresented. The American Bar Association recently found that 90% of the youth in secure care have no attorney, and those with counsel are represented by attorneys with overwhelming caseloads, few resources and little training and supervision.

Too few options for judges

Judges often have little choice but to send youth to juvenile prisons. Without a range of options that would more adequately meet youth's needs, judges are forced to make choices between probation and incarceration.



“The juvenile justice system must provide a wide variety of programs for the youth who do not need to be locked away...Louisiana, and the Office of Youth Development, must be committed to a prison prevention strategy for our youth”

*Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections
1991 report Timeline for Change*

**WE KNOW HOW TO DO IT:
THE RESEARCH SAYS...**

Reduce over-reliance on incarceration

Research from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, requested by the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), shows that Louisiana’s juvenile justice system inappropriately and unfairly incarcerates youth. For example, the research indicates that disposition decisions do not appear to meet the guidelines set by our state’s Children’s Code and judges do not consistently receive comprehensive assessments of youth’s needs and risks to inform their decisions. Judges have too few options between probation and incarceration and objective decision support tools don’t exist to assist judges in making these critical decisions. The report says that recommendations made by



probation officers are based on a flawed decision tool that is overly skewed toward incarceration for minor offenses. Additionally, the use of the “ticket system” to determine release recommendations for youth is “especially problematic” since it is not related to a youth’s risk to public safety.

Expand alternatives

Experts from the Casey foundation found that in order to improve Louisiana’s juvenile justice system we must greatly expand alternatives to incarceration. Currently, far too many non-violent and low-level offenders are incarcerated simply because judges have too few options when making disposition decisions and probation services are inadequate. Consequently, youth with behavioral, mental health, and substance abuse problems are often incarcerated not because they pose a public safety risk but because they have these needs.

Invest in programs that work

Louisiana could invest in research-proven, cost-effective programs that have been shown to work to reduce juvenile crime and increase public safety, while saving taxpayers millions. For example, national youth policy expert Dr. Richard Mendel documents in “Less Cost, More Safety: Guiding Lights for Reform in Juvenile Justice” compelling evidence on successful programs in eight states that have reduced delinquency, eased overcrowding in juvenile detention and corrections facilities, diverted delinquent youth from criminal careers, and reduced reliance on expensive “residential treatment” programs for disturbed and delinquent teens. Most importantly, these programs are making communities safer and saving taxpayers millions of dollars. Additionally, the “Blueprints for Violence Prevention” by the University of Colorado’s Center for the Study of Violence Prevention highlights model programs and promising approaches to reducing juvenile crime. The vast majority of states — including every other southern state — vest authority for delinquent youth in a centralized, youth-oriented department, not an adult correctional agency.

RESOURCES EXIST TO IMPLEMENT REFORM

Reform can be paid for with resources that we currently have in the system. It is not a matter of finding new resources, but redirecting those resources to implementing what we know will work better.

According to nationally renowned experts from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, who were commissioned by the Juvenile Justice Commission to undertake research on Louisiana’s juvenile justice system:

- **One of the state’s four juvenile correctional facilities should be closed;**
- **Savings would be maximized from closing a facility, rather than distributing reductions across the four state facilities;**
- **According to the Casey Foundation, Louisiana could safely move 350 youth out of its juvenile prison system and into alternative programs and generate savings of between \$6-18 million a year;**
- **In addition, costs for health and mental health services for incarcerated youth would be reduced. Medicaid could cover these services for youth in community-based programs and these costs would be shared by the federal government under Louisiana’s Medicaid matching rate.**

These savings could be utilized to:

- **Put in place a transition plan for closing the facility;**
- **Place youth in more appropriate and effective alternatives;**
- **Expand and develop needed alternative to incarceration services and programs;**
- **Implement reform efforts under the proposed legislation introduced by Juvenile Justice Commission members.**

“The abusive and ineffective Tallulah prison is no place for any child. Tallulah is a waste of children’s lives and state funds — we need to move the money to programs that will build a better future for Louisiana’s youth.”

Judy Watts, Agenda for Children (2003)

THE PUBLIC STRONGLY SUPPORTS REFORM

In a two year campaign to address issues of pressing concern to Louisiana citizens: juvenile crime and public safety, the Juvenile Justice Commission aggressively sought public input:

- **The JJC consulted extensively with the 43 stakeholders on the advisory board, a board that included law enforcement, judges, state agencies, prosecutors, indigent defense attorneys, social service providers, and other juvenile justice experts throughout our state;**
- **The JJC held public hearings in every region of the state;**
- **Over two thousand citizens appeared at public hearings;**
- **Hundreds of Louisiana citizens testified at public hearings all over the state;**
- **Testimony focused on addressing challenges, barriers, and needs of youth in the juvenile justice system.**

From these extensive discussions throughout the state, the public overwhelmingly supports reform of Louisiana’s juvenile justice system.

The message from Louisiana constituents is clear:

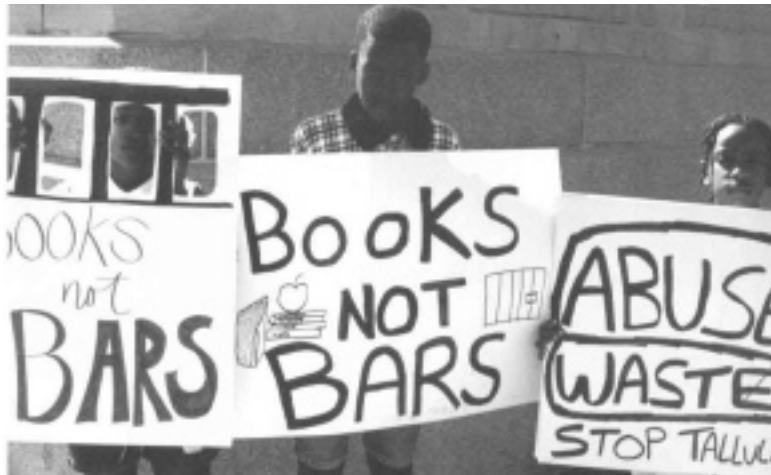
Reform of Louisiana’s juvenile justice system is needed, and it is needed now!

For a complete digest of comments and other testimony provided at public hearings, visit the JJC’s website at: <http://jic.legisl.state.la.us>

What The Louisiana Public Is Saying

...Judges testify that too few placement options exist for appropriate services and treatment to meet youth's needs and that all youth would be better served by a single agency outside the Department of Public Safety and Corrections;

...Youth ask for more advocacy and representation in the system, as well as for more support to stay in school and keep out of trouble;



...Community leaders talk about the need for more resources, services and programs in communities for meeting youths' needs in the community;

...Parents raise concerns about brutal conditions in Louisiana's youth correctional facilities, complexity of the system and the lack of supports to parents to help youth stay out of trouble;

...Attorneys and advocates talk about the need for better support, training and standards for juvenile justice professionals and the importance of ensuring that youth have a voice in the juvenile justice system;

...Mental health professionals testify about the lack of mental health services in the community that would more effectively treat youth than correctional facilities;

...Law enforcement officials push for more prevention services to help youth stay out of trouble in the first place.

WHAT WOULD AN IDEAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM LOOK LIKE?

According to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), an ideal juvenile justice system in Louisiana must:

- Respond to the needs of troubled youth and their families;
- Provide due process while recognizing the rights of the victim;
- Rehabilitate the juvenile offender;
- Protect both the juvenile and the interests of public safety.

The goals of an ideal juvenile justice system would focus on:

- Prevention
- Protection
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration

An ideal juvenile justice system would consist of a continuum of well-planned, coordinated, comprehensive, developmentally appropriate and accountable public and private services that include a range of prevention, immediate and intermediate interventions, and graduated sanctions services provided to children and families who either are or are at risk of being involved in the juvenile justice system because of such problems as the abuse, neglect and abandonment of children; mental illness of children; substance abuse of children; aspects of the divorce and break-up of families; pre-delinquent, socially irresponsible, or delinquent behavior by youth; or spousal domestic abuse involving children.

“If a parent did what the Tallulah Lieutenant did to my son, and if a parent kept a home that was as corrupt as Tallulah, the parent would be arrested. Why were they allowed to treat my son like that?”

Testimony before Senate Judiciary B Committee by a Parent of a youth formerly incarcerated at Tallulah (May 2002)

THE ROAD TO REFORM: JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2001, the legislature created the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Ad Hoc Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, under House Concurrent Resolution 94, to study and make recommendations on the feasibility of reforming and restructuring the juvenile justice system.

In March, 2003 the Juvenile Justice Commission issued recommendations to the legislature for enactment this session. The recommendations focus on putting children first, emphasize rehabilitation over punishment, and rebuild a new juvenile justice system with a comprehensive strategy for achieving major reform.

The major areas of reform focus on:

1) Leadership and Accountability

Create a Children’s Cabinet Research Council and create a single “Office of Children, Youth and Families,” removing responsibility from treating delinquent youth from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections;

Establish a Juvenile Justice Planning & Coordination Board and Regional Planning and Coordination Advisory Regions and Boards;

Implement a Joint Legislative Juvenile Justice Policy Priority Committee.

2) Restructuring and Finance

Establish an integrated juvenile justice information system and facilitate information sharing among state agencies;

Revise and centralize the Children’s Budget with a single pool of resources;

Establish a Louisiana Endowment for Children.

3) Reinvesting resources

Close a juvenile prison and invest the savings in reform efforts;

Establish a comprehensive system of mental health facilities and services, residential and out-patient substance abuse treatment services, family strengthening programs, and positive behavioral supports in the schools;

Establish and fund a comprehensive continuum of community-based services, including prevention and intervention services relating to child dependency and delinquency and treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent offenders.

“The Tallulah youth facility has been a bad investment from the start. The time has come to act—we need to close this abusive facility, and invest in the kinds of programs that actually work to help youth turn their lives around.”

Senator Donald Cravins on juvenile justice reform efforts (2003)

SUMMARY OF MAJOR JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM LEGISLATION

After two years of public hearings, expert testimony and discussions with Louisiana citizens by the Juvenile Justice Commission, the consensus of our state’s citizens and juvenile justice experts is that the juvenile justice system is broken and Louisiana wastes millions of dollars on ineffective and needless incarceration of non-violent offenders. This session, the legislature is considering these bills as part of comprehensive reform legislation to fix Louisiana’s broken juvenile justice system by closing Tallulah — Louisiana’s worst youth prison, placing youth in more appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services, and redirecting the savings through investing in more effective community-based alternatives:

- 1) **The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2003**
- 2) **Office of Children, Youth and Families**
- 3) **Close Tallulah and reinvest resources in community-based alternatives**

1) **The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2003**

(HB 1683/SB957/SB960) Sponsors Representatives Landrieu, Hunter, Martiny, and Winston and Senators Cravins, Bajoie, CD Jones, Lentini, Michot and Mount.

This legislation sets overall juvenile justice policy for the state of Louisiana with rehabilitation and treatment as the top priority and requires the implementation of many of the major recommendations supported by the Juvenile Justice Commission, including establishing detention standards and licensing procedures; a Joint Legislative Juvenile Justice Policy Priority Committee which shall create a plan for a new executive Department of Children, Youth and Families to be implemented by the new governor and new legislature in 2004; a Children’s Cabinet with a requirement to develop and recommend a plan by 12/31/03 for reforming the way in which juvenile justice services are delivered and prepare a children’s budget; a Children’s Cabinet Research Council; improving coordinating and planning on juvenile justice within the state; a new grant program for community-based alternatives to incarceration; and modifications to current law that improve advocacy and representation for youth.

2) Office of children, youth and families

(SB 991) Sponsor Senator Cravins.

This legislation replaces the state's failed "corrections" approach of punitive treatment and warehousing youth in brutal facilities to a "rehabilitative" approach by creating an office of children, youth and families within the Department of Social Services and removing responsibility for children and youth from the Department of Public Safety & Corrections.

3) Close Tallulah and reinvest resources in community-based alternatives

(SB 963) Sponsors Senators Cravins and Michot.

This legislation provides the financial means to pay for needed reform by:

Requiring the closure of the Swanson Correctional Center for Youth-Madison Parish Unit (also known as "Tallulah") by January 1, 2004;

Requiring the Department of Public Safety & Corrections to establish a transition plan for closing the facility and placing youth in appropriate treatment and rehabilitation programs;

Redirecting the funding saved from the closure of Tallulah to create and maintain a continuum of community-based alternative programs for youth.

RESOURCES

To obtain a complete copy of the Juvenile Justice Commission recommendations and the publication, "Reducing Juvenile Incarceration in Louisiana" prepared by the Casey Strategic Consulting Group of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, contact:

Juvenile Justice Commission
P.O. Box 44371
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
Website <http://jjc.legis.state.la.us/index.htm>

To obtain "Blueprints for Violence Prevention" contact:

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
Institute of Behavioral Science
University of Colorado at Boulder
900 28th Street
Suite 107, 449 UCB
Boulder, CO 80309-0439
Phone: 303/492-1032
Email: Blueprints@colorado.edu
Website: www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints

To obtain "Less Cost, More Safety: Guiding Lights for Reform in Juvenile Justice" and "Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works – and What Doesn't" by Dr. Richard Mendel, contact:

American Youth Policy Forum
1836 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202/775-9731
Website: www.aypf.org

To contact the Annie E. Casey Foundation:

Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Phone: 410/547-6600
Website: www.aecf.org

For information on Missouri's juvenile justice system, contact:

Mark Steward, Director
Division of Youth Services
Department of Social Services
221 West High Street
P.O. Box 1527
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Phone: 573/751-3324

For information on the Coalition for Effective Juvenile Justice Reform, contact:

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Lighthouse Family Center
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Louisiana Research Institute for Community Empowerment
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Urban Heart
Steven Bradbury · Site Director

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Mental Health Association of Greater New Orleans
Sarah Woodard · Director

Helping Hands, Inc. and Partners
David Mason · Director

Louisiana Crisis Assistance Center
Clive Stafford-Smith · Director

St. Thomas American Episcopal
Pastor Harry Higbee

Lift My Name Higher
Pastor Henry O'Neal

Agape Fellowship
Dianne Abrams · Community Coordinator

Rayne Memorial United Methodist Church
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Children's Development Center
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Coalition for Educational Excellence
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Castle Rock Community Church/Urban Impact
Pastor John Gerhardt

Central City Partnership Collaborative

National Association of Social Workers Louisiana Chapter
Thea Lobell M.S.W. · Executive Director

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church
Reverend W.E. Johnson

Haven Trinity United Methodist Church
Ophelia Cooper

Celebration of the African American Child 2003
Olayela Daste · Coordinator

Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health (FFCMH) 7 Statewide Regional Offices
Vee Boyd · Director

Louisiana Interfaith Together (LIFT), All Congregations Together (ACT), plus Statewide Affiliates
Angele Givins · Coordinator

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ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

Caddo Juvenile Court

Capitol Area Human Services District

Casey Family Program

Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans

Children's Services Collaborative

Council for a Better Louisiana

Department of Education

Department of Health and Hospitals

Department of Justice

Department of Public Safety and Corrections

Department of Social Services

East Baton Rouge Juvenile Court

Greater New Orleans Louis A. Martinet Legal Society

Indigent Defense Assistance Board

Jefferson Parish Community Justice Agency

Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority

Jefferson Parish Juvenile Court

Junior League of Shreveport/Bossier

Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana

Louisiana Association of Child Care Agencies

Louisiana Children's Cabinet

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement

Louisiana Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Louisiana District Attorneys Association

Louisiana FINS Association

Louisiana Sheriff's Association in Louisiana

Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc.

Metrovision

National Association of Black Social Workers

National Association of Social Workers

Office of the Governor

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court

Public Affairs Research Council of LA, Inc.

Supreme Court of Louisiana

Urban League of Greater New Orleans, Inc.

Victims and Citizens Against Crime

Volunteers For Youth Justice in Caddo

You Who Coalition



“Louisiana, and the Office of Youth Development, must be committed to a prison prevention strategy for our youth”

*Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections
1991 report Timeline for Change*



**COALITION FOR
EFFECTIVE JUVENILE
JUSTICE REFORM**

