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Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

May 12, 2009
James R. Thompson Center
100 West Randolph Street
Room 2-029
Chicago, Illinois 60601
2:00 p.m.

AGENDA

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

- I. Meeting Minutes: January 7, 2009**
- II. FFY05 Through FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Adjustments and FFY08 Introduction**
- III. FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Request for Proposals**

- ▶ 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, 300 West Adams Street, Suite 700, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (telephone 312-793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



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MINUTES

JUVENILE CRIME ENFORCEMENT COALITION

Wednesday, January 7, 2009

300 West Adams Street
Suite 830 (8th Floor Conference Room)
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) met on Wednesday, January 7, 2009, in the 8th Floor Conference Room (Suite 830) at the Authority's offices building, located at 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. Chairman Sorosky called the meeting to order at 2:20 p.m. Associate Director John Chojnacki of the Authority's Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU) called the roll. Other JCEC members and designees present were: Rodney Ahitow (via teleconference), Cheryl Barrett (for Director Cynthia Cobbs, via teleconference), Patricia Connell, Barbara Engel, Bridget Healy-Ryan (for State's Attorney Anita Alvarez), Steven Kossman (via teleconference), JCEC Co-Chairman Gary Leofanti (via teleconference), Kirk Lonbom (for Director Trent, via teleconference), and Wayne Straza. Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, Authority Program Supervisor Mike Carter, Authority Research and Analysis (R&A) Unit Director Mark Myrent, Rick Krause representing the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), John Platt representing the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), Diane Walsh representing the Honorable Curtis Heaston (via teleconference), and other Authority staff members.

Executive Director's Comments

Director Levin said that this meeting is the second of a pair of planning meetings that will ultimately help determine funding recommendations to be presented to the Authority's Budget Committee. Today, the JCEC will review Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) discretionary funding, among other things. The Authority is working in conjunction with other state agencies to combat juvenile delinquency. It has been anticipated that the governor would introduce another juvenile justice initiative in his February 9, 2009 Budget Address. The proposed program would give juveniles at risk of delinquency stipends to place them in part-time jobs. She said that JABG Program Supervisor Mike Carter included some research findings in the meeting materials regarding some programs that have long received discretionary JABG funding. The JCEC

will need to determine, if it chooses not to accept staff's recommendations pursuant to this planning process, whether or not more resources should be made available for Cook County's program. In addition, the JCEC might want to consider creating a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the use of discretionary funds.

Minutes of the August 19, 2008 and the October 7, 2008 JCEC Meetings

Ms. Connell said that the minutes of the October 7 meeting omitted mentioning the presence of two individuals; JCEC co-chairman Gary Leofanti and Karrie Reuter from the Illinois Department of Human Services. Director Levin mentioned that Ivonne Sambolin-Jones was also in attendance at that meeting.

Ms. Engel said that on Page 6 of the minutes of the October 7 meeting, item VI, C should read, "Often youths were not locked up for the right reasons."

Ms. Connell moved to approve the minutes of the August 19, 2008 and the October 7, 2008 JCEC meetings assuming the recommended corrections. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion and the minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote.

Sub-Grantee Review / Recommendations

Mr. Chojnacki said that at the October 7, 2008 JCEC meeting, staff was tasked with conducting research on key JABG discretionary programs. He said that Mr. Carter would provide details.

Mr. Carter said that one of the purposes this meeting was to present the findings of analyses of programs in La Salle County, Oak Park, Evanston, East St. Louis, and Madison County. He said that at the last meeting, the JCEC also discussed specific needs presented by the IDJJ. These needs were related to the IDJJ's capability to provide re-entry programs for juveniles released from IDJJ facilities. The IDJJ's concerns were well noted. He said that he would present information highlighting the Authority's currently funded initiatives that benefit IDJJ re-entry programs. Mr. Carter also said that he would highlight a current initiative designed to provide probationary juveniles with pre-employment skills and job experience.

Mr. Carter provided program details as outlined below:

La Salle County - Youth Giving Back Program

- **Funded since:** 1999.
- **Total amount funded:** \$132,050.
- **Total amount funded during since 2006:** \$66,600.
- **The past year's final data report:**

In 2007, 112 juveniles were referred to the program; 88 completed a total of 3,389 community service hours.

- **The program's current sustainability:**
The director of La Salle County Court Services explained that this program has expanded to accept juveniles referred from the Ottawa and Streator Peer Juries. These peer juries use this program's services on a user-fee basis. As a result, the program has worked itself toward self-sustenance. The director speculated that the La Salle County Board would elect to keep the program funded and continuing should Authority-provided funding be discontinued.
- **Issues/problems/concerns:**
This program has historically met its most basic goals and objectives. However, it has failed to adhere to specific JABG requirements. The program's JCEC has not met since April of 2007 and the program's coordinator has failed to collect the number and percent of program youths who re-offend. Authority staff had addressed these issues with the program's director in the past.
- **Conclusion:**
Staff recommends that La Salle County's JABG funding be discontinued.

Oak Park – Education to Nullify Usage by first-time offenders (ENUF)

- **Funded since:** 1999.
- **Total amount funded:** \$159,004.
- **Total amount funded during the since 2006:** \$52,389.
- **The past year's final data report:**
In 2007, 58 juveniles were referred to the program; 40 completed 12 hours of educational services each.
- **The program's current sustainability:**
The City of Oak Park's Community Health Service Department sub-contracts The Volunteer Center to implement the ENUF program. The Volunteer Center has expanded this program beyond educating participants on alcohol, tobacco, and drugs into areas of mental and social well-being that are often affected by abuse of those substances. Consequently, the program has made itself valuable to its community.
- **Issues/problems/concerns:**
The ENUF program has received funding for nearly nine years. These funds have been intended to serve as "seed money" to allow the program to develop from nothing and into a sustainable and quality program. Authority staff believes that the ENUF program has reached that level. In addition, Oak Park has not reported JABG-required data identifying the number of program participants who have re-offended.
- **Conclusion:**
Staff recommends that Oak Park's JABG funding be discontinued.

Ms. Engel said that the text in the meeting materials implies that the Authority had already decided to terminate funding for this program.

Text to which Ms. Engel referred: *“(The program) is directed by a staff of qualified and dedicated professionals working together to make a difference in its community; thus, adding to the difficulty of making a recommendation for future funding.”*

Ms. Engel said that the text had the effect of saying that, “The program was good, but since the Authority had decided not to fund the program again, problems arose.” She said that the text should have been written so as not to suggest that a decision had been made prior to the program having been reviewed by the JCEC or by the Budget Committee.

Ms. Engel said that the point, evident in all of the program reviews in the meeting materials, that nobody seems to have properly addressed recidivism, is well taken. The Authority must decide whether to make successful progress regarding recidivism a criterion for the determination of future funding. Perhaps staff would need to engage in technical assistance with its grantees to help them properly track such a metric.

Ms. Engel said that Oak Park is a wealthy community and if it recognizes the quality of this program and its staff, then the city would probably find a way to continue to fund it. This is especially true since the program has received nine years worth of “seed money.”

Director Levin said that she had only recently signed contracts that provide funding for another year for these programs, so the programs that have been recommended for funding discontinuation would have plenty of lead time to secure alternate funding.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that the text at the end of the Conclusion stated in the memo validates the discontinuation of funding; nine years is a long time to receive “seed money.”

Chairman Sorosky concurred with Ms. Engel and Ms. Healy Ryan and said that a wealthy community such as Oak Park should be able to adopt a successful program and this would allow for an opportunity to begin a new program in another deserving community.

East St. Louis – Juvenile Crime Reduction Program

- **Funded since:** 2000.
- **Total amount funded:** \$276,184.
- **Total amount funded during the since 2006:** \$111,087.
- **The past year’s final data report:**
 - In 2007, 44 juveniles were referred to the program; 14 completed various activities of a peer mediation and/or conflict resolution. Three of these 14 later re-offended.

- **The program's current sustainability:**

The goals and objectives of the Juvenile Crime Reduction Program are as follows:

- Goals: To analyze and assess juvenile crime statistics; to reduce and deter repeat juvenile delinquents from becoming further engaged in the juvenile justice system; to reduce the number of fights in school.
- Objectives: Identify the types of crimes committed; identify problem areas; identify and monitor habitual juvenile offenders; conduct criminal investigations; administer and refer juveniles to the proper rehabilitation services; provide students with alternatives to violence and positive ways to reduce conflicts; provide peer mediation and conflict resolution classes; increase police presence in and around schools in an effort to reduce and deter violence.

When Authority staff spoke with the East St. Louis juvenile staff sergeant, she stated that the city would not be able to sustain the juvenile analyst position if funding is discontinued. In relation to these stated goals and objectives, it is unclear how much the funded juvenile analyst has actually contributed to the program.

- **Issues/problems/concerns:**

East St. Louis's 2007 final data report suggests that 2007 was a difficult year for this program. This funding provides for a juvenile analyst. That analyst was unavailable for Authority staff for the purpose of this inquiry and the East St. Louis Juvenile Staff Sergeant could not provide any data beyond the basic data report. Given East St. Louis's financial and social challenges, this is the one program of all under examination today that could most use funding and programs. Unfortunately, East St. Louis seems to be using this funding to provide for a position that ultimately does not contribute to a successful program. East St. Louis's juveniles might be better served if the city used JABG funds for a specific program, implemented by its fully-staffed juvenile division of eight officers, rather than putting the funds toward the salary of a data compiler.

- **Conclusion**

Staff recommends that East St. Louis's JABG funding be discontinued.

Ms. Engel said that it is sad to have to deny funding to one of the most genuinely needy communities in Illinois. She also said that the Authority is partly responsible for the situation in East St. Louis for allowing the funds to be spent on a data analyst in the first place.

Director Levin noted that East St. Louis is one of the programs that had regularly received pass-through funding, but began receiving discretionary funding as the JABG federal awards, and subsequently the pass-through funds, were reduced.

Ms. Engel said that in this case, the failure was practically built-in. As it stands, an eight-person juvenile division is probably not nearly enough to properly serve East St. Louis,

given the community's crime statistics. At the same time, it does not appear that East St. Louis was doing anything useful with its JABG funds, nor have they displayed appropriate accountability by not allowing Authority staff to make contact with the analyst who is actually funded by JABG.

Ms. Connell said that there are a number of juvenile programs in the East St. Louis Area. This program might have created the analyst position at a time when it needed one, but then never considered reprogramming the JABG funds into something more productive. She said that perhaps the Authority does bear some responsibility for not monitoring the program more closely, but other programs have begun to operate in that community since the Authority first provided East St. Louis with JABG funds and at this point, it might be prudent for the Authority to terminate funding for this program. In short, these funds could be better spent elsewhere, she said.

Director Levin said that the Authority has a responsibility to consider and pursue funding opportunities downstate. The Authority should try to avoid appearing to favor programs in and around Cook County.

Evanston – Community Service and Restorative Justice

- **Funded since:** 2001.
- **Total amount funded:** \$155,693.
- **Total amount funded during the since 2006:** \$52,380.
- **The past year's final data report:**
 - In 2007, 63 juveniles were referred to the Community Service Program and only one was identified as a re-offender. Twenty-six juveniles were referred to the Restorative Justice Program and none was identified as a re-offender.
- **The program's current sustainability:**
 - Although the community service portion of this program has been on-going since 2001, the restorative justice component is only two years young.
 - Evanston's most recent funding application indicated specific and current budget issues that would prevent this program from continuing.
- **Issues/problems/concerns:**
 - Evanston has developed a model program. In the fall of 2008, Authority staff highlighted this program during a federal monitor's site visit. The federal monitor had positive remarks for the program. In addition, Evanston has proven during the duration of its funding to be proactive and innovative in identifying and implementing JABG-focused strategies.
- **Conclusion:**
 - Staff recommends that Evanston be considered for one more year of funding with the understanding that these programs be sustained, pending their success, at the end of that funding year. Should Evanston present a strong case for being unable to sustain these programs beyond that period, and they are still deemed to be a success, consideration for future funding may be given at that time.

Ms. Engel suggested that if Evanston's truly is a model program, perhaps it is worth investigating the possibility of having Evanston's staff provide technical assistance to other programs.

Madison County – State's Attorney's Office

- **Funded since:** 1999.
- **Total amount funded:** \$245,577.
- **Total amount funded during the since 2006:** \$60,277.
- **The past year's final data report:**

In 2007, the Madison County State's Attorney's Office estimated that the county had a juvenile adjudication backlog of 100 cases with an average of 132 days between charges and dispositions. In comparison, the county's juvenile backlog in 2005 was 430 cases with an average number of 213 days between charges and dispositions.
- **The program's current sustainability:**

The program's contact informed Authority staff that the county could sustain its current effort toward reducing backlog if current JABG funding ended. She stated that this funding amount was so small that there would be little impact; moreover, she stated the funding causes more work than it is worth by requiring the county to track data that it would not normally track.
- **Issues/problems/concerns:**

This funding allowed the Madison County State's Attorney's Office to make a positive impact in reducing its juvenile adjudication backlog. The backlog is now manageable.
- **Conclusion:**

Staff recommends that Madison County's JABG funding be discontinued.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that it sounded as if Madison County wanted to free itself of the regulations associated with JABG funding.

Ms. Connell moved to approve the staff recommendations described in the meeting materials, while disclosing that she is 1) a resident of Evanston, and 2) not employed by the entity that will receive the funds described above. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion and the minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote.

Summary of IDJJ JABG-Funded Programs

Mr. Carter provided program details as outlined below:

The Young Offender Re-Entry Program:

- **Amount Awarded** - \$563,926.
- **Amount Expended** for last funding period (October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008) - \$249,677. \$314,249 lapsed due to personnel issues.
- **Amount Awarded** for the current funding period (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009) - \$510,000.
- **Program's primary goal:**
 - To reduce drug use/abuse and criminal behavior through community-based reentry programming.
- **Accomplishments:**
 - During the one-year grant period ending September 30, 2008, the program averaged 116 participants per month. These participants were referred to high school general equivalency diploma (GED) programs, high school and college programs, substance abuse services, mentoring, and job readiness programs.

Rick Krause, in response to a question by Ms. Engel, said that the program has two components: 1) a re-entry program for all of the residents of Illinois Youth Center (IYC)-Chicago and, 2) a parole sanction / half-way-back program. He said that the juvenile parole department has an option of selecting juvenile parolees who are not meeting their parole terms and they can be referred to IYC Chicago for two to three weeks for a planning period. At that time they are not in IDJJ custody.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Connell and Ms. Engel, said that the first sentence of the last paragraph should read, "There was an average of 30 participants *per month* for the halfway back component..."

In response to a question by Mr. Straza, Mr. Krause said that the IDJJ had recently hired a coordinator, but that position had been vacant for the duration of the previous grant period. Also, the IDJJ has had vacant case manager positions. Some of the funding reductions from 2007 to 2008 and from 2008 to 2009 reflect the reduction in the amount budgeted for transitional housing.

Mr. Carter said that the Authority provides the IDJJ with JAG funds for transitional housing, but he said that his intent was to illustrate the Authority's support for IDJJ's re-entry program.

Ms. Engel noted that the IDJJ lapsed over \$314,000 and she asked what the IDJJ plans to do with those funds.

Mr. Krause said that the figures reported in the meeting materials do not reflect the fact that a quarterly report will be issued on January 15, 2009 that details the updated expenditure of those funds.

The IDJJ Parole Readjustment Program:

- **Amount Awarded** - \$85,997; this is also the **Amount Expended** for the current funding period (August 1, 2008 – January 29, 2009).
- **A new designation** is scheduled to begin on January 30, 2009 in the amount of \$73,315.
- **Program's primary goal is** to preserve public safety while successfully reintegrating high-risk youths back into the community.
- **Accomplishments:**
 - Life skills training, substance abuse training, self-esteem building, leadership development, and cognitive orientation processes were provided in several venues. Additional services included a pre-release, peer leadership, and mentorship program including GED tutors.
 - Parole agents were provided training about the program.

Transitional Housing:

- **Amount Awarded** - \$22,320; this is also the **Amount Expended** for the last funding period of July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.
- **Program's primary goals:**
 - To develop a viable, specialized re-entry system for youths.
 - This pilot program was intended to provide transitional housing and supportive services to youth at IYC Joliet who have no reentry options.
- **Accomplishments:**

Transitional housing was provided to a total of three youths, one at a time, over the grant period.

 - One youth participated in the program for approximately nine months and successfully completed by obtaining independent housing, a job, and continuing his education.
 - One youth abandoned his placement group home and his whereabouts were unknown to the program and parole agent at the time of the IDJJ's final funding report.
 - One youth was immediately placed into a transitional living program in preparation for entry into an independent living situation. The youth was later linked with the Safer Foundation and attended GED classes.

Mr. Leofanti said that most of the \$22,320 went toward housing. This was for high-risk youths with no place to live. This is what one can expect to spend in this situation to really have an impact. Many of these youths should be released, but there are no adults who will take responsibility for them and provide supervision.

Ms. Connell said that the original idea was that this program would deal with the very worst juvenile offenders. These youths were literally sitting at IYC Joliet until they were “maxing out” because there was no place for them to go and nobody to take them. Mr. Straza added that many of these youths were approaching 21 years of age.

Mr. Platt said that a parole cannot be effected without a placement. The board will not give consideration to parole without placement. Finding opportunities to place youths who have been sitting for very long periods of time without any options for community placement is very difficult. The only alternative is to wait until the youths reach the maximum statutory discharge date, open the front gate, and wave goodbye. These youths have very difficult histories (IYC Joliet is not full of kids who would make it at Boys Town). The Aunt Martha’s staff came in and evaluated case files, interviewed youth, talked to staff, and selected youths for whom they felt they could provide some services. This is what the JABG funds supported. Community supervision cannot be bought for nothing. These youths represent a small fraction of the many that IDJJ baby-sits due to a lack of alternatives. Mr. Platt noted that although one of the three youths served dropped out of the program, the community would be relatively well served by a program with a consistent 33 percent failure rate. Mr. Platt said that substantial resources would be needed to properly serve every youth in such circumstances.

Ms. Engel said that a more systemic solution to the problem is needed if it costs \$22,000 to effectively place two youths. In many situations, families will not take the older youths back and many of them have aged out of other options. It doesn’t work to leave youths in lock-up longer than necessary and it doesn’t work to spend \$10,000 per youth to place them in the community, given dwindling resources.

Mr. Platt said that the IDJJ operates at about 150 percent capacity. Services must be provided to the youths who are sitting at IDJJ.

Ms. Connell said that last year’s governor’s budget for the IDJJ, which did not pass, provided for funding for an after-care system that would have been in place in all parts of the state which would have included transitional housing for youths who need it. The program would have created youth and family specialists as opposed to regular parole agents. The program also would have provided funds for contractual services within the communities such as drug treatment, mental health treatment, and other services as appropriate.

Mr. Leofanti said that there will always be youths in the juvenile corrections system that will need this sort of attention.

Mr. Platt said that this situation demonstrates the need and value of competent service providers. More can be done to assist youngsters who have troubled histories to make positive adjustments. At the time that this project was undertaken, apart from Aunt Martha’s, there wasn’t any program willing to step forward and consider assisting these youngsters in these particular circumstances. It is clear that if more resources were

available, more could be done to effect positive readjustments of youths returning to their communities.

Mr. Straza said that even at \$9,000 or \$10,000 annually per youth, that cost is a relative bargain compared to the roughly \$38,000 annually that it costs to formally incarcerate each youth.

Director Levin said that efforts are underway to make the incoming Obama Administration aware of funding issues concerning the Justice Assistance Grants and Victims of Crime Act Grants programs. Efforts are also being made to secure more funding in general, including funding for juvenile programs.

Ms. Connell said that she saw a webcast featuring Charles Ogletree, a Harvard law professor and an associate of President-Elect Obama, who was less than encouraging about the prospect of additional funds being made available by the new Administration in the near future. However, she said that Mr. Ogletree did suggest that the incoming First Lady perhaps had more of an interest in youth services issues than does the President-Elect, and that might be partly a reflection of the current economic situation.

Chairman Sorosky asked if there were any prospects for raising funds from the private sector; if there were perhaps any partnerships that might seek to trade rehabilitation services for inexpensive labor.

Director Levin said that the Governor's and the Mayor's Re-Entry Commissions met recently, but she did not recall those commissions addressing juvenile re-entry.

Ms. Connell said that the commissions' meeting was intended to start a dialogue regarding juveniles. She said that there simply is not much in the way of transitional housing resources. Even if a private party/employer was willing to allow a youngster who was about to be paroled come and work for them, most such parties do not want the added responsibilities of providing shelter.

Chairman Sorosky said that he was thinking of larger corporate employers. Theoretically, in exchange for inexpensive labor the employer would assist in rehabilitation, but the youths would be housed elsewhere.

Mr. Carter said that such an idea brought to mind the Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation. Rehabilitative employment is their goal. They don't work with juveniles, but they work to revitalize low-income neighborhoods where, among other things, they employ people in housing/construction projects as part of the rehabilitative process. Bickerdike is well-anchored in the Chicago area and they might be worth contacting. They are particularly active in Chicago's Humboldt Park neighborhood now.

Ms. Engel said that it might be worth considering pursuing relationships with private entities that value being an ethical and contributing part of our culture, especially at a

time when the country is in crisis.

Director Levin suggested drafting a letter from the JCEC under Chairman Sorosky's or Co-Chairman Leofanti's signature to send to the Governor's and the Mayor's Re-Entry Commissions to remind them of juvenile housing issues as they move forward with re-entry planning.

Chairman Sorosky moved to authorize a letter to the Governor's and the Mayor's Re-Entry Commissions stressing the importance of juvenile transitional housing as the mayor's and governor's re-entry commissions move forward with their planning. The motion was seconded by Ms. Healy Ryan and it was approved by unanimous voice vote.

Ms. Engel said that she was hopeful that re-entry programs might enjoy a degree of success in partnerships with the business community similar to the successes that the domestic violence community has experienced. She said that nationwide, a number of high-profile business, in conjunction with governmental agencies, have become involved in providing resources for domestic violence programs.

Mr. Carter continued the Summary of IDJJ JABG-Funded Programs:

Cook County Project Reclaim:

Mr. Carter said that the Authority currently funds a portion of Cook County's Project Reclaim. Over \$29,000 in JABG funds supports its pre-employment program, which operates under the auspices of Cook County's Probation Department.

Mr. Carter said that in 2006, the probation department conceived the PEP-U program. PEP-U aims to provide at-risk youths from the Lawndale and Englewood communities with prerequisite skills for job readiness and supervise internships for the purpose of preparing the youths for success in obtaining and maintaining employment while providing a vehicle for the reduction of delinquency behavior.

Mr. Carter said that PEP-U is a 12-week program that combines two methodologies; job readiness and supervised internships. These methodologies seek to reduce delinquent behavior in accordance with the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ). The program is designed for youths between the ages of 15 and 17 who reside in Lawndale and Englewood. The program provides six weeks of job readiness skill building. This includes: How to interview; Computer skills; Filling out job applications; Role-play; Understanding a paycheck; Financial literacy; Conflict resolution; Dress code; Time management; and Effective resume writing.

Mr. Carter said that the remaining weeks consist of supervised internships. During the course of the internships, two community agencies (and a third forthcoming) provide supervision. The youths work three to four hours a day, five days a week. The youths are given meaningful work assignments at the employers under agency supervision and

participating youths receive a bi-weekly stipend.

Mr. Carter said that over the past year, Cook County has attempted to partner with corporations as well as small local business and community organizations to provide employment to juvenile probationers who meet basic hiring standards. Other collaborators include Jump Start, Generations of Success, and the North Lawndale Community Newspaper.

In response to questions from Ms. Connell, Mr. Carter said that the PEP-U program operates year-round. He said that at this point, the \$30,000 is only enough to provide for the participation of 10 juveniles per year. Ms. Connell noted that this meant that the program costs \$3,000 per youth for a 12-week program and that the youths would receive roughly \$600 per week. Mr. Carter said that the JABG funding actually supports the stipend that the participants receive, including five weeks of actual work; the youths are paid for their participation in the internships.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel as to whether or not this program provided for any follow-up to track the youths' progress after completion of the program, Mr. Carter said that he considered the program a model concept, but perhaps not (yet) a model program. He said that the idea is innovative and there isn't another program quite like it, but there are some details that might need attention. Much of this has to do with available resources, he said.

Director Levin said that the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) operated a similar program this past summer. She said (in response to an earlier question by Ms. Healy Ryan) that the proposed Peace Dividend program would be separate from and would not use funds from Project Reclaim. The governor is expected to announce a budget proposal that would have 10 percent of current state funds for a program to put at-risk youths in productive work environments. During its summer employment program, DHS found that many youths were being paid to be productive for the first times in their lives. She said that one youth had said that this was the first time that anybody had ever knocked on his door other than the police seeking to arrest him or other wayward youths looking to include him in some destructive behavior. DHS also found that participating youths, once in the program, would often volunteer to work more than the hours required to earn their stipends. For example, youths who were required to work 20 hours per week often worked 30 or even 40 hours. They wouldn't be paid for the extra time, but they found it rewarding simply to do something productive.

Director Levin said that at this time she did not know whether the Peace Dividend would be a state-wide initiative or not. She said that it was questionable whether or not the Cook County Board would be able to approve the program in a timely manner and that staff has recommended cutting discretionary funding to downstate programs. Thus, staff is considering creating an RFP for this program or a program similar to it. It would be interesting to see what some of the other counties envision on their own. She said that assuming that the Budget Committee approves the discontinuations of the funds

recommended by staff; approximately \$80,000 would be available for the RFP.

Mr. Straza said that if an RFP were to be conducted, it would be worth considering the establishment of criteria or measurement factors. We would need to qualify and quantify what is being done with the program as well as follow up.

Ms. Engel said that she know parents who have addressed issues with their own children in similar manners. Some parents provide their troubled children with additional money as long as the children remain employed (usually in minimum-wage jobs). This helps youths understand the concept of working for something. This is something that many middle-class families engage in and it isn't rocket-science.

Mr. Carter said that he hoped that the programs motto would not become, "Crime does pay."

Director Levin suggested that staff generate an RFP to present to the JCEC at a later date. She also said that in California, legislator Tom Hayden had proposed an idea similar to the Peace Dividend under consideration in Illinois.

Ms. Engel said that the data must be reviewed to determine if such a program would be effective. It is one thing if these programs have proven to change youths' lives for the better, it is another if youths complete the program and then just disappear. Evidence in support of such a program should be more than anecdotal. She added that the work performed by the youths should be more than mere "grunt work" – the work should be challenging and developmental in nature.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that performance objective should be built into the RFP. Perhaps there should be a statistical data component as well, if not a research component, she said.

Ms. Connell said that before the JCEC commits to the creation of an RFP, perhaps it would be prudent to find out if any research has been done previously on these types of programs. If so, the research would suggest what types of requirements would be appropriate; what instills in youths a value of employment versus what simply keeps them off of the streets for 12 weeks.

Ms. Engel said that Ms. Connell's comments relate to the idea of involving businesses in the program.

Ms. Connell said that an application requirement would be proof that an organization or business has committed to placing these youths and perhaps retaining the youths on their payrolls upon successful completion of an internship.

Director Levin said that staff would move forward and explore these details. Perhaps, if resources allow, this could be done on a larger scale in the future. She said that perhaps

some time after mid-February another JCEC meeting would be appropriate to discuss these ideas further. She also said that the Authority is currently expending JABG FFY06 funds. The RFP could be ready by this summer.

Mr. Straza moved to approve the recommendations for the IDJJ programs and for the development of an RFP. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote.

Old / New Business

None.

Adjourn

Mr. Straza moved to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Connell seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote. The meeting was adjourned at 3:43 p.m.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 700 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: May 12, 2009

RE: **FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program**
Continuation Designations
FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program
Continuation Designations and Request for Proposals for Probationary
Juveniles Pre-employment Program
FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program
Continuation Designations
FFY08 Introduction

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) plans. Also included is a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the Probationary Juveniles Pre-Employment Program.

Designation Reductions

The table below describes the total amounts in FFY05 and FFY06 funds returned to the Authority.

Entity / Program	Reason for Return	FFY05	FFY06
Champaign County / JABG	Conference was over budgeted and a guest speaker cancelled.	\$2,481	
Chicago, City of / Juvenile Intervention & Support Center	Funds remained at program performance period end.	\$5,533	
La Salle County / Youth Giving Back	Funds remained at program performance period end. Authority funding for this program has been terminated.	\$6,850	
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice / Parole Readjustment	Funds remained at program performance period end.	\$4	

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice / Performance-Based Standards	Equipment costs were less than anticipated.	\$2,454	
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice / Planning and Systems Integration	Grantee had difficulty getting subcontracts through Central Management Services.	\$28,733	
Tazewell County / Juvenile Reporting Center	Operating costs were less than expected.	\$973	
St. Clair County / JABG	Equipment costs were less than anticipated.		\$1,188
First Judicial Circuit (Williamson County) / Juvenile Reporting Center	Due to the decrease of federal funding, Williamson County's inability to fund the program and the lack of the program's success within the last two years, Williamson County is declining all future funding for this program.		\$61,694
TOTAL:		\$47,028	\$62,882

Summary of Recommended Designations

City of Evanston:

Staff recommends designating a total of \$21,096, consisting of \$10,548 in FFY05 local-use funds and \$10,548 in FFY06 local-use funds, to the City of Evanston to support its accomplished Community Service and Restorative Justice Programs. This program provides accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders with the primary objective of deterring young offenders from engaging in future criminal activity. The Community Service program requires referred youths to complete community service hours and participate in comprehensive family counseling assessments. This two-fold method holds youths accountable for their actions and provides an intervention for the youths and families to more effectively identify and address problems causing the youths' delinquent behavior. The Restorative Justice program offers juvenile offenders opportunities for competency development and reintegration into productive community life using Peacemaking Circles, Family Group Conferencing, and Victim-Offender mediations.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ):

Staff recommends designating a total of \$73,315, consisting of \$26,913 in FFY05 available interest earned and \$46,402 in FFY06 available interest earned, to the IDJJ to support its Parole Readjustment Program (PRP). This program is designed to provide enhanced reentry services to 48 medium security technical violators through a variety of programs including education, individual and group counseling, intensive case management, and a continuum of wrap-around services directed for reentry.

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority:

Staff recommends designating a total of \$144,220, consisting of \$31,191 in lapsed FFY05 funds, \$43,305 in FFY06 interest earned and lapsed funds, and \$69,724 in available FFY07 state/discretionary funds, to the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority to support its Safety Net Works program. This program seeks to reduce the loss of young lives due to violence through various youth violence prevention strategies. Services are aimed at improving the academic performance and positive decision-making skills of at-risk referred youth, with a goal of giving opportunities to demonstrate positive, law-abiding, and meaningful skills that will develop career and vocational opportunities that offer a long-term alternative to criminal, violent, and anti-social acts.

Probationary Juvenile Pre-Employment Request for Proposals:

Staff recommends designating a total of \$80,000 in FFY06 local-use funds to assist Illinois County Probation Departments, or departments of similar functions, in developing and implementing a job readiness and supervised paid internship program for probationary juveniles. Staff will identify eligible counties through an RFP. A maximum of two counties will be selected for this program based upon their capabilities, reliability, and responsibility for effectively developing and implementing this program as evaluated by their responses in the RFP. A minimum amount of \$25,000 and a maximum amount of \$40,000 may be requested by an individual county for a period of 12 months.

FFY08 Introduction

The FFY08 JABG federal award to Illinois is \$1,544,600, and these funds will expire May 31, 2011. Five percent of the award (\$77,230) was set aside for administrative purposes, leaving \$1,467,370 available for programming. Federal requirements for the JABG program include a 75 percent (\$1,158,450) pass-through to local units of government. Each local unit of government's share of the FFY08 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 Illinois State Police'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, 10 entities qualified for awards of \$10,000 or more and those entities are listed in the table below. The balance of the local dollars is available to be awarded to local units of government. FFY08 JABG fund designations and remaining undesignated funds are described in the table below:

Unit of Government	County	FFY08 Allocation
Champaign County	Champaign	\$10,631
Chicago	Cook	\$168,464

Cook County	Cook	\$553,313
DuPage County	DuPage	\$34,156
Kane County	Kane	\$21,410
Lake County	Lake	\$25,452
Peoria County	Peoria	\$12,229
St. Clair County	St. Clair	\$10,408
Will County	Will	\$23,011
Winnebago County	Winnebago	\$17,974
Local Formula Fund Allocations		\$877,048
Unallocated Local Funds		\$281,402
Local Total		\$1,158,450
Unallocated State / Discretionary Funds		\$308,920
Administrative Funds		\$77,230
ORIGINAL TOTAL		\$1,544,600
Interest Earned as of 4/28/09		\$10,380
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,554,980

Summary of Available FFY05 - FFY08 Funds

The table below describes currently available funds, assuming the adoption of the recommendations described in the memo above by the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition and the Budget Committee:

Available Funds	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07	FFY08	Total
Local	\$21,958	\$64,750	\$274,621	\$281,402	\$642,731
State / Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$215,420	\$308,920	\$524,340
Available Interest (as of 5/4/09)	\$0	\$0	\$36,894	\$10,380	\$47,274
Total	\$21,958	\$64,750	\$526,935	\$600,702	\$1,214,345
Expiration Date	11/26/09	11/26/10	5/31/10	5/31/11	

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) FFY2006 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant GENERAL INFORMATION – **Read Carefully**

Program Summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is providing funding for the purpose of assisting awarded Counties with the development and implementation of a two-phase program that aims to provide screened and selected, non-violent, juvenile probationers (ages 15 to 18) with basic job-employment skills and to place hireable participants into gainful employment (paid internship) with a partnering employer. The entire award should be used to compensate the juveniles' hourly pay-rate; however, up to 15 percent may be used to hire/pay a person responsible for developing and coordinating a network of program participants; as well as, providing program administration assistance.

Those Counties interested in applying for this funding are encouraged to prepare and submit the following:

- A proposed outline of curriculum for teaching juvenile probationers the basic skills necessary for applying, interviewing, and gaining employment.
- The criteria that will be used to select juvenile probationers for participation in this program.
- A proposed list of anticipated participating employers, outreach service providers, and any other community or private agency that will likely be participating in training or providing an internship opportunity to juvenile probationers.

The Authority recommends that applicants present their proposed programs, at a minimum, as two-phases.

- Phase I should address the skills training component. It is recommended that this phase include 5 to 7 meetings (15 to 20 hours), during which, the juvenile receives job skills training. This training should include skill building relevant to finding, applying, interviewing, and maintaining employment, including but not limited to, resume writing, mock interviews, appropriate dress, and codes of conduct; as well as, activities aimed at identifying juveniles job/career interests. This phase may be a condition of probation without pay or juveniles may be selected and paid according to the pre-determined rate under this program's funding.
- Phase II will place selected probationary juveniles with a partner employer who agrees to employ the juvenile at an hourly rate pre-determined by the county, as agreed upon under this funding agreement. It is recommended that this phase occur over a period 5 to 7 weeks, during which, the juvenile is employed by a partnering employer for up to 15 hours per week (during school periods) or up to 25 hours per week (during summer months). Reasonable efforts should be made to place juveniles in an employment environment that best matches his/her skills and interests.

Funding recipients will agree to measure program participants' recidivism for a minimum period of one-year following his/her last day of participation in either phase of this program. The Authority may request additional data throughout that funding duration.

Submitted proposals should include no less than:

- 1. Completed Attachment A**
- 2. Program Narrative** that explains in detail the need for such a program (*statement of the problem*), the strategy for developing and implementing the program, the operational policy of the program, structure of the program, the planned coordination and oversight of the program, and the method(s) for measuring and collecting outcome data; as well as, any additional information that may lend to the applicant's ability to effectively implement the program. *Limit of 10 pages*
- 3. Budget and Budget Narrative** that itemizes all anticipated costs. *Limit of 3 pages*
- 4. Proposed Outline of Phase I Curriculum** *Limit of 3 pages*
- 5. Proposed List of Potential or Identified Partnering Employers**
- 6. Letter of Support from Chief Judge**
- 7. Organizational Chart**
- 8. Resume(s) of Program Manager(s)**
- 9. Flowchart or Narrative** that illustrates the County's system of graduated sanctions
- 10. JABG Advisory Board** roster
- 11. Completed and signed** federal Debarment, Civil Rights, EEOP and Central Contractor Registration Certification.

Eligibility

This funding is limited to counties of government within the state of Illinois. Each county may submit one proposal on behalf of its established Department of Juvenile Probation or department of similar function.

Established means the Program Agency (Department of Juvenile Probation) will have paid and active personnel as of **XXXXXXX**

The Implementing Agency (County) must present information to testify to financial need. JABG funds may not be used to supplant or replace local funds that would otherwise be available.

Program

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) is offering lapsing FFY 2006 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funding for the purpose of assisting County Juvenile Probation Departments or department of similar function in developing and implementing a job readiness and supervised, paid, internship program for probationary juveniles.

This program's funding seeks to meet criteria established under the following JABG Purpose Area:

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

The basic premise underlying this program is to reduce delinquent behavior in youth by providing them with employment skills and the opportunity to utilize these skills in an employment setting. In addition, program efforts must work to achieve the following JABG long term goals:

- By 2014, 78 percent of youth who sub-grantees 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 2014, no more than 28 percent of the program youth will re-offend. (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 youth; the 5 year goal is a 5 percent decrease.

Available Funds

The available funds are a portion of the FFY 06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant made available from the Office of Juvenile Justice to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for direct services for juveniles in the juvenile judicial system.

These funds will be available through interagency agreements between the selected Counties and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority). Each agreement will have a performance period of 12 months, ending no later than November 26, 2010. Future funding for the purpose of continuing this program may be offered, at the Authority's discretion, on a performance and/or needs basis. Failure of the selected applicant to accept grant obligations may result in cancellation of the designation. The minimum amount for funding requests is \$25,000. The maximum amount is \$40,000.

Agencies receiving these funds will be required to submit quarterly fiscal and data reports to the Authority as well as a year-end summary report. Federal funds must be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and must not replace those funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Supplanting will be the subject of application review, as well as pre-award review, post-award monitoring, and audit. If there is potential presence of supplanting, the applicant or grantee will be required to supply documentation demonstrating that the reduction in non-Federal resources occurred for reasons other than the receipt or expected receipt of Federal funds.

Match

There is a cash only match requirement. JABG funds may not exceed 90 percent of the total program costs. The applicant must identify the source of the 10 percent non-federal portion of the budget and how match funds will be used. The formula for calculating match is:

Award amount = Award amount divided by 9 = required match Federal Share

Example: For a federal award amount of \$40,000, match would be:

$$\$40,000 / 9 = \$4,444.44 \text{ (match requirement)}$$

Total program costs include the award amount plus the match amount (\$40,000 + \$4,444 = \$44,444)

Performance Measures

Awarded Counties must provide data that measures the results of their work. Specific performance area measures will be mandatory. The Authority may assist the County in developing various other measures and data collection methods. Specific mandatory measures include 1) the number and percent of eligible youth served using graduated sanctions approaches; 2) the number and percent of program youth completing program requirements; and 3) the number and percent of program youth who reoffend. Additional measures may be added.

How to Apply

The submission deadline for this JABG Proposal is **XXXXXXXXXX**.

Proposal materials must be submitted electronically no later than **XXXXXXXXXX**. Late proposals will not be considered.

Release of awards is planned for **XXXXXXXX** and all programs are expected commence on **XXXXXX**.

Review Procedures

The Authority is committed to ensuring a standardized process for awarding this proposal. The Authority will review each application to make sure that the information presented is reasonable, understandable, measurable, and achievable, as well as consistent with the stated program requirements.

Preliminary funding recommendations will be forwarded to the Authority's Executive Director. Before making final funding recommendations to the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition, Authority Budget Committee, and the Executive Director will consider the recommended applicants' record of past performance with Authority administered grants. This is to select responsible applicants who have the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the JAG program. The Executive Director will present final funding recommendations to the Authority Board and the board will make final funding decisions.

Contact

Lajuana Murphy
300 West Adams, Suite 700
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312.793.1303
lajuana.murphy@illinois.gov

FFY 2006 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT

Implementing Agency (*County*)

County of:

Address:

City and Zip:

County:

Name of County President or Chair:

Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer:

Implementing Agency Contact Name and Title:

Implementing Agency Contact Email Address:

Implementing Agency Contact Telephone Number:

Federal Employee Identification Number (FEIN) (i.e. 36-000000):

DUNS Number:

CCR Registration Date:

Program Agency (*Juvenile Probation*)

Department/Division/Unit:

Address:

City and Zip:

Director (or applicable title):

Director Email:

Director Telephone Number:

Program Agency Contact and Title:

Program Agency Email:

Program Agency Telephone Number:

DUNS Number:

Proposal prepared by:

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Date:

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FFY 2006 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT

Population of Implementing Agency jurisdiction:

Please indicate the following population groups

Age cohort	Male	Female
5 to 9	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
10 to 14	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
15 to 17	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
18 to 20	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

How many local law enforcement agencies provide police services in the Implementing Agency's jurisdiction?

Do you agree to develop, oversee, and sustain a program with the following goals and objectives?

Goal: To reduce delinquent behavior in youth. Yes No

- **Objective:** Provide juvenile probationers with employment skills. Yes No
- **Objective:** Provide juvenile probationers who have completed employment skills phase with the opportunity to utilize those skills in an employment setting. Yes No

Has the Implementing Agency informed the Chief Judge about this program? Yes No

Will this program be presented as an option for condition of probation? Yes No

Does the Implementing County use a system of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders? Yes No
(if yes, please provide a flowchart or narrative explaining Implementing county's system of graduated sanctions)

- Are sanctions imposed on juvenile offenders for each delinquent offense? Yes No
- Does the juvenile offender receive more intensive sanctions with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense? Yes No
- Is there sufficient flexibility to allow for individualized sanctions and services suited to the individual offender? Yes No
- Do sanctions give appropriate considerations given to public safety and victims of crime? Yes No

Has interest been gauged or commitments made from any potential partnering entities? Yes No

- If yes, please explain in Program Narrative.

FFY 2006 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT

Economic & Housing Characteristics (Please use U.S. Census Bureau data; please cite any other sources)

Median Household Income:

Average Family Size:

Average Household Size:

Percentage of Families and Individuals below Poverty Level:

Families

Individuals

Family Households with children under 18 years old:

Male Households, with no wife present,

with children under 18 years old:

Female Households, with no husband present,

with children under 18 years old:

Total Occupied Housing Units:

Owner Occupied Housing Units:

Renter Occupied Housing Units:

Vacant Housing Units:

Labor Force Population:

School Enrollment

Elementary school (grades 1 – 8):

High school (grades 9 – 12):

Please indicate high school drop-out rate for past 3 years:

Juveniles Crime

Please explain in the Program Narrative the Implementing County’s juvenile crime problem. Include qualitative data where available.

How many juveniles are currently on probation in the Implementing Agency’s jurisdiction?

How many juveniles will be served under this funded program?

FFY 2006 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT

Please indicate the number of juveniles on probation in the Implementing Agency’s jurisdiction during the years provided. What is the lowest number of probationary juveniles at any given time for each given year; the highest number of probationary juveniles at any given time for each year; and the average for the entire year for each year.

Year	Low	High	Average
2008			
2007			
2006			
2005			

Does Implementing County currently track recidivism rate for juveniles placed on probation? Yes No
 If yes, please describe the method of tracking data, as well as, the results:

If Implementing County does not currently track recidivism rate for juveniles placed on probation, what methods will be developed for such practice?

FFY 2006 JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT

Uniform Crime Reporting

Please provide your Unified Crime Reporting (UCR) Statistics for the past two calendar years (totals only; please do not attach monthly reports):

YEAR	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault / Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2008	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2007	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Total Drug Crime Arrests

YEAR	Total Drug Arrests	Total Cannabis Arrests	Total Controlled Substance Arrests	Hypodermic Syringe Arrests	Drug Paraphernalia Arrests
2008	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2007	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Supplemental Data

YEAR	Crimes against School Personnel	Crimes against Children	Domestic Crimes	Hate Crimes
2008	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2007	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>