



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

February 1, 2007
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
2:00 p.m.

AGENDA

- ▶ Call to Order
- ▶ Chair's Remarks
- ▶ Executive Director's Welcome

- 1. Minutes of the August 21, 2006 Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Meeting
- 2. FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Application

- ▶ New Business
- ▶ Old Business
- ▶ Adjourn

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal Laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312-793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



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MINUTES

JUVENILE CRIME ENFORCEMENT COALITION

August 21, 2006

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) met on August 21, 2006, at the Authority's offices at 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. JCEC Chairman Sheldon Sorosky called the meeting to order at 2:05 p.m. Authority Associate Director John Chojnacki called the roll. Other JCEC members and designees present were: Rodney Ahitow, Patricia Connell (via teleconference), Bridget Healy Ryan for State's Attorney Devine, Gary Leofanti, Kirk Lonbom for Director Trent (via teleconference), Mike Mahoney (via teleconference), and Wayne Straza. Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori G. Levin, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, and other Authority staff members.

Minutes of the May 23, 2006 and June 12, 2006 JCEC Meetings

Mr. Ahitow moved to approve the minutes of the May 23, 2006 and June 12, 2006 JCEC Meetings. Mr. Straza seconded the motion and the motion passed by unanimous voice vote.

Returned Funds

Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt called attention to the memo dated August 21, 2006 and contained at Tab 3 of the meeting materials.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the first table in the memo detailed FFY02 funds that have returned to the Authority. This table was provided for informational purposes only, as FFY02 funds are no longer available for use.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the second table in the memo detailed FFY03 funds that have returned to the Authority. FFY03 funds expire on November 27, 2006.

FFY03 Recommended Designations

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends that \$300,000 in FFY03 funds be used for equipment grants to the 21 county reporting centers. Grants to the reporting centers would be determined through a Request-for-Proposals (RFP) process, and would fund needed equipment. These funds would be put into a set-aside and staff would report back to the JCEC at a future meeting which entities received funding.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends designating an additional \$6,000 in FFY03 funds to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the purchase of additional copies of the Little Book series on juvenile justice.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends designating \$24,100 in FFY03 funds to the Cook County Juvenile Probation Department for its Electronic Monitoring Program. This program would enable the department to purchase cellular home monitoring receiving units with transmitters, which would allow for the release of juvenile offenders to their families while still holding them accountable. Mr. Reichgelt said that he had been assured by the probation department that these items could be purchased by the November 27, 2006 fund expiration date.

Mr. Mahoney moved to approve the proposed FFY03 designations. Ms. Connell seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

Aye – 8	Nay – 0	Abstain – 0	Absent – 2
Mr. Ahitow			Mr. Friedenauer
Ms. Connell			Ms. Engel
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Leofanti			
Mr. Lonbom			
Mr. Mahoney			
Mr. Sorosky			
Mr. Straza			

FFY04 Recommended Designations

Mr. Reichgelt said that most of the designations recommended by staff in the memo were funded with FFY03 or FFY04 pass-through funds. These entities are no longer eligible for pass-through funds. This is an attempt to provide continuation funding for these programs using undesignated local-use funds.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends designating \$300,000 in FFY04 funds for three Juvenile Reporting Center (JRC) programs. Currently, there are three JRC's funded by the Authority using Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) funds. Staff recommends shifting the funding for those programs from ADAA to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program. Staff also recommends expanding the JRC's to include three new sites. The initial \$300,000 request would be to fund the three new sites. The Authority's grants staff is working with the Research and Analysis Unit to determine sites with the greatest need for these programs, but the new sites have not been determined yet. Staff would report back at a future JCEC meeting which counties received funding for JRC programs.

Mr. Mahoney moved to approve the proposed FFY04 designations. Mr. Straza seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

Aye – 8	Nay – 0	Abstain – 0	Absent – 2
Mr. Ahitow			Mr. Friedenauer
Ms. Connell			Ms. Engel
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Leofanti			
Mr. Lonbom			
Mr. Mahoney			
Mr. Sorosky			
Mr. Straza			

FFY05 Introduction

Mr. Reichgelt said that the FFY05 JABG award to Illinois is \$1,663,000, and these funds will expire May 31, 2008. Five percent of the award (\$83,150) was set-aside for administrative purposes, leaving \$1,579,850 available for programming. Federal requirements for the JAIBG program include a 75 percent (\$1,247,250) pass-through to local units of government. Each unit of local government's share of the FFY05 funds was determined by calculating the sum of three-fourths of the locality's relative share of law enforcement expenditures (based on the Census Bureau's Census of Government Survey) and one-fourth of the locality's relative share of Part I violent crime offenses (based on the ISP's Uniform Crime Reports) for the three most recent years for which data are available. Formula grants are awarded to entities that qualify for \$10,000 or more. Using the formula, 11 entities qualify for awards of \$10,000 or more and are listed in the table beginning on Page 9 of the memo. The balance of the available local dollars is available to be awarded to local units of government. All JABG-funded programs must fall under one of the Purpose Areas listed in the attached *Appendix*. FFY05 JABG fund designations and remaining undesignated funds are described in the table beginning on Page 9 of the memo. Mr. Reichgelt added that the designations listed in the memo are required by formula and the Authority has no control over the programming of those funds.

FFY05 Recommended Designations

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends setting aside \$240,000 in FFY05 funds for the continuation of the JRC Programs funded under FFY04 (see above). In addition, staff recommends setting aside \$240,000 out of JABG FFY05 funds to fund three existing JRCs now funded under ADAA. These existing centers are located in Tazewell, Saline, and Rock Island Counties. Once the Authority receives its FFY06 award, staff will request another year of funding for all six JRCs.

In response to a question by Ms. Connell, Mr. Reichgelt explained that staff is proposing JABG funding to continue the three ADAA-funded JRCs that have already been funded for four years under ADAA, as opposed to having the individual counties pick up their funding, in an effort to alleviate the counties' budgetary tightness at this time. Staff asks the grantees to explain in their proposals the reasons why the localities cannot pick up the funding themselves. Some counties found alternative funding sources for their JRC programs, but these three did not. Without the JABG funds, these programs would be forced to close. The proposed designations would provide a fifth year of funding for these programs.

In response to a question by Ms. Connell, Mr. Reichgelt said that staff does not want to hold funds back for the Chicago Police Department's assessment center when there are other successful programs that need funds. Also, there is a JABG regulation that stipulates that because these funds are from the \$10,000 or less pot that was supposed to go to local governments, Chicago is ineligible to receive these funds.

Ms. Connell said that she was reluctant to approve the staff's recommendation to fund these three JRCs without better background information regarding those programs' successes.

Mr. Reichgelt said that these programs are currently funded by ADAA. They would not need JABG funds until September 30, 2007, when the ADAA grants expire. Basically, staff just wants to set those funds aside until they are needed and then report back to the JCEC at a later date which programs received what funds. These programs have proven to be successful. If we committed funds to these programs, we would avoid the looming deadline issues resulting in lapsing funds that we have had problems with over the last few years. Instead of doling out funds in small chunks, we could let these programs know that they would have a couple of years of funding under JABG, knowing that the programs are successful and that the funds would not lapse.

Mr. Mahoney said that although he would like to see more information on the three JRC programs before committing funds to them, the overall funding concept is a move in the right direction.

Mr. Mahoney raised some issues relating to old business:

- 1) Performance-based standards need to be discussed with regard to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice so we know where they stand.
- 2) As a result of the Authority's work, we are going to have significant Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) data collection issues on a statewide basis and in some of the counties. At some point, some of the undesignated state and local funds will be needed for DMC data collection.
- 3) The potential for funding Balance and Restorative Justice (BARJ) training or conferences needs to be addressed.

Staff reported that a number of BARJ training sessions are scheduled for September, October, and November of 2006.

Mr. Reichgelt said that when the scholarship for the two conferences coming up this fall was established, there were some questions about one of the applications that was sent in: The Second Judicial Circuit listed individuals such as Barbara Engel and Larry Sachs as attendees and staff questioned whether they could be funded because they are not direct service personnel and these funds are intended for direct service providers. The situation was later resolved.

Mr. Mahoney said that his understanding was that the funding of performance-based standards is an eligible use for JABG funds. Mr. Reichgelt said that the Illinois Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) asked for funding for the purchase and implementation of the performance-based standards program. JABG funds cannot be used to purchase the performance-based standards program, but JABG funds can be used to fund the ongoing program.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff would delay the FFY05 designation recommendations until more information can be provided regarding the programs formerly funded under ADAA.

No action was taken on the FFY05 designation recommendations.

Other Business

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) had indicated that it would send representatives to this meeting to address issues relating to the Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC) program, but, in fact, nobody from CPD was in attendance.

Mr. Reichgelt reported that the program is up and running and services have been provided to over 2,000 youths so far. All of the necessary subcontracts and sole-source agreements relating to the provision of services have been approved and signed.

Regarding future funding, Mr. Reichgelt said that the direct pass-through portion of the JABG award that the Authority gets to distribute to local units of government cannot go to locales that already receive direct pass-through funds. For example, funds intended for awards of \$10,000 or less cannot be designated to any of the 11 entities listed in the table at the bottom of Page 9. Further funding of the CPD's JISC program might come at the expense of some of the other local programs that we are trying to maintain. A clearer picture of JISC program spending will emerge once the Authority begins to receive fiscal reports.

In response to a question by Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Reichgelt said that, at this time, it appears that some FFY03 funds will lapse between now and the FFY03 expiration date of November 27, 2006. Due to time constraints, there is no plan to expend those funds. Also, given that we do not know exactly how much of the JISC funds will be spent, it is very difficult to come up with an effective plan for the use of those funds.

Director Levin said that part of the issue is that the CPD and Chicago's Children and Youth Services (CYS) have been trying to work together, but are not really on the same page.

Mr. Reichgelt said that if the CPD sends representatives to the next JCEC meeting, then we should have a better understanding of the situation.

Mr. Mahoney said that the JISC program did not wait to start using the central screening and intake program until the acquired the contract case managers and services. The program was using existing community-based resources until the other resources became available.

In response to a question by Mr. Ahitow, Mr. Reichgelt said that it is very likely that most, but not all of the \$300,000 for the JRCs would be spent, but it is also unlikely that any more money, such as potential lapsing JISC funds, would be needed for the JRCs. If we had known earlier that the JISC program was going to lapse funds, we could have effectively reprogrammed it. The problem with the JISC program lies in the budgeted dollar amounts: They say that they will spend X on subcontracts. The subcontracts are usually on a case-by-case basis or based on the number of hours spent. When they don't expend all of their funds on those subcontracts for whatever reasons, then they want to revise their budgets to allow them to purchase equipment. The last few years, the grants have gone right up to the expiration date for the funds, leaving us with two choices; 1) revise the budget to allow for equipment purchases, without necessarily understanding how that equipment will better the program, or 2) the funds just end up lapsing back to the federal government. Last year, even with federal approval of budget items that staff here were dubious of, they lapsed \$800,000. These are pass-through funds and the Authority has no right to take the funds back without their approval. If they ask for money for next year out of the pot of money that we can use to keep the smaller local programs going, we would have to seriously consider the merits of doing so.

Director Levin said that at least two letters were sent to CPD requesting that any anticipated lapsing funds be returned to the Authority. Every time we try to hold CPD's feet to the fire, I get a call from somebody higher up than me telling me to back off. Mr. Reichgelt added that the only way that the Authority would have any say in the use of these funds would be if the grantee waived them back to the Authority.

Ms. Healy Ryan said the even if we got the potentially lapsing FFY03 funds back at this time, they expire in November and there is virtually no time to effectively reprogram those funds. Mr. Ahitow added that, as the oversight committee, we need to document the fact that we are aware of these issues relating to lapsing funds.

Mr. Reichgelt said that one of the reasons he wants the CPD to address the JCEC directly regarding this issue is so that we can properly document the amounts of their lapsing funds. This will be important when they begin to demand portions of the dwindling FFY04 and FFY05 funds, as we would be able to demonstrate that they have lapsed huge amounts of funds over the years, effectively denying the Authority the opportunity to redistribute those funds to other entities.

In response to a question by Mr. Leofanti, Director Levin said that the Authority has very little leverage in holding CPD accountable for unused funds. She said that the Authority could send another letter requesting that CPD waive funds that it does not plan to use, but it would still be CPD's choice. Mr. Reichgelt added that the funds themselves have actually remained with the Authority and would only be vouchered to CPD pursuant to fiscal reports that detail expenditures and request further funds, but unless those funds are waived, the Authority cannot simply redirect those funds.

Authority staff member Amy Kelly said that not only is there an issue with lapsing funds, but the CPD would have to go to the Court of Claims to recoup any funds that they did not request before June 30, 2006. CPD's history suggests that they will not file a claim to recoup those funds. So, not only would they lapse unspent funds, they would also forfeit funds that were due to them had they properly requested them and those funds would end up lapsing as well.

Director Levin said that she proposed that she contact the head of CYS, who seems to be very intent on spending the money. CYS was not aware that CPD had lapsed these funds last year. CYS had mistakenly been upset with the Authority when the real culprit was CPD. If CYS is made aware of how and why these funds lapse, perhaps they can work with CPD to ensure that the funds are spent properly.

Mr. Mahoney said that the money would not be returned to the Authority with enough time to realistically reprogram it. What we need to do is create a paper trail that documents every opportunity that the Authority has given CPD to waive funds so that they could be reprogrammed. Mr. Mahoney said that in recent meetings with CPD, he told the CPD that since they haven't expended much of the funds that they have been

given in the past, the JCEC and the Authority are not going to be very inclined to give them much in the future.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Director Levin said that the downside to sending another letter would be that a call would be made to the governor's office complaining about the work that our staff here is doing and that just results in more pressure on staff.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that another problem is that, given the small amount of time that exists between now and the FFY03 funds expiration date, the Authority would not be able to reprogram the funds effectively. Then CPD could hold the fact that we couldn't reprogram the funds over the Authority's head in the future and effectively say, "We gave you the funds back and you didn't do anything with them, so what's the deal?"

Mr. Reichgelt said that even if the JCEC were to win this argument and the CPD was to agree to release some of these funds, the Authority wouldn't be able to reprogram the funds without first getting approval from the Budget Committee. By the time that whole process would be complete, it would be at least mid-October, and I cannot think of any grantee that could expend \$600,000 in a month. Mr. Reichgelt said that he would rather see CPD accelerate the JISC program to use more of the funds. Getting CPD to spend as much of the money as possible is the best option.

Mr. Reichgelt said that CPD would likely ask for any other lapsing or available funds, so if the Authority can program those funds quickly, then they would not be available for CPD. This would help ensure that the funds are spent on successful programs.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff is looking for successful programs to spend the non-pass-through funds on. In the past, successful programs that could utilize these funds had not been established and huge chunks of money went to CPD. CPD stopped their successful programs to spend funds on the JISC building and now they are requesting fund for the program itself. There are many small programs in other counties that could really use these funds and we're trying to put these funds in their hands.

Mr. Mahoney said that, at this point, the best course of action would be to encourage CPD and CYS to spend as much of these funds as possible.

Director Levin said that she believes that both CPD and CYS want to spend the funds, but there is a disconnect between CPD and CYS in their understanding of the dynamics of spending these funds. If the Authority had given the funds directly to CYS, that might have obviated some of the problems. Both Commissioner Caron at CYS and Ron Huberman tend to be people who can get things done, so if we go to them with these issues, rather than to CPD, we would have a better chance of getting these funds spent. Normally, the Authority would not deal directly with a subgrantee, but given the situation and that they are all at the same level within city government, it is the best path to take in this case.

Adjourn

Mr. Ahitow moved to adjourn. Mr. Mahoney seconded the motion. The motion was approved by unanimous voice vote as follows.

Aye – 8	Nay – 0	Abstain – 0	Absent – 2
Mr. Ahitow			Mr. Friedenauer
Ms. Connell			Ms. Engel
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Leofanti			
Mr. Lonbom			
Mr. Mahoney			
Mr. Sorosky			
Mr. Straza			

Illinois' FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Application #2007-50253-IL-JB

Program Narrative

1. JABG Advisory Board

	Name	Represents * **	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Sheldon Sorosky, Chair		January 2004	Kaplan & Sorosky Ltd. 158 W. Erie Chicago, Illinois 60610
2	Michael Mahoney, Co-Chair	H	December 1998	1910 S. Michigan, #304 Chicago, Illinois 60616
3	Rodney Ahitow	H	January 2004	Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission 15294 Mishinama Drive Cuba, Illinois 61427
4	Patricia Connell	H	December 1998	2709 Lincoln Street Evanston, Illinois 60201
5	Barbara Engel	I	December 1998	5413 S. Blackstone Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60615
6	Richard Devine	C	March 2004	Cook County State's Attorney's Office 69 W. Washington, 32 nd Floor Chicago, Illinois 60601
7	Gary Leofanti	G	June 2001	Aunt Martha's Youth Services 233 W. Joe Orr Road Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411
8	Wayne Straza	A	January 2004	Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission 5704 S. Catherine Countryside, Illinois 60625
9	Larry G. Trent	A	January 2002	Illinois State Police 125 E. Monroe Street, Room 103 PO Box 19461 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9461
10	Roger E. Walker, Jr.		January 2002	Illinois Department of Corrections 1301 Concordia Court P.O. Box 19277 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9277

* For complete list of representative categories, see page 19 of application guidelines.

** As the State Advisory Group for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program in Illinois, the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Commission is dedicated to strengthening the juvenile justice system in the state. The Commission membership is made up of experts from many fields of the juvenile justice system, and although the Commission membership does not include each of the suggested members recommended by OJJDP, we are working to include additional member who will fulfill this requirement.

2. Role of Court

Please note the attached letter from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) to the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. The letter advises that the ICJIA will take the needs of the Illinois judiciary into consideration in our efforts to strengthen the Illinois juvenile justice system, and that we welcome collaboration with the Illinois Supreme Court and with other members of the Illinois judiciary in this effort.

It should be noted that the ICJIA has had a history of collaboration with the Illinois judiciary and other Illinois court personnel in its management of JABG funds since the program's inception. Through this collaboration with judges, prosecutors, probation services and public defenders, the ICJIA has prioritized use of JABG funds in ways that have enabled courts to focus human and financial resources on holding fully accountable those juvenile offenders who cannot be diverted from formal prosecution.



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120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

January 4, 2007

The Honorable Robert R. Thomas
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois
160 North LaSalle, 20th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Dear Chief Justice Thomas:

The Governor's office has designated the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to administer the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, which the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds and administers. The JABG program provides funding to help states and communities implement accountability-based reforms to strengthen their juvenile justice systems. Per the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002, in the development of the annual grant applications, the states and units of local governments shall consider the needs of the judicial branch in strengthening the juvenile justice system and specifically seek the advice of the chief of the highest court of the state and, where appropriate, the chief judge of the local court, with respect to the application.

We are seeking the input of your office in the development of the state's application to the federal government for fiscal year 2007 funds. It is our goal to work with your office to ensure that the needs of the court are integrated into the overall juvenile justice system improvements we hope to achieve through the JABG program.

I would like to arrange a meeting with you, your staff, and my office to discuss your ideas for how the JABG program can benefit the court system. I look forward to working with you. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (312) 793-8550.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lori G. Levin".

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

3. System of Graduated Sanctions

The Juvenile Court Act of 1987, incorporates the Illinois graduated sanctions policy. (750 ILCS 405/5) The law includes provisions that address the administration of juvenile justice continuum for delinquency prevention, namely, immediate intervention methods, arrest and custody procedures, pre-trial, trial and post-trial proceedings, sentencing guidelines, violent and habitual juvenile offender provisions, and confidentiality of records and expungement standards. Following is a brief description of some of the immediate intervention programs available in Illinois that represent part of the graduated sanctions system.

A minor arrested for any offense may receive an informal station adjustment. A minor shall receive, not more than three (3) informal station adjustments, within a three-year period, for misdemeanor offenses, not more than three (3) for felony offenses and not more than five (5) in total, without the prior approval of the state's attorney. The conditions that may be imposed/used with informal station adjustments include; curfews, restrictions to designated geographical areas, prohibited contact with specified persons, mandatory school attendance, 25 hours of community service, community mediation program(s), teen court, and or restitution (limited to a 90 day period). Informal station adjustments do not constitute an adjudication of delinquency or a criminal conviction. If the minor refuses or fails to abide by the conditions of an informal station adjustment, the juvenile police officer may impose a formal station adjustment.

A formal station adjustment may occur when a juvenile police officer determines that there is probable cause to believe the minor has committed an offense and there is an admission by the minor of his/her involvement in the offense. Determining factors include; an analysis of the seriousness of the offense, prior history and age of the minor, culpability of the minor, the aggression or premeditation of the offense involved, and or the use of a deadly weapon. A minor shall receive not more than two (2) formal station adjustments for a felony offense and not more than three (3) for a misdemeanor offense, within a three-year period, without the prior approval of the state's attorney and not more than nine (9) total, formal or informal, within his/her minority. The conditions that may be used/imposed with formal station adjustments include; (a) all of the conditions of an informal adjustment, for a period not to exceed 120 days, (b) additional conditions may require that, the minor shall not violate any laws, shall refrain from possessing weapons, may pay restitution to the victim(s) and or may be compelled to report to the police at designated times and places. While a formal station adjustment does not constitute an adjudication of delinquency or crime conviction, a record is maintained with the Department of State Police. If a minor violates any condition of the formal station adjustment, the juvenile police officer may extend the period to 180 days, extend the community service hours, or terminate the formal station adjustment and refer the matter to the juvenile court.

If the minor must go to court, the court can authorize a probation officer to confer in a preliminary conference with the minor, about a possible probation adjustment. If a

probation adjustment is created, the probation officer must write a non-judicial adjustment plan. Non-judicial probation adjustment plans may include, but, not be limited to, six months informal supervision within the family, twelve months informal supervision with a probation officer, referral to special education, counseling or other rehabilitative or educational program(s), referral to residential treatment program(s) and or participation in community service programming.

Following an admission of responsibility for an offense, a minor may be referred to a community mediation program from a station adjustment, probation adjustment or as a diversion from prosecution. The community mediation program may refer the minor for placement in a community-based nonresidential program or community counseling, may require the minor to perform 100 hours of community service, to make restitution in money or in kind, to undergo substance abuse screening, attend school, attend tutorial sessions, and or to participate in other methods/programs that encourage responsible, acceptable behavior.

In 2003, Illinois enacted the Juvenile Drug Court Treatment Act (705 ILCS 410). The intent of this act is to create specialized drug courts to reduce the incidence of crimes committed as a result of drug use and drug addiction by minors. The drug court program includes a regimen of graduated requirements, rewards and sanctions, including fines, costs, restitution, public service employment, incarceration of 120 days, therapy, drug analysis testing, close monitoring by the court, and or educational or vocational counseling. A minor shall be excluded from eligibility in this program, if the crime committed was a crime of violence, he/she denies the use of or addiction to drugs, demonstrates an unwillingness to participate in a treatment program or has been adjudicated a delinquent, for a crime of violence, within the past 10 years.

In 2003, Illinois established the Redeploy Illinois Program (730 ILCS 110/16.1). The purpose of this program is to encourage the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders by establishing projects in counties that reallocate State funds from juvenile correctional confinement to local jurisdictions, which will establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for juvenile offenders who would be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions did not exist.

One of the successes of the use of graduated sanctions in Illinois is the teen court program. The Illinois Youth Court Association (IYCA) assists communities in developing youth courts. The goals of the association are to promote interagency cooperation and information sharing among youth courts, to provide assistance and to encourage the development of youth courts in Illinois. The IYCA has a 17-member advisory board, comprised of youth court and juvenile justice professionals from across the state. Currently, 82 youth courts are operating in 20 Illinois counties. In April 2002, the IYCA received a Certificate of Appreciation from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs at the National Youth Court Conference, in recognition of IYCA's outstanding efforts to strengthen the quality of Youth and Teen Court Programs in the United States. A specific example, of a successful teen court program, is the Chicago Public Schools Peer Jury Initiative. The basic peer jury is a student-driven

program in collaboration with the school's discipline office. Students, acting as jurors, are trained to analyze the facts of a referred student's case, ask relevant questions, determine culpability and decide on appropriate consequences for school disciplinary infractions. Due to the success of this test program, the Chicago Public Schools Discipline Code was rewritten to include "peer jury" as a referral option for teachers. Schools that have implemented the peer jury program have reported decreases in suspensions and in-school fights, while reporting increases in student attendance.

ICJIA staff and JABG funds have been integrally involved in the creation of the Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative (IBARJI), which is a collaboration of persons involved in juvenile justice professions across the State of Illinois. Members of the IBARJI are exploring how the application of BARJ philosophies and principles can improve juvenile justice practices throughout the state, through creation and expansion of diversionary programming for juveniles. An example, of this work, is the series of BARJ Implementation Guides produced by the ICJIA and for implementation and use by specific juvenile justice professionals. Thus far, guides have been published to serve; law enforcement professionals, prosecuting and defense attorneys, members of the judiciary and probation departments. The goals of the guides are to: (1) promote compliance with Illinois Juvenile Court Act's BARJ Purpose and Policy Statement, (2) improve responses to juvenile conflict and crime, (3) increase knowledge and understanding of BARJ, and (4) offer strategies, programs, and practices that incorporate BARJ. The ICJIA also used JABG funds to purchase copies of "The Little Book of Restorative Justice" by Howard Zehr. These books have been distributed to individuals and agencies providing training and seminars on balanced and restorative justice.

4. Analysis of Juvenile Justice System Needs

In order to help the Illinois JCEC develop an FFY 07 JABG plan, ICJIA staff has presented the following summaries (and related documentation) of relevant juvenile justice principles, research and reports to JCEC members:

Juvenile Justice Principles

Staff recommended that JCEC members discuss and support JABG FFY07 funding for juvenile justice programming that:

- addresses identified juvenile justice needs in Illinois based on empirical evidence and known juvenile justice priorities in Illinois;
- is evidence-based and consistent with “what-works” principles;
- improves collection of data describing juvenile offending, juvenile risk and need levels, intervention effectiveness, etc.;
- supports juvenile justice needs in communities and counties that have not benefited directly from previous JABG funding;
- is consistent with BARJ philosophy and principles, in keeping with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1999;
- provides the least intrusive intervention necessary given a youth’s risk levels and needs; and
- results in measurable reductions in the frequency and seriousness of reoffending by juveniles and in juvenile justice costs.

Relevant Juvenile Justice Research and Reports

Staff’s funding recommendations were also based upon a review of the following reports identified as relevant to understanding current juvenile justice issues in Illinois and the potential for JABG funds to address these issues:

1. The Juvenile Justice section of the *Criminal Justice Plan for Illinois*; June 2001.

Pursuant to development of a comprehensive *Criminal Justice Plan for Illinois*, published in June 2001, the ICJIA established a Juvenile Crime Advisory Committee to identify critical juvenile justice issues in Illinois and to develop goals, objectives and specific action steps to address these issues. The following five Juvenile Crime Priority Issues were identified:

- The State of Illinois lacks critical information about juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system.
- The State must recognize the importance of identifying and responding to risk factors as a delinquency prevention measure, and understand that failure to do so can increase the likelihood that a juvenile will offend or re-offend.
- The State’s handling of juveniles with mental health needs must be improved.
- Current service delivery systems for juveniles are fragmented.

- The State should decentralize funding for juvenile justice projects and encourage collaboration.
2. *An Evaluation of the Implementation of Juvenile Justice Reforms in Illinois*; Prepared by the Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; June 2002.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission provided funding to the ICJIA to evaluate the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (most of which took effect January 1, 1999.) This report stated “reform provisions have not made a large impact on the everyday activities of juvenile justice professionals. A number of juvenile justice professionals are unfamiliar with the reform provisions and BARJ. Some juvenile justice professionals, when asked about the purpose of the reform provisions, may be focusing on the punishment or accountability aspects of the reform provisions to the exclusion of the aspects of the reform provisions that are consistent with BARJ. A minority of Illinois counties have convened juvenile justice councils or developed teen courts or community mediation programs as a result of the reform provisions.”

3. *Juvenile Detention in Illinois Annual Report, 2002 and 2003*; ICJIA adopted by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission); September 13, 2002

While this report focuses upon detention data, it is a rich source of other data elements, including: population projections; poverty level measures; child abuse and neglect reports; truancy data; and information describing delinquency petitions and adjudications. Much of this data is available by individual county as well as in the aggregate. JCEC members received the “Executive Summary” of this report, which provided many interesting data highlights from the comprehensive report, and both general and specific strategies and recommendations “for the purpose of improving the use of secure detention in Illinois and informing the policymaking process.” The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is currently updating this report for 2004.

4. *Commitment, Collaboration, Compliance: Documenting Illinois’ Progress in Juvenile Justice*; Futures for Kids in collaboration with the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission; September 2002.

This Report identifies juvenile justice priorities in Illinois, and programmatic efforts to address those priorities, including:

- The Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, established to ensure that communities have access to a range of juvenile justice services, including community-based alternatives to detention for lower-risk youth.
- The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) developed four strategies to improve the use of secure detention: promoting progress in obtaining complete and reliable data for making decisions on individual youths and

informing policies; using detention for only those youth posing a threat to the community; developing a continuum of services to meet the needs of less-serious offenders and to preserve scarce financial resources; and emphasizing quality standards for detention facilities.

- Risk assessment through a standardized screening tool, the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) to help craft individually tailored intervention plans and to determine what may place a youth at risk for delinquency or other negative behaviors.
- The Juvenile Justice Mental Health Initiative, a program of the Illinois Department of Human Services Office of Mental Health, was established to screen detained youths and to link them with community mental health services.
- The IJJC has established six pilot “station adjustment” programs that enable law enforcement officers to obtain services for youths whose cases are resolved at the arrest level rather than through a court referral.
- The IJJC has allocated funding for four pilot sites to implement community programming to address disproportionate minority representation in juvenile justice programs, including detention.
- The State should support local efforts to establish vital, active Juvenile Justice Councils to reduce and address delinquency.

5. *Juvenile Justice System Activities in Illinois*, prepared by the Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; January 2007:

Juvenile Justice System Activities in Illinois: Introduction

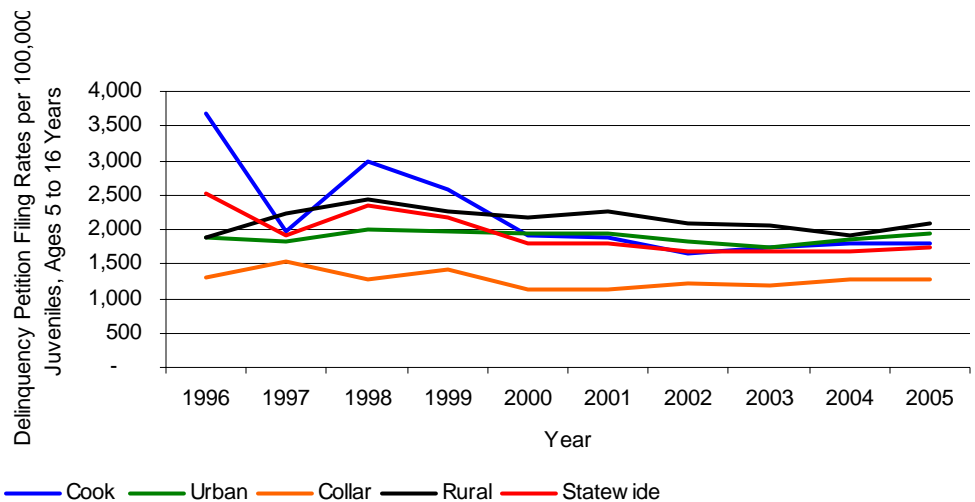
The data presented in the following sections shows the recent trends at different stages in the juvenile justice system. This discussion begins with an analysis of the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed because Illinois lacks reliable juvenile arrest information. The following sections describe regional trends in juvenile justice activities as well as a brief discussion of some risk factors associated with involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Delinquency Petitions Filed

In 2005, 22,358 delinquency petitions were filed in Illinois. Statewide, this represented a 26% decrease overall in delinquency petitions filed since 1996. However, changes in the number of delinquency petitions filed in specific regions of Illinois varied. For example, the regions outside of Cook County experienced increases in the number of delinquency petitions filed from 1996 to 2005. Delinquency petitions filed in the collar counties increased 2 %, rural counties experienced a 5% increase, and urban counties experienced a 12 % increase in delinquency petitions filed. Cook County experienced a 48% decrease in delinquency petitions filed for this time period. In 2005, Cook County accounted for 43% of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Illinois. In order to provide a clearer picture of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois, figure one shows the rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 juveniles in each of the five regions in Illinois. Each of the subsequent sections will present the data in a similar manner (numbers in the text and a graph illustrating the rates per 100,000 juveniles). The presentation of the data in this manner will assist in a meaningful comparison of activities in the different regions of Illinois.

Figure 1¹

**Delinquency Petition Filing Rates in Illinois,
by Region**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

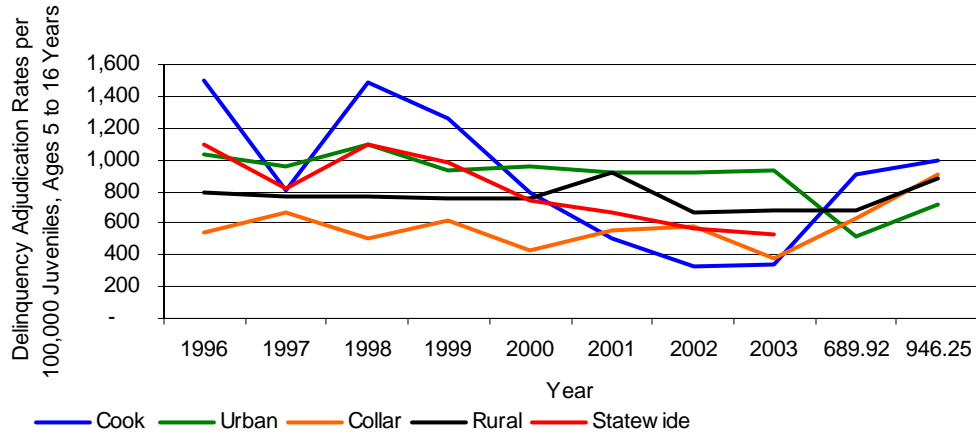
¹ It should be noted, the dip in 1997 was due to incomplete reporting by Cook County for that year.

Delinquency Adjudications

In 2005, 11,445 juveniles were adjudicated delinquent statewide in Illinois. Statewide, this was a 13% decrease in delinquency adjudications since 1996, although regional trends varied. For example, collar counties experienced the most dramatic increase in delinquency adjudications (12%). Urban counties also experienced an increase (2%) in delinquency adjudications from 1996 to 2005. Rural counties experienced an 8% increase in delinquency adjudications and Cook County experienced a 48% decrease in delinquency adjudications during this period.²

Figure 2

**Delinquency Adjudication Rates in Illinois,
by Region**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

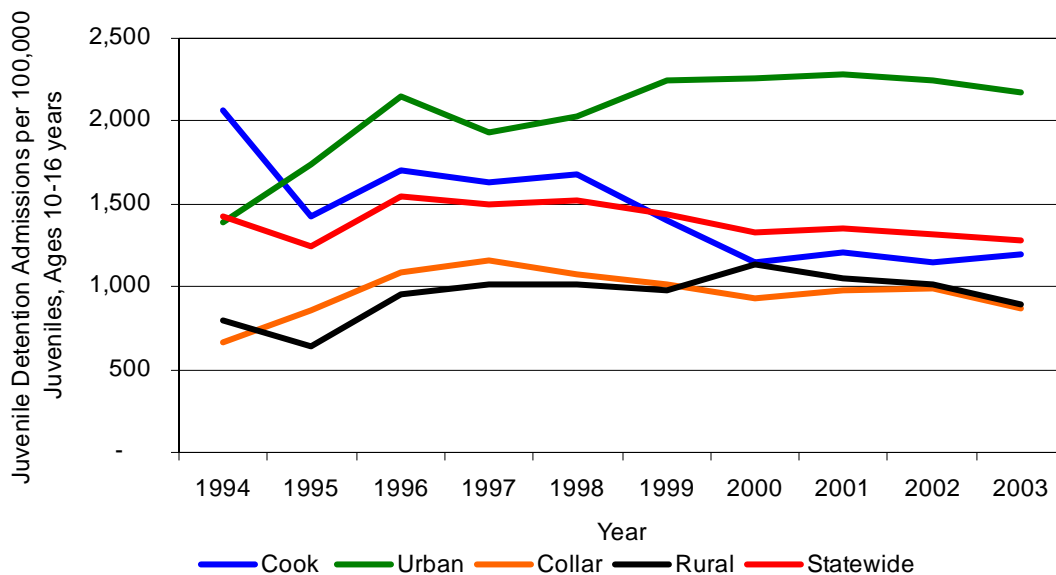
²In 1997 Cook County reported partial data to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Admissions to Temporary Juvenile Detention Centers³

Juveniles can be admitted to temporary detention either immediately following an arrest or as part of a sentence after being adjudicated delinquent. The majority of admissions to temporary juvenile detention centers in Illinois are pre-trial (i.e. juveniles who have been accused of delinquent acts but have not gone through court proceedings). In 2003, 16,317 juveniles were admitted to juvenile detention centers statewide. Statewide, this represented a three percent decrease in admissions to temporary juvenile detention centers compared to 1994. Cook County was the only region to experience a decrease in pre-trial detention admissions from 1994 to 2003 (37%). The remaining regions in Illinois experienced large increases in admissions to temporary juvenile detention centers (urban 59%, collar 56%, and rural 9%).

Figure 3

Admission Rates to Juvenile Temporary Detention Centers in Illinois, by Region, 1994-2003



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and University of Illinois Center for Prevention Research and Development

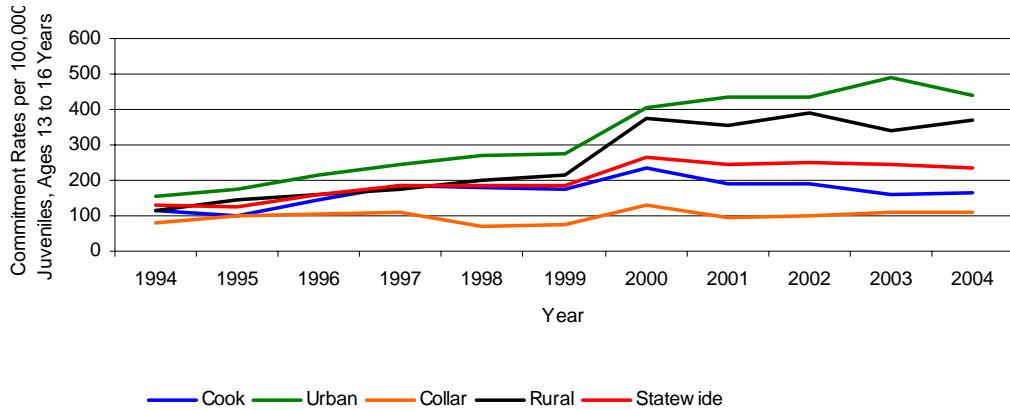
³ During the time period of examined for admissions to temporary detention there were several changes in the reporting practices of this data. In 2002, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts no longer separated pre-trial detention admissions from post-trial detention admissions. As of mid 2003, the responsibility for collecting temporary detention data shifted from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts to the University of Illinois Center for Prevention Research and Development.

Commitments to Illinois Department of Corrections-Juvenile Division

In 2004 (the most recent available data), there were 1,729 new court admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Juvenile Division, representing an increase of 24% since 1995. Although statewide new court admissions to the juvenile division of IDOC increased, the changes in the number of new court admissions from specific regions of Illinois varied. For example, Cook County experienced a 14% decrease in new court admissions to the juvenile division of IDOC and the collar counties experienced an 6 % increase in new court admissions. Significant increases were experienced in rural counties (62%) and urban counties (67%).

Figure 4⁴

Admission Rates to the Illinois Department of Corrections,
Juvenile Division, by Region



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Illinois Department of Corrections

⁴ The juvenile population ages 13 to 16 years was used for admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division because this is the population eligible for admissions to IDOC.

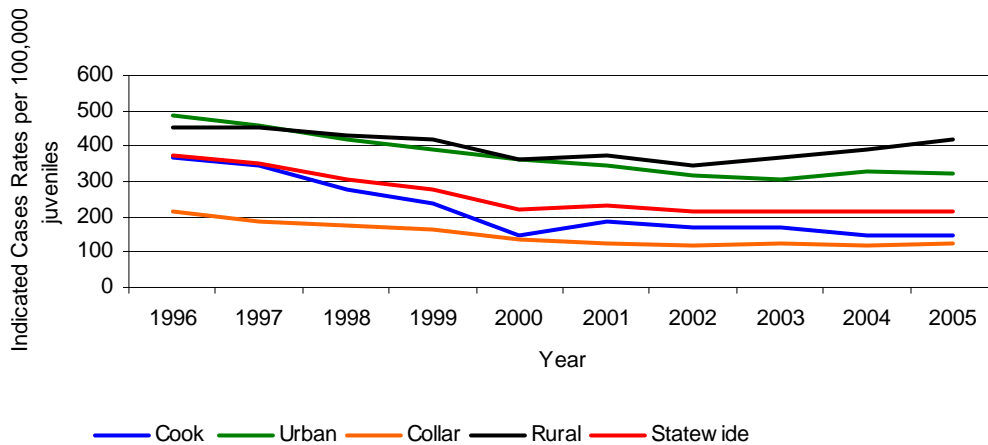
Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors

After discussing the trends in the juvenile justice system in Illinois, a discussion of the risk factors associated with delinquent behavior seems logical. We focus the discussion on risk factors that the use of JAIBG funds has addressed in the past, truancy and child abuse. As with the preceding section on the juvenile justice system, the data will be presented in two ways. In the text, there will be a discussion of the numbers, which will be accompanied by a graph to illustrate the rates per 100,000 juveniles in each region.

Child abuse and neglect has been linked to future delinquent behavior for juveniles (Loeber and Farrington). In 2005, 111,830 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and of those, approximately 24% were indicated⁵ (27,275). Indicated child abuse and neglect cases statewide decreased 38% from 1996 to 2005. Although each region experienced a decrease, Cook County experienced the most dramatic decrease (59%).

Figure 5⁶

Rate of Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases in Illinois, by Region

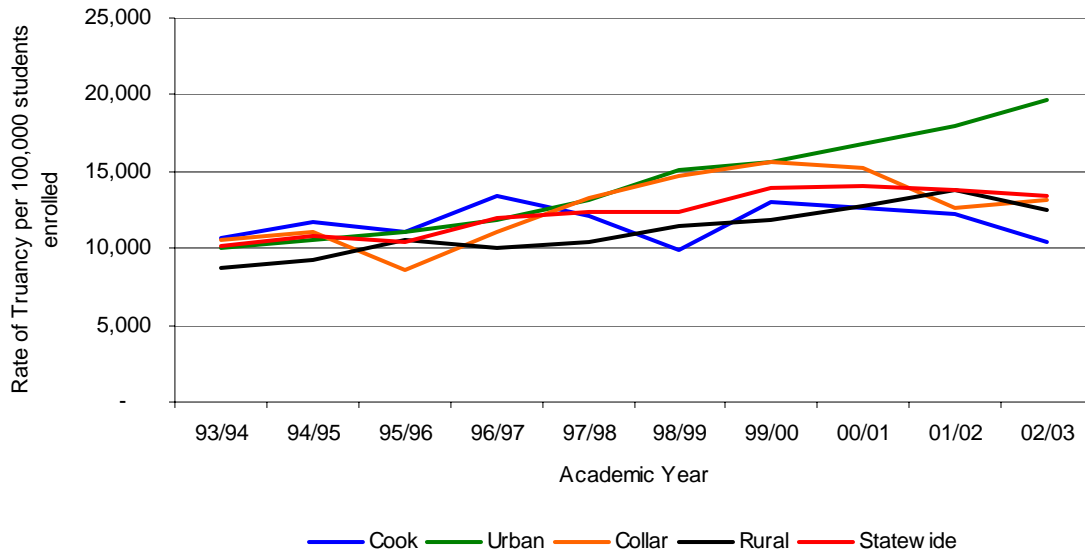


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

⁵ According to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, an indicated case of child abuse/neglect is when an investigation of suspected child abuse/neglect has revealed credible evidence that the abuse/neglect has occurred (<http://www.state.il.us/dcf/library>).

Rates of delinquency are much higher among juveniles who are having difficulty succeeding in school. One way of measuring this is to examine trends in truancy. According to the Illinois State Board of Education, 268,298 students were truant during the 2002/2003 school year. This represents an increase of 41% statewide since the 1993/1994 school year.

Figure 6
Truancy Rates in Illinois, by Region



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Conclusion

The preceding sections are intended as a general overview of trends in the Illinois juvenile justice system, and associated juvenile risk factors, for a ten-year period beginning in 1994. Clearly, patterns in Cook County have not reflected the patterns in other regions of the state. In each stage of the juvenile justice system highlighted in this report, Cook County experienced reductions, while the other regions of the state experienced either increases or little change.

References

Loeber, R. & Farrington, D. (Eds.) (1998). *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

5. Program Descriptions

Purpose Area #4: Hiring additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlog reduced.

Problem Statement: There has been an increase in several Illinois Counties in juvenile crime and the filing of delinquency petitions. This automatically increases prosecution caseloads. Higher caseloads, without large increases in staff will cause an increase in pending cases. An increase in backlog will cause an increase in the rates of continuances leading many juvenile cases to drag on indefinitely. Prosecutors with increased caseloads are unable to spend large amounts of time on cases without decreasing the attention to others and for those youths housed at the local detention facility there is the potential for overcrowding if the cases are not moved in a timely fashion.

Program Goal: To reduce and maintain a backlog of juvenile cases while improving the efficiency of this process.

Program Objective: Hire or maintain the additional prosecutors for juvenile cases.

Program Objective: Reduce the time between arrest and disposition.

Activities and Services Planned: The additional prosecutors will work toward expeditious prosecution of juvenile offenders through early intervention and other plans resulting from the coordinated efforts of representatives of the juvenile court, police agencies, probation services, schools and various other social services organizations involved in crime prevention.

Vertical prosecution, dedicating the additional juvenile prosecutor to the most serious youth offenders, will provide for a more efficient prosecution and continuity for the victim, offender and community.

Performance Measures:

- #1: Number and percent of new prosecutors hired
- #3: Number of cases involving violent offenders per prosecutor
- #4: Number and percent of specialized prosecutors
- #7: Number of staff per manager
- #8: Average number of days from arrest to first court date
- #9: Number of days from arrest to case disposition

Purpose Area #11: Accountability: Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.

Problem Statement: According to the Illinois After-school Initiative 2002 Task Force Report, 64% or 1.4 million of Illinois children between the ages of 6 and 17 live in a household where a single parent or both parents work. This single feature of family life

translates to school-aged children without supervision for some part of the average day. By way of illustration, the Task Force draws from the Illinois Youth Survey 2000, which estimated that 41 % of all Illinois eighth graders were unsupervised more than 10 hours a week. The Task Force goes on to indicate that out-of- school lack of supervision is directly correlated to youth being at greater risk for truancy, substance abuse, and other “unhealthy” activities. Quoting a California study, the report indicates that the hours between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. comprise the peak time frame for youths to become the victims of violent crime or accidents and to engage in risk-taking behaviors such as smoking or drug use. The message that Illinois needs programming in every community to provide positive out-of-school time activities and supervision for this population is clear. The solutions have been seen in such funded programs as Twenty-First Century Community Centers, TeenReach, and Summer Bridges. The stated goal of these programs is to “...provide high-quality out-of-school time programs to all interested children and youth in Illinois.” The language of this goal prompts unanswered questions, however. Are the most at-risk youths engaging in these programs? In other words, what happens to those kids who are not interested or who might engage in enrichment programs if parents were aware and supportive, but who are not?

Program Goal: To reduce the cycle of recidivism among at-risk youths referred to the juvenile reporting centers providing an array of services designed to transition youth being released from secure care into a meaningful and substantive academic and/or vocational program.

Program Objective 1: To begin implementation of the juvenile reporting centers in four sites through out the state of Illinois, selected through a needs-based analysis, as well of meetings with county juvenile justice personnel.

Program Objective 2: Develop and maintain aftercare and long-term support for both parent and child.

Program Objective 3: Develop individualized programming based on referral and screening reports, a collaboratively developed service plan maintained by Resource Officers indicating progress and service changes.

Activities and Services Planned: The Juvenile Reporting Centers bring an established system of community-based, alternative supervision and programming within the juvenile criminal justice system seeking to address truancy and other at-risk behaviors, develop life-skills, build healthy family interaction and involvement, and provide after school and summer activities and services—all toward the goal of delinquency intervention and prevention. The centers also bring to the school system a shared team of Resource Officers and specific programming for those students who are chronically truant and potentially delinquent. Key to the programming is parental involvement facilitated by the Resource Officers, directed by local ordinance prescripts, underwritten by systems stakeholders, and leveraged by the Courts.

Purpose Area #12: Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.

Problem Statement: Historically, in Illinois the majority of juveniles taken into custody who were station adjusted have not been held accountable for their criminal behavior and most have not received appropriate services for their individual needs. This has resulted in a large pool of juvenile offenders with the potential to continue or escalate their criminal activity. There continues to be inadequate community resources to divert youth from unnecessary court involvement through: a) early identification of high-risk delinquents; b) assessment of needs and risks; c) diversion of lower-risk youth; and d) referral of higher-risk youth for services designed to meet their needs (e.g. through treatment, education and supervision), and to reduce their “risk levels” (e.g. participation in meaningful community service, services for families, restitution, interaction with victims).

Program Goal: To improve the ability of local juvenile justice systems to divert juveniles away from unnecessary court involvement and into community programs that will identify and address their needs and risks at an early age.

Program Objective 1: As a result of case processing (screening), youth determined eligible and appropriate for formal or informal station adjustment will receive a community based station adjustment plan, case management and monitoring services resulting in either a successful termination of the station adjustment, continuation and/or adjustments to the plan, or a referral for sanctions.

Program Objective 2: Strengthen partnerships between the juvenile justice system and community based programs for youth by providing those programs with BARJ-oriented training, supplies, and equipment to help programs develop youth competencies and to support youth performing restorative community improvements services consistent with their station adjustment plans.

Program Objective 3: Diversion of lower-risk youth from unnecessary court involvement.

Program Objective 4: Referral of higher-risk youth for services designed to meet their needs and reduce their “risk levels.”

Activities and Services Planned: The Chicago Police Department (CPD) and the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition have developed a Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (JISC) that can possibly be modeled around the country. It has been proven that “community assessment centers” provides a mechanism for centralizing resources for more efficient case management, information sharing, processing of youthful offenders, and referral to appropriate services. For the first time, representatives from the CPD, Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office, Cook County Juvenile Probation

Department, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Department of Public Health, Chicago Department of Human Services, and Department of Children and Family Services will work together to create a more coordinated effort in addressing the needs of juveniles living in Area 1 (Districts 2, 21, 7, 8 and 9) and the 10th District. Similar to the Children's Advocacy Center, representatives from each agency would be housed at the JISC.

Performance Measures:

#3: Average number of sources used in the assessment process.

#4: Number and percent of assessment staff with specialized training.

#5: Number and percent of youth that are fully assessed using risk and needs assessments.

#8: Average time in hours from first justice contact for current offense to youth screening.

#9: Average time in hours from screening to assessment.

#10: Average time in days from assessment to first service receipt.

#13: Number of different service referrals per youth.

#14: Number and percent of times services identified through youth assessments are actually received by the assessed youth.

Purpose Area #14: Restorative justice: Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.

Problem Statement: BARJ implementation in Illinois has been inconsistent and sporadic even though restorative justice principles (e.g. addressing victims' needs; involvement in the process by those affected by an offense; encouraging offenders to take responsibility) have been written into the Illinois Juvenile Court Act since 1999. Planners and practitioners around the state of Illinois need additional education and training regarding BARJ, but lack the resources needed to increase their BARJ capacities.

Program Goal: Improving compliance of existing juvenile justice programs at local and state levels with BARJ principles, and establishing new program initiatives that are consistent with BARJ principles and practices.

Program Objective 1: Identify the BARJ training needs of juvenile justice professionals from community, and local and state government agencies and organizations, and implement training activities to meet those needs.

Program Objective 2: Continued development of expertise and understanding in the application of BARJ principles to all juvenile justice professions and interest areas.

Program Objective 3: Improved coordination and communication between juvenile justice professionals at community, local government and state agency levels.

Activities and Services Planned: Funding for continued BARJ training activities that are consistent with training needs identified by the ICJIA's Research and Analysis Unit and/or the Illinois BARJ Initiative training and technical assistance plan. Training

activities may include, but not be limited to: “profession-specific” and “agency-specific” one-day BARJ training workshops for 1) law enforcement, 2) the judiciary, 3) prosecution, 4) probation, 5) corrections, 6) community agencies, 7) faith-based agencies, 8) schools, 9) the defense bar, and 10) Juvenile Justice Councils; circle sentencing training, with follow-through, on-site technical support; and family group conferencing training, with follow-through, on-site technical support.

Performance Measures:

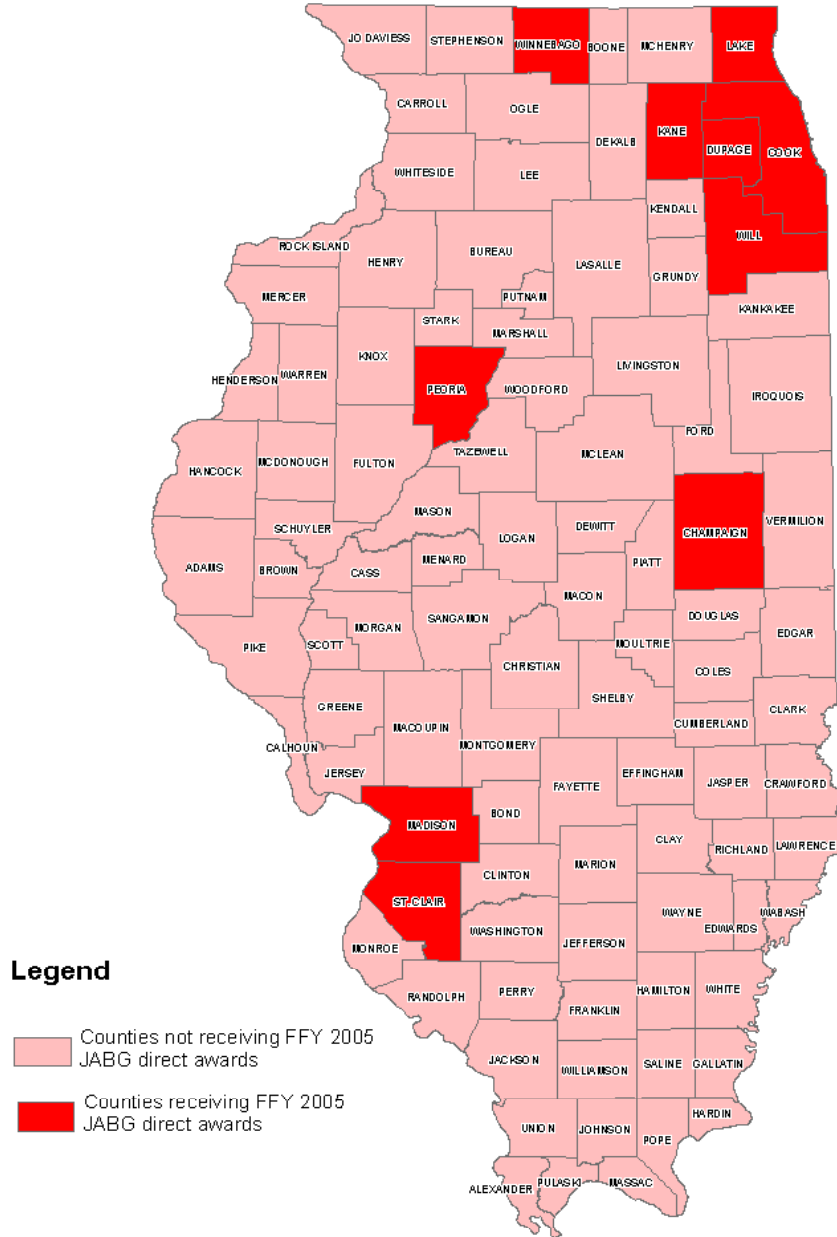
#5: Number of hours of restorative justice training offered to justice staff by type (orientation, continuing education, cross training with community-based organizations).

#9: Number of restorative justice sanctioning options available

#18: Number and percent of offenders to receive skills building training

6. Geographic Information

Counties Receiving Direct (Pass-through) JABG Awards*



* The allocation for state agencies (discretionary funds) is used for statewide initiatives, and therefore not reflected on this map.

7. Coordination Efforts

ICJIA has coordinated with a variety of juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, agencies and units of state and local government to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive approach to juvenile justice in Illinois.

ICJIA has created an advisory board comprised of members from local police units, local probation offices, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), juvenile service providers, state's attorneys, Department of Human Services (DHS), and public schools to assess the training needs of juvenile justice practitioners in Illinois. Many members of the our JABG advisory board also sit on the Juvenile Justice Commission, which serves as the federally mandated State Advisory Group to the Governor, the General Assembly and the Illinois Department of Human Services in developing, reviewing and approving the State's plan for the expenditure of federal juvenile justice funds. In administering these funds, the ICJIA works to balance several important priorities, assuring accountability to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention while remaining responsive to the needs of Illinois' children and youth.

During the past year, ICJIA staff have developed and implemented a series of trainings for juvenile justice personnel in the latest juvenile justice practices in Illinois. These trainings were based on BARJ principles, what has worked and not worked, areas of improvement, and specific training for practitioners and researchers in the field of juvenile justice. The trainings targeted employees in schools, faith-based organizations, service providers, judges and other court personnel, juvenile police officers and juvenile probation officers. Some expected outcomes of these trainings are a more uniform approach to juvenile justice in Illinois, an understanding of BARJ principles from those involved in juvenile justice, and an increased awareness of combining resources to focus on the overall goals of juvenile justice in Illinois.

A second area where Authority staff has focused its coordination efforts is with local juvenile professionals, including probation officers, police officers and judges and court personnel. While these professionals are experts in their own local juvenile justice problems, they do not necessarily know how to effectively combat the issues they face. In response to this need, Authority staff has created profession-specific BARJ guides. These guides include information on BARJ, what has worked in other communities, and how each profession can implement these practices effectively. During the past year ICJIA staff have funded the printing of profession-specific BARJ guides for statewide distribution to juvenile justice practitioners.

A third area where Authority staff has coordinated with other agencies and grant programs on juvenile justice is with the newly enacted Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) for the implementation of several programs including staff training, transitional housing reentry, and intake processing. Effective July 1, 2006 Senate Bill 92 established the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. The purpose of Senate Bill 92 is to create the Department of Juvenile Justice to provide treatment and services through a comprehensive continuum of individualized educational, vocational, social, emotional, and basic life skills to enable youth to avoid delinquent futures and become productive,

fulfilled citizens.

In addition to the services provided inside of juvenile facilities, the new department also provides transitional and post-release treatment programs for juveniles, including counseling, mental health, and substance abuse services.

A fourth area where the Authority coordinates its efforts with other juvenile justice agencies are within its own Advisory Board. Many of the board members come from the Juvenile Justice Commission who administer other OJJDP funds received by the state. These members ensure that our efforts are coordinated.

In addition to these specific examples, Authority staff spends time conversing with each of its JABG grantees on their programs. Authority staff provides research, advice, training and follow-up to help each program achieve its maximum potential. The Authority will continue these efforts in coming fund years.

Juvenile Justice Data Collection

ICJIA collects county-level aggregate juvenile justice and risk factor data from the following sources:

- Illinois State Police
 - Offenses and arrests (includes all not just juveniles)
 - Crimes against children
 - Crimes against school personnel
 - Domestic offenses
 - Hate crimes
- Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 - Delinquency petitions filed
 - Delinquency petitions adjudicated
 - Juvenile detention
 - Juvenile probation caseloads
- Illinois Department of Corrections
 - Juveniles committed to DOC
- Department of Children and Family Services
 - Abuse and neglect cases (reported and verified)
 - Substance-exposed infants
- Illinois Department of Public Health
 - Teen pregnancy
- Illinois State Board of Education
 - Truancy
 - Dropouts
 - Suspensions and Expulsions

ICJIA collects this data in several different ways, including gathering it from the other agencies websites and annual reports and by making individual data requests to agencies for specific data.

Barriers to Juvenile Justice and Risk Factor data

Most data gathered in Illinois is aggregate data. We are unable to track or connect specific at-risk juveniles through the juvenile justice system. At this time in Illinois we do not break out offense and arrest statistics by juveniles and adults. The system for collecting and reporting station adjustments to the Illinois State Police is still new and not yet reliable. According to the Juvenile Court Act, juvenile records must remain confidential, while this is very important, it has created a barrier to linking juvenile records across law enforcement agencies and stages in the system.

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Commission, as the State Advisory Commission for the state of Illinois, has had many discussions during the past year on the barriers to juvenile justice data collection and the affects on the juvenile justice system in the state. The JCEC hopes, with the help of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, to work towards better the collection of juvenile justice data for future analysis.

Illinois' FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Application #2007-50253-IL-JB

Budget Detail Worksheet

*NOTE: Use only the JABG Purpose Area numbers/titles as shown in Appendix A.		OJJDP		
JABG Purpose Areas	Program Title	Federal Share	Match (10%)	Total Funds
	Administration (5%)	\$74,450	\$8,272	\$82,722
	Pass Through (75%)	\$1,116,750	\$124,083	\$1,240,833
04	Hiring Prosecutors (7%)	\$104,230	\$11,581	\$115,811
11	Accountability-based Programs (7%)	\$104,230	\$11,581	\$115,811
12	Risk/Needs Assessment Program (5%)	\$74,450	\$8,272	\$82,722
14	Balanced and Restorative Justice Programs (1%)	\$14,890	\$1,655	\$16,545
Totals		\$1,489,000	\$165,444	\$1,654,444

Budget Narrative

Administration - The Authority will use 5 percent of the total FFY07 JABG award (\$74,450) for grant administration and certifies that these funds will not be used to supplant state funds. Specifically, the Authority will use administrative funds to support the following costs:

- **Personnel:** The Authority will use administrative funds to support two support positions and two full-time grant specialists who will be responsible for monitoring programs, processing agreements, providing technical assistance, and assessing and evaluating the performance of JABG programs. Funds will also be used to pay for a portion of the salary for a JABG supervisor, who will review subcontracts, budgets, financial transactions, records, progress reports and ensure program and fiscal compliance. Additionally, funds will be used to support costs associated with each of these positions, including salary, fringe benefits and insurance costs.
- **Miscellaneous Contractual:** Administrative funds will be used for postage, copying and other miscellaneous costs for JABG-funded staff.
- **Rent:** Administrative funds will be used to pay a share of the costs associated with renting office space for JABG-funded staff.
- **Travel:** Administrative funds will be used to support in-state travel for JABG-funded staff responsible for monitoring subgrantees. In addition, funds may be used for out-of-

state travel for conferences and training for JABG-funded staff.

- **Commodities:** Administrative funds will be used for miscellaneous office supplies and meeting materials for JABG-funded staff.
- **EDP Supplies:** Administrative funds will be used for miscellaneous EDP supplies such as printer toner and other EDP consumable items for JABG-funded staff.
- **Utilities:** Administrative funds will be used for utility costs associated with JABG-funded staff.
- **Telecommunications:** Administrative funds will be used for the rental of phone equipment and phone usage for JABG-funded staff.

Pass-through - The Authority will award 75 percent (\$1,116,750) of FFY07 JABG funds to local entities throughout the State of Illinois.

Hiring Prosecutors - The Authority will use 7 percent of FFY07 JABG funds (\$104,230) to hire additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and the case backlog can be reduced. The additional prosecutors will work toward expeditious prosecution of juvenile offenders through early intervention and other plans resulting from the coordinated efforts of representatives of the juvenile court, police agencies, probation services, schools and various other social services organizations involved in crime prevention.

Accountability-based Programs - The Authority will use 7 percent of FFY07 JABG funds (\$104,230) to establish and maintain accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies. The funded program will provide an array of services designed to transition youth being released from secure care into a meaningful and substantive academic and/or vocational program.

Risk/Needs Assessment Program - The Authority will use 5 percent of FFY07 JABG funds (\$74,450) to establish and maintain programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.

Balanced and Restorative Justice Programs - The Authority will use 1 percent of FFY07 JABG funds (\$14,890) to fund continued BARJ training activities that are consistent with training needs identified by the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and/or the Illinois BARJ Initiative training and technical assistance plan. Training activities may include, but not be limited to: "profession-specific" and "agency-specific" one-day BARJ training workshops for 1) law enforcement, 2) the judiciary, 3) prosecution, 4) probation, 5) corrections, 6) community agencies, 7) faith-based agencies, 8) schools, 9) the defense bar, and 10) Juvenile Justice Councils; circle sentencing training, with follow-through, on-site technical support; and family group conferencing training, with follow-through, on-site technical support.

Illinois' FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Application #2007-50253-IL-JB

Passthrough Statement

The State of Illinois will pass through 75 percent (\$1,116,750) of FFY07 JABG funds to local entities and therefore is not requesting a waiver.



The [U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#) is pleased to announce that it is seeking applications for funding under the OJJDP FY 2007 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program. This program furthers the Department's mission by supporting innovative, effective programs that reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives focused on both offenders and the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP FY 2007 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Eligibility

Only the agency designated by the chief executive (i.e., the governor) of each state is eligible to apply for these funds. (See "Eligibility," page 3.)

Deadline

All applications are due by 8:00 p.m. E.T., on February 28, 2007.

(See "Deadline: Application," page 3.)

Contact Information

For assistance with the requirements of this solicitation, contact your OJJDP State Representative at 202-307-5924 or Thomas Murphy, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program Manager at OJJDP, at 202-353-8734 or Thomas.Murphy@usdoj.gov.

Applicants must submit their applications through [OJP's Grants Management System \(GMS\)](#). The funding opportunity number is OJJDP-2007-1526. For technical assistance with submitting the application, call the Grants Management System Support Hotline at 1-888-549-9901.

CONTENTS

Overview.....	3
Deadline: Registration	3
Deadline: Application	3
Eligibility.....	3
Program-Specific Information	4
How to Apply	5
What an Application Must Include	7
Standard Form–424	7
Program Narrative.....	7
Budget Detail Worksheet	9
Other Attachments	10
Additional Requirements.....	10
Appendix A: Application Checklist	12
Appendix B: Distribution of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, by State (FY 2006)	13
Appendix C: JABG Purpose Areas	15
Appendix D: Sample Budget Detail Worksheet	17
Appendix E: Sample Letter	18
Appendix F: Instructions to Complete the JABG State Advisory Board Roster.....	19

OJJDP FY 2007 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program CFDA Number: 16.523

Overview

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee). The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), one of five program bureaus in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), has been delegated the authority to administer the JABG program.

Participating states may apply for fiscal year (FY) 2007 JABG funds by following the application process outlined in this announcement. This program supports state and units of local government in their efforts to strengthen their juvenile justice systems.

Deadline: Registration

Applicants must register with GMS prior to applying. The [GMS](#) registration deadline is 8:00 p.m. E.T., February 14, 2007.

Deadline: Application

The due date for applying for funding under this announcement is 8:00 p.m. E.T., February 28, 2007.

Eligibility

Only the agency designated by the chief executive (i.e., the governor) of each state is eligible to apply for these funds. The term "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Applicants who do not meet this criterion are ineligible to apply under this solicitation.

Opportunity for Faith-Based and Other Community Organizations to Access JABG Funds by Partnering with Their Respective Units of Local Government: The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002 stipulates that state grantees make subgrant awards to state agencies and qualified units of local government. Therefore, faith-based and other community organizations are statutorily ineligible to apply directly to OJJDP or the state agency that administers the JABG program for funding under the JABG program. However, Section 1806 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002 encourages states and units of local government to contract with private, non-profit entities or community-based organizations to implement appropriate JABG purpose areas. State grantees must ensure that their units of local government subgrantees consider faith-based and other community organizations for awards as JABG implementing agencies on the same basis as other eligible applicants. If they make assistance awards to faith-based groups, units of local government subgrantees in their administration of such awards must treat faith-based groups on an equal basis with all other award recipients. Units of local government subgrantees shall not discriminate for or against any eligible implementing agency on the basis of its religious character or affiliation, religious name, or the religious composition of its board of directors or persons working in the organization.

Faith-based organizations receiving Department of Justice (DOJ) assistance funds passed through states and then through units of local government retain their independence and do not lose or have to modify their religious identity (e.g., removing religious symbols) to receive assistance awards. These organizations, however, may not use DOJ funds for any inherently religious activity, such as prayer or worship. Inherently religious activity is permissible, although it cannot occur during an activity funded with DOJ funds; rather, such religious activity must be separate in time or place from the DOJ-funded program. Further, participation in such activity by individuals receiving services must be voluntary. Programs funded by DOJ funds may not discriminate in the provision of services on the basis of a beneficiary's religion.

OJJDP encourages applicants to review the Civil Rights Compliance section under "Additional Requirements" in this announcement.

Program-Specific Information

- **Goals, Objectives, and Deliverables**

The long-term goals of the JABG program are the following:

- By 2012, 76 percent of youth that subgrantees serve will be processed using graduated sanctions approaches. (The baseline is 71 percent. The annual goal is a 1-percent increase; the 5-year goal is a 5-percent increase.)
- By 2012, no more than 30 percent of program youth will reoffend. (No baseline is currently available. This rate is based on research of other intervention programs. The annual goal is a 1-percent decrease in rates of offending; the 5-year goal is a 5-percent decrease.)

- **Award Information**

State allocation. OJJDP will notify each state of its respective FY 2007 allocation, pending congressional enactment of the FY 2007 Appropriations Bill. For planning purposes, states should use their FY 2006 funding levels (see appendix B.)

Project period. The awards are for a 3-year project and budget period lasting from June 1, 2007, to May 31, 2010. All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by law. It is anticipated that any awards that may be made under this solicitation should be awarded no later than September 30, 2007.

Administrative Costs and Match Requirement. States may allocate administrative costs not to exceed 5 percent of the total award. Administrative costs are defined as activities related to the administration of the JABG program, including a full-time JABG coordinator, evaluation, and monitoring.

JABG funds may not exceed 90 percent of the total program costs, including any funds the state sets aside for program administration. However, if the state uses JABG funds to construct a permanent juvenile correctional facility, then it must provide a 50-percent match of the total project. The state must ensure that it will make the nonfederal portion of the cost of the programs funded under its JABG allocation available by the end of the project period.

Match Requirement (cash only)

A grant made under this program may not cover more than 90 percent of the total costs of the project being funded. The applicant must identify the source of the 10 percent non-federal portion of the budget and how the applicant will use match funds. Applicants must satisfy this match requirement with cash only. The formula for calculating match is:

Award amount = Adjusted Project Costs X recipient's share = required match
Federal Share

Example: 90/10% match requirement

For federal award amount of \$350,000, match would be calculated as follows:

$\frac{\$350,000}{90\%} = \$388,889 \times 10\% = \$38,889$ match

Match Requirement for Construction Projects (match based on federal award amount)

Construction of a juvenile detention or correctional facility under the JABG program requires a 50 percent match from state, local, or private sources. For each federal dollar awarded, the recipient must provide 50 percent toward the project from state, local, or private sources. The formula for calculating match is:

Award amount X Recipient's Share = required match

Example:

For federal award amount of \$350,000, match would be:

$\$350,000 \times .50 = \$175,000$ match

Please note: Total costs the state specifies in its completed budget must match the amount the state provides in the Estimated Funding section of the Project Information screen in GMS. All funds listed in the budget will be subject to audit.

Performance Measures

To assist in fulfilling the Department's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), P.L. 103-62, applicants who receive funding under this solicitation must provide data that measures the results of their work. To ensure compliance with GPRA, OJJDP requires all states to collect and report performance measurement data on their subgrantee programs. Performance measurement data represent the data/information that all subgrantees in a program area will collect at the program level to measure the specific outputs and outcomes a program is designed to achieve. To ensure that the performance measures that the grantee selects reflect the specific problems, goals, objectives, and designed strategy of the JABG program subgrant project and to ensure that performance measurement data can be aggregated at the state and national levels, state grantees and subgrantees must choose these measures from OJJDP's Performance Measurement Web site at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grantees/pm/jabg.html>. For technical assistance in choosing performance measures, contact Susan Jenkins at sjenkins@csrincorporated.com or 703-312-5220.

Sample performance measures for this solicitation are as follows:

Objectives	Performance Measures	Data Grantee Provides
<p>The goal of the JABG program is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs focused on both the offender and the juvenile justice system. The objective is to ensure that states are addressing 1 or more of the 17 purposes areas and receiving information on best practices from OJJDP. Specific project objectives will depend upon the specific purpose area selected and whether a system improvement or direct service purpose area is selected.</p> <p>The basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the individual juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system must be accountable. In implementing the program, OJJDP seeks to reduce juvenile offending through both offender-focused and system-focused activities that promote accountability.</p>	<p>The following are mandatory measures for all JABG grantees. Grantees may also select any additional outcome or output measures applicable to the program areas selected.</p> <p>Number of program youth served.</p> <p>Percent of eligible youth served using graduated sanctions approaches.*</p> <p>Percent of program youth completing program requirements.</p> <p>Percent of youth with whom a best practice was used.</p> <p>Percent of program youth who reoffend.</p> <p>Percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based practices.</p> <p>Percent of JABG funds awarded for system improvement.</p>	<p>During the current reporting period:</p> <p>Number of program youth served.</p> <p>Number of eligible youth served using graduated sanctions approaches.*</p> <p>Number of program youth completing program requirements.</p> <p>Number of youth with whom a best practice was used.</p> <p>Number of program youth who reoffend.</p> <p>Number of programs/ initiatives employing evidence-based practices.</p> <p>Amount of JABG funds awarded for system improvement.</p>

* This indicator is mandatory for both direct service and system change projects. But, it is considered to be an output for direct service projects and an outcome for system change projects.

How to Apply

Grants Management System instructions. Applicants must submit their applications through the online Grants Management System (GMS). Applicants should begin the process early, especially if this is the first time they have used the system. Each application requires a separate GMS registration. For a step-by-step guide, visit www.ojp.gov/funding/Masterjobaids.pdf. For additional information, call the GMS Help Desk at 1-888-549-9901.

CFDA number. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for this solicitation is 16.523, titled “Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants,” and the funding opportunity number is OJJDP-2007-1526.

DUNS number. The Office of Management and Budget requires that all applicants for federal funds include a DUNS (Data Universal Numeric System) number when they register on GMS to submit their application for a new award or renewal of an award. Applications without a DUNS number are incomplete. A DUNS number is a unique nine-digit sequence recognized as the universal standard for identifying and keeping track of entities receiving federal funds. The identifier is used to validate and

track address and point of contact information. The DUNS number will be used throughout the grant life cycle. Obtaining a DUNS number is a free, simple, one-time activity. Call 1-866-705-5711 or apply online at <http://www.dunandbradstreet.com> to obtain a number. Eligible state applicants should already have a DUNS number.

What an Application Must Include

Standard Form 424. Applicants must complete the Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424), a standard form that most federal agencies use, following the instructions it provides.

Program Narrative. Applicants must submit a program narrative that presents a detailed description of the purpose, goals, objectives, strategies, design, and management of the proposed program.

The program narrative must include the following components:

1. **JABG Advisory Board.** Pursuant to Section 1804(b)(2) of the JABG legislation, states and units of local government must establish and convene an advisory board to recommend a coordinated enforcement plan for how they will use the JABG funds. The board shall include representation from, if appropriate, the state or local police department; the local sheriff's department; the state or local prosecutor's office; a state or local juvenile court; the state or local probation office; the state or local education agency; the state or local social service agency; a nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy organization; and a nonprofit, religious, or community group. States may designate their state advisory group (SAG) under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 to serve as their JABG State Advisory Board (SAB), if the SAG meets the JABG SAB membership requirements. (See Appendix F for instructions on how to complete the JABG SAB membership roster and a sample membership roster.)
2. **Role of the court.** OJJDP strongly encourages states and units of local government to engage in a dialogue with the chief of the highest court in the state and, where appropriate, the chief judge of the local court regarding the content of the application. Applicants should certify that they have communicated in writing with the chief of the highest court in the state and should submit this letter with the application (see "Sample Letter," Appendix E). Applicants should provide a narrative describing how the state took into consideration the needs of the judicial branch in strengthening the juvenile justice system.
3. **System of graduated sanctions.** The applicant must describe in either narrative form or a flowchart how the state's system of graduated sanctions functions. States, at a minimum, must ensure the following:
 - a. Sanctions are imposed on juvenile offenders for each delinquent offense.
 - b. The juvenile offender receives more intensive sanctions with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.
 - c. There is sufficient flexibility to allow for individualized sanctions and services suited to the individual offender.
 - d. Appropriate consideration is given to public safety and victims of crime.
4. **Analysis of juvenile justice system needs.** The State Advisory Board should develop the state plan based on an analysis of juvenile justice system needs. The analysis should describe juvenile crime trends and gaps that exist within the juvenile justice system. This analysis should

form the basis for determining how funds used within the seventeen JABG purpose areas can most effectively improve the juvenile justice system and increase accountability for juvenile offenders (See Appendix C for JABG Purpose Areas).

OJJDP strongly encourages states to focus their JABG resources on programs that target their serious and violent juvenile offender population. They should give the following JABG purpose areas priority consideration: (4) hiring additional prosecutors; (5) providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment, and training to help prosecutors identify and expedite the prosecution of violent and juvenile offenders; (7) establishing juvenile gun courts; (13) establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that enhance school safety; and, (17) establishing, improving, and coordinating prerelease and postrelease systems and programs to facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders from state and local custody to the community.

5. **Program descriptions.** Applicants must provide program descriptions for each purpose area and identify the funding allocation for each purpose area selected. Applicants should describe all funds and related activities not subject to the passthrough (see “Other Attachments,” page 9, for a more detailed explanation). Additionally, states should identify performance measure data for each purpose area they select. To complete this section, applicants should use the following outline:
 - a. **JABG purpose area and number.** Use only the numbered JABG purpose areas listed in appendix C.
 - b. **Problem statement.** Briefly state a priority juvenile justice issue or need that the program intends to address.
 - b. **Program goals.** Provide a broad statement that conveys the program’s overall goal to change, reduce, or eliminate the problem described.
 - c. **Program objectives.** Explain how the program will accomplish its goals. Objectives are specific, quantifiable statements of the desired results of the program, and they should include the target levels of achievement, thereby further defining the goals and providing the means to measure program performance.
 - d. **Activities and services planned.** Describe specific steps that the grantee will take or projects that the grantee will fund to accomplish each objective. This part of the program description must summarize which agencies will implement the program, where and when activities will take place, the specific services that the agencies will provide, who will benefit from the services, and the target population.
 - e. **Performance measures.** OJJDP requires award recipients to collect and report data in support of performance measures (see “Performance Measures,” page 5). Recipients’ assistance in obtaining this information will facilitate future program planning and will allow OJP to provide Congress with measurable results associated with federally funded programs. Performance measures must reflect the specific problems, goals and objectives, and design associated with this grant.

To ensure that the Performance Measures that the grantee selects reflect the specific problems, goals, objectives, and design strategy of the project, OJJDP has developed mandatory performance measures. To determine those that apply to your application, visit <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grantees/pm/jabg.html>.

f. **Budget.** Present total federal funds the state plans to use in each purpose area from its JABG allocation.

6. **Geographic information.** To help the Office of Justice Programs develop a geographic information system (GIS) strategic planning capacity, OJJDP will require recipient states to provide geographic information for each subgrant. Such information should contain the following two items of information on the geographic area that the subgrant recipient will serve (“service area”) in the format specified below. If the mailing address is in a rural area with no street address, include the nearest street intersection. If the program has multiple service areas, include the required information for each area. If proposed multiple service areas have not been determined, simply provide the requested information for the subgrantee. .

- **Physical address:** If the mailing address is a P.O. Box, specify the physical address of the location where the subgrantee will provide services.

(example with street address)
ABC Associates
123 First Street
Shrewsbury, PA 17361

(example with no street address)
ABC Associates
First Street and Holiday Drive
Shrewsbury, PA 17361

- **Map and street description:** Provide a road map (with local detail) with the service area clearly depicted. State applicants should mark the map with information identifying the federal formula/block award number it is tied to, including state name, and subgrantee contact name and phone number. Also, include a written description of streets bounding the service area. If GIS files are available, e-mail them to Dennis Mondoro at Dennis.Mondoro@usdoj.gov.

States do not need to provide the above information at the time of their application. However, state applicants must provide a description of how they plan to obtain the above geographic information from each subgrant recipient and a statement indicating their commitment to fulfilling this requirement.

7. **Coordination efforts.** Include a description of how JABG coordinates efforts with other federal and state programs focusing on juvenile justice, particularly the OJJDP Formula Grants Program.

In addition, to better understand the difficulties state agencies that administer the JABG Program encounter in collecting and sharing juvenile justice information, OJJDP requests that the states provide the following information in their FY 2007 JABG application:

- a) A description of the state’s process for gathering juvenile justice information and data across state agencies—i.e. state departments of education and welfare, mental health services, local law enforcement—and how the state makes this information available across agencies and incorporates the data into its comprehensive 3-year plan and annual plan updates.
- b) Specific barriers the state encounter in the sharing of juvenile information of at-risk youth among state agencies, including local law enforcement, i.e. where state statute, regulation, or policy prohibits the sharing of this information.

States are to direct sufficient resources to accomplish this effort and increase the capacity to implement new, or improve existing juvenile justice information sharing systems.

Budget Detail Worksheet. The Budget Detail Worksheet must include the JABG Purpose Areas that the state intends to fund. Until FY 2007 JABG allocations become available, states should use their FY 2006 funding level for planning purposes. A sample Budget Detail Worksheet form is available in Appendix D.

Other Attachments. Applicants must submit the following materials as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), PDF file (.pdf), or text document (.txt) attachment to their GMS application.

States are required to pass through 75 percent of the total JABG award to eligible units of local government. However, a state that can demonstrate that it bears the primary financial burden for juvenile justice within the state (more than 25 percent) can request a waiver of the passthrough requirement. The FY 2007 waiver request should be in the form of a letter to J. Robert Flores, OJJDP Administrator, who will review requests for exceptions to this waiver; however, the state must meet the following criteria (outlined below) prior to review or approval:

- Demonstration, by comparing state and local expenditures for the proceeding fiscal year, of how the state bears the primary financial burden for juvenile justice services provided in each of the authorized purpose areas.
- Demonstration of consultation with units of local government in the state, either directly or through organizations representing such units, regarding the proposed waiver.
- Demonstration of consultation with other state agencies that bear the primary financial burden for juvenile justice.

States cannot use expenditure data that do not fall within any of the 17 purpose areas (such as general law enforcement expenditures) in determining primary financial burden.

States that OJJDP has approved previously for a 100-percent waiver may certify in writing to the OJJDP Administrator that the conditions that existed to establish the waiver have not changed since the preceding fiscal year's request.

Additional Requirements

OJJDP strongly encourages applicants to review the information pertaining to these additional requirements prior to submitting their application. Additional information for each can be found at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/otherrequirements.htm.

- Civil Rights Compliance
- Confidentiality and Human Subjects Protections Regulations
- Anti-Lobbying Act
- Financial and Government Audit Requirements
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance
- DOJ Information Technology Standards
- Single Point of Contact Review

- Non-Supplanting of State or Local Funds
- Criminal Penalty for False Statements
- Compliance with Office of the Comptroller Financial Guide
- Suspension or Termination of Funding
- Non-Profit Organizations
- Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
- Rights in Intellectual Property

Appendix A: Application Checklist

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Applicants must submit all applications electronically through OJP's Grants Management System (GMS).

- Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)** is generated by completing the Overview, Applicant Information, and Project Information screens in GMS.
- Assurances and Certifications** must be reviewed and accepted online by the applicant's authorizing official.
- Program Narrative** must present a detailed description of the purpose goals, objectives, strategies, design, and management of the proposed program. Selection criteria include:
 - JABG Advisory Board membership.
 - The role of the court.
 - A system of graduated sanctions.
 - An analysis of juvenile justice system needs.
 - Activities by purpose area with corresponding performance measures.
- Budget Detail Worksheet** must include a worksheet that identifies and a narrative that justifies all proposed costs. See appendix D for a sample.
- Other Program Attachments** must include the full waiver request information.

Applicants must submit files attached to their GMS application as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), PDF file (.pdf), or text document (.txt). Refer to the program announcement for detailed descriptions of these items.

Deadlines

- Applicants must register on GMS by February 14, 2007
- Applicants must submit completed applications by 8 p.m. ET February 28, 2007.

OJJDP will accept applications only through the GMS online application system. OJJDP will not consider mailed or faxed applications.

Appendix B: Distribution of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, by State (FY 2006)

State	JABG Allocation
Alabama	\$637,400
Alaska	\$277,400
Arizona	\$817,264
Arkansas	\$471,400
California	\$4,014,900
Colorado	\$670,900
Connecticut	\$535,800
Delaware	\$279,500
District of Columbia	\$246,100
Florida	\$1,792,900
Georgia	\$1,129,200
Hawaii	\$321,258
Idaho	\$350,500
Illinois	\$1,489,000
Indiana	\$838,300
Iowa	\$472,900
Kansas	\$474,100
Kentucky	\$592,000
Louisiana	\$665,400
Maine	\$314,700
Maryland	\$756,700
Massachusetts	\$784,263
Michigan	\$1,209,000
Minnesota	\$695,300
Mississippi	\$500,400
Missouri	\$752,600
Montana	\$285,300
Nebraska	\$375,200
Nevada	\$442,400
New Hampshire	\$323,760
New Jersey	\$1,059,100
New Mexico	\$398,164
New York	\$2,019,000
North Carolina	\$1,044,200
North Dakota	\$257,800
Ohio	\$1,306,700
Oklahoma	\$544,200
Oregon	\$541,200
Pennsylvania	\$1,329,600
Rhode Island	\$299,400
South Carolina	\$609,700
South Dakota	\$278,400
Tennessee	\$755,300
Texas	\$2,692,100
Utah	\$496,600
Vermont	\$256,200

State	JABG Allocation
Virginia	\$919,600
Washington	\$792,900
West Virginia	\$355,400
Wisconsin	\$722,200
Wyoming	\$249,000
American Samoa	\$76,851
Guam	\$224,400
Puerto Rico	\$617,700
No. Mariana Islands	\$53,364
Virgin Islands	\$103,185
Total	\$40,518,109

Appendix C: JABG Purpose Areas

The goal of the JABG program is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs focused on juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system. To meet that goal and strengthen the juvenile justice system, a state or unit of local government may use JABG funds to perform the activities below.

1. Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.
2. Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities.
3. Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders, to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. Hiring additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlogs reduced.
5. Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment, and training to help prosecutors identify and expedite the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.
6. Establishing and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime.
7. Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders.
8. Establishing drug court programs for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
9. Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
12. Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments that facilitate effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to juvenile offenders.
13. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety, which programs may include research-based bullying, cyberbullying, and gang prevention programs.
14. Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.

15. Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
16. Hiring detention and corrections personnel, and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel, to improve facility practices and programming.
17. Establishing, improving, and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders from state and local custody in the community.

Appendix D: Sample Budget Detail Worksheet

The Budget Detail Worksheet attachment should include the budget amount for each purpose area that the applicant identifies will receive FY 2007 JABG funds. Funds allocated for administration and cash match are required line items. (See appendix C for JABG purpose areas.)

Sample Budget Detail Worksheet (for a nonwaiver state)

*Note: Use only the JABG purpose area numbers/titles as shown in appendix C.		OJJDP		
JABG Purpose Areas	Program Title	Federal Share	Match (10%)	Total Funds
	Administration (up to 5%)	\$12,500		
	Passthrough (75%)	\$187,500		
06	Training programs for law enforcement and court staff	\$20,000		
12	Risk and needs assessment (MH/SA)	\$20,000		
14	Restorative justice program	\$10,000		
	Totals	\$250,000	\$27,778	\$277,778

Match requirement. JABG funds may not exceed 90 percent of the total program costs, including any funds set aside for program administration. However, if the grantee uses JABG funds to construct a permanent juvenile correctional facility, then the grantee must provide a 50-percent cash match of the total project. The state must ensure that it will make available the nonfederal portion of the cost of the programs funded under the state’s JABG allocation by the end of the project period.

Match calculation. To calculate match, apply the following steps:

1. Divide the federal award amount (or subgrant award amount) by 0.9 (example: $\$250,000 \div 0.9 = \$277,778$). Multiply $\$277,778$ by 10 percent = $\$27,778$ (match amount).
2. Total program costs include the federal award amount (or subgrant award amount) plus the match amount (example: $\$250,000 + \$27,778 = \$277,778$).

Administration funds. JABG funds allocated to administrative costs may not exceed 5 percent of the total award. Administration is defined as activities related to the administration of the JABG program, including a full-time JABG coordinator, evaluation, and monitoring.

Appendix E: Sample Letter

States or JABG subgrantees seeking advice from members of the judicial system may use this sample letter.

Chief Justice
Highest Court in the State
1234 Main Street
Any City, State 12345

Dear Honorable Justice [Name],

The Governor's office has designated [your agency name] to administer the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, which the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds and administers. The JABG program provides funding to help states and communities implement accountability-based reforms to strengthen their juvenile justice systems. Per the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002, in the development of the grant application, the states and units of local governments shall consider the needs of the judicial branch in strengthening the juvenile justice system and specifically seek the advice of the chief of the highest court of the state and, where appropriate, the chief judge of the local court, with respect to the application.

We are seeking the input of your office in the development of the state's application to the federal government for fiscal year 2006 funds. It is our goal to work with your office to ensure that the needs of the court are integrated into the overall juvenile justice system improvements we hope to achieve through the JABG program.

I would like to arrange a meeting between you, your staff, and my office to discuss your ideas for how the JABG program can benefit the court system. I look forward to working with you and will contact your office to arrange a meeting. Should you have any questions, please contact me at [phone number].

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Executive Director

Appendix F: Instructions to Complete the JABG State Advisory Board Roster (with Sample Roster)

The State Advisory Board membership table was designed to simplify state reporting requirements. The state should select the designator listed below that best describes each member's qualifications and experience.

States may designate their state advisory group (SAG) under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 to serve as their JABG State Advisory Board (SAB), if the SAG meets the JABG SAB membership requirements.

Column 1 (Name)

List the names of each Board member beginning with the chairperson and, if applicable, place an asterisk (*) after each of those members who are also members of the State Advisory Group.

Column 2 (Represents)

Select the item from the following list that most closely identifies each member's qualification:

- A. State or local police department.
- B. Local sheriff's department.
- C. State or local prosecutor's office.
- D. State or local juvenile court.
- E. State or local probation office.
- F. State or local education agency.
- G. State or local social service agency.
- H. A nonprofit, faith-based, or community group.
- I. A nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy organization.

Column 3 (Date of Appointment)

Provide the date the member was appointed to the advisory board.

Column 4 (Residence)

Provide the member's residential or preferred mailing address.

Sample JABG State Advisory Board Membership Roster*

	Name	Represents	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Jane Smith, Chair	D, F	June 1997	Harlem
2	Jane Smith	C	June 1997	Helena
3	Jane Smith	E	June 2001	Missoula
4	Jane Smith	A	June 1997	Great Falls
5	Jane Smith	B	June 1998	Great Falls
6	Jane Smith	E	June 2001	Missoula
7	Jane Smith	E	June 2001	Bozeman
8	Jane Smith	B	June 1998	Helena
9	Jane Smith	C	June 1998	Helena
10	Jane Smith	D	June 1997	Bozeman
11	Jane Smith	B	June 1999	Butte
12	Jane Smith	A, C	June 1999	Kalispell
13	Jane Smith	A, D	June 2000	Great Falls
14	Jane Smith	D	June 1997	Billings
15	Jane Smith	C	June 2000	Helena

*List the Chair first.

Source: Modified from Montana's FY 2002 Formula Grants application.