

Fact Sheet

Use of the Valid Court Order State-by-State Comparisons

In 1974, Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) to provide a set of uniform standards of care and custody for court-involved youth across the country.ⁱ The JJJPA sets forth four core requirements, or protections, with which states must comply in order to be eligible for federal juvenile justice funding under the statute.ⁱⁱ The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) core requirement of the JJJPA provides that youth charged with status offenses, and abused and neglected youth involved with the dependency courts, may not be placed in secure detention or locked confinement.ⁱⁱⁱ (A status offender is a juvenile charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would not, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult. The most common examples of status offenses are chronic or persistent truancy, running away, violating curfew laws, or possessing alcohol or tobacco.) This provision seeks to ensure that youth who have not committed a delinquent or criminal offense are not held with those who have and instead, receive the family- and community-based services needed to address and ameliorate the root causes of their behavior.^{iv}

In 1980, the JJJPA was amended to add the valid court order (VCO) exception to the DSO core requirement.^v While the DSO protection remained intact, judges and others were given the option of placing adjudicated status offenders in locked detention if they violated a VCO, or a direct order from the court, such as “stop running away from home” or “attend school regularly.”^{vi} While intended to be an exception to the rule, the VCO exception has amounted to “bootstrapping,” as it takes a status offense, protected from secure/locked detention under the JJJPA, and converts it into a delinquent act that is not entitled to the same protection.^{vii} States must report uses of the VCO to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In Fiscal Year 2013 the states and territories participating in the JJJPA provided the following information:^{viii}

28 States and Territories Reported <u>Zero</u> Uses of the VCO								
Alaska	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Illinois	Iowa	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts
Michigan	Minnesota	Montana	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York		
North Carolina	North Dakota	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Texas	Vermont	West Virginia*		
Puerto Rico	American Samoa	Guam	Virgin Islands	No. Marianas				
11 States and Territories Reported Between 1 and 100 Uses of the VCO								
Nevada (3)	Rhode Island (3)	Hawaii (18)	Dist. Of Columbia (24)	Georgia (30)	South Dakota (33)			
Missouri (46)	Oregon * (47)	Arizona (54)	Mississippi (65)	Alabama (67)				
16 States and Territories Reported Over 100 Uses of the VCO								
Utah (106)	Indiana (115)	California (122)	Idaho * (127)	Wisconsin (127)	Nebraska (128)			
Ohio (192)	Tennessee (242)	Louisiana (264)	Virginia (264)	South Carolina (266)	Kansas (282)			
Colorado (360)	Kentucky (1317)	Arkansas (1464)	Washington (2461)					

(Number of Uses in Parentheses)

Unless otherwise noted, numbers above reflect 2010 data

*2011 data **2009 data (Note that Wyoming does not fully participate in the JJJPA and did not report data.)

Coalition for Juvenile Justice | SOS Project

Safety, Opportunity & Success (SOS): Standards of Care for Non-Delinquent Youth

As part of its Safety, Opportunity and Success project, CJJ recently released its *National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses*. The *National Standards* aim to promote best practices for this population, based in research and social service approaches, to better engage and support youth and families in need of assistance. Given what we know, the *National Standards* call for an absolute prohibition on detention of status offenders and seek to divert them entirely from the delinquency system by promoting the most appropriate services for families and the least restrictive placement options for status offending youth.

The *National Standards* were developed by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) in partnership with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and a team of experts from various jurisdictions, disciplines and perspectives, including juvenile and family court judges, child welfare and juvenile defense attorneys, juvenile corrections and detention administrators, community-based service providers, and practitioners with expertise in responding to gender-specific needs. Many hours were devoted to discussing, debating and constructing a set of ambitious yet implementable standards that are portable, easily understood, and designed to spur and inform state and local policy and practice reforms.

The *National Standards* build on the original intent of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) and its Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders core requirement, recent efforts to eliminate the Valid Court Order exception in Congress (S. 3155 and S. 678), and the “safety, permanency and well-being” framework set forth in the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA). Like ASFA’s focus on the child’s best interest, the *National Standards* call for system responses that keep youth and their families’ best interests at the center of the intervention. Individually and collectively, the *National Standards* promote system reforms and changes in system culture, as well as the workforce needed to ensure adoption and implementation of empirically-supported policies, programs and practices that effectively meet the needs of youth, their families and the community.



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ⁱ cf. 42 USC § 5602 (2012).

ⁱⁱ 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(11- 13), (22) 2012.

ⁱⁱⁱ 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(11) 2012.

^{iv} 42 U.S.C. § 5601(a)(10) 2012.

^v PL 96-509, 1980 S 2441, 94 Stat. 2755 (December 1980).

^{vi} cf. Id.

^{vii} Kendall, J. (2007) *Juvenile Status Offenses: Treatment and Early Intervention*. Chicago: American Bar Ass’n. Retrieved from <http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/publiced/tab29.authcheckdam.pdf>.

^{viii}Data provided to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; e-mail on file with CJJ.