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

Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

June 5, 2007
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
1:00 p.m.

AGENDA

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

- 1. Minutes of the April 5, 2007 Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) Meeting
- 2. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) Recommendations for FFY05 Set-Aside Funds (Presentation) and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) FFY06 Introduction

- ▶ 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

April 5, 2007

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) met on April 5, 2007, at the Authority's offices at 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. JCEC Chairman Sheldon Sorosky (via teleconference) called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m. Chairman Sorosky appointed Barbara Engel Acting Chair for the duration of the meeting as she was physically present. Authority Associate Director John Chojnacki called the roll. Other JCEC members and designees present were: Rodney Ahitow (via teleconference), Bridget Healy Ryan for State's Attorney Devine (via teleconference), Gary Leofanti (via teleconference), Kurt Friedenauer for Director Walker (via teleconference), and Wayne Straza. Also in attendance were Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, Associate Director of Research and Analysis Mark Myrent, Assistant General Counsel Steve Bernstein, Illinois Department of Corrections Chief of Planning John Platt (via teleconference) and other Authority staff members.

Supplemental Meeting Materials

Acting Chair Engel introduced the supplemental meeting materials that had been placed at the table and faxed or emailed to all JCEC members prior to the start of the meeting. She said that these items provide background information on the Juvenile Reporting Center (JRC) designation recommendations addressed in the plan adjustment memo. These two JRC programs were previously part of a probation initiatives program funded under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which had mandated a maximum of 48 months of funding. At the end of the 48-month funding period, several programs were able to continue under their respective counties' capital budgets, but unfortunately, the Tazewell

County and the First Judicial Circuit programs' funding has not been picked up by their respective counties and those programs will terminate if grant funding is discontinued.

Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt added that the supplemental materials were intended to provide background information on two specific designation recommendations that are presented in the plan adjustment memo.

Minutes of the February 1, 2007 JCEC Meeting

Mr. Straza moved to approve the minutes of the February 1, 2007 JCEC Meeting. Mr. Leofanti seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

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

FFY02 – FFY05 Juvenile Accountability (Incentive) Block Grants (JABG) Plan Adjustments

Authority Assistant Counsel Steve Bernstein said that in certain circumstances, teleconference participation no longer qualifies for quorum. He said that he would check with Chief Counsel Cutrone regarding the new rules' effects on this meeting. He said that if the stipulation applies to this subcommittee, actions at this meeting would not be binding, given the attendance record.

Acting Chair Engel said that the meeting would proceed while Assistant Counsel Bernstein investigated the pertinent quorum requirements.

(Assistant Counsel Bernstein later reported that this meeting was not affected by the new rules as it is a meeting of an advisory panel and not a panel with the authority to make binding resolutions.)

In response to a question by Ms. Healy Ryan, Acting Chair Engel said that these recommendations are being made to the Budget Committee and the Budget Committee would make the final decision regarding funding.

Designation Reductions: Returned / Lapsed Funds

Acting Chair Engel said that FFY02 and FFY03 are beyond deliberations at this point, as those funds have expired. She noted that \$1,045,012 in FFY02 funds and \$464,709 in FFY03 funds has been returned. She said that this panel should keep these figures in its consciousness as it makes recommendations regarding future funding and this panel should be thoughtful about the programs that are recommended for funding and those programs' abilities to be accountable for expending their designations.

Mr. Reichgelt noted that almost \$800,000 of the FFY02 funds was returned by the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Juvenile Intervention Support Centers (JISC) program. Those funds were designated in accordance with the JABG formula, and the Authority had no ability to rescind those funds unless the CPD chose to return them. Despite repeated requests from the Authority, the CPD declined to return the funds. Staff reported to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (OJJDP) that the reason the funds were not spent was that the services were not up and running in time to utilize the funds. Mr. Reichgelt also noted that \$183,907 in unexpended set-aside funds for scholarships had lapsed as well as did \$45,834 that was designated to Will County for its Station Adjustment Program. He said that in these two cases, the designations were made in last-minute efforts to expend funds that would otherwise lapse back to the federal government, but time constraints prevented the expenditure of these funds. Mr. Reichgelt said that, by contrast, the CPD only returned approximately \$70,000 in FFY03 funds designated for its JISC program, which is now up and running.

Mr. Reichgelt, in response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, said that discussions with the Authority's federal JABG monitor have revealed that other states have experienced similar problems with large lapse amounts. He said that although he knew of no direct comparisons between states in terms of lapsing JABG funds, the federal monitor has not offered any extraordinary criticism of the Authority's ability to expend JABG funds. He added that he saw no benefit in bringing lapse amounts to the federal monitor's attention.

Mr. Straza said that the issue is the Authority's ability to monitor fund expenditures. The Authority needs to have the ability to redirect funds away from agencies that do not spend them. Mr. Straza said that the funds should be channeled back to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, as JCEC Chairman Mahoney has suggested in the past.

Mr. Reichgelt said that beginning with the FFY04 funds, the Authority is now able to request a single 12-month extension for each federal fiscal year. He said that it is his interpretation of the new rule that even though the pass-through funds end, the Authority could still request a 12-month extension on the use of funds returned to the Authority. The funds do not have to remain with the pass-through grantee during the extension period. At that point, the Authority would have the ability to rescind unused funds.

Acting Chair Engel noted that a number of formula pass-through designation recipients had problems generating matching funds. Mr. Reichgelt said that in years past, the

Authority had given general revenue funds to grantees that had problems raising matching funds, but that the practice has been discontinued for several years. Acting Chair Engel said that perhaps new avenues should be explored regarding the provision of matching funds to some of these grantees, especially ones in poorer rural areas, as often the entities that need these funds the most find that they must return the funds because they cannot raise the required match amounts.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the chart on Pages 2, 3, and 4 of the memo describing funds returned to the Authority. He said the \$300,000 in FFY04 funds that had been set aside for new JRCs is being taken back because not one county could go forward with this or any other new program partly because they could not raise the necessary match amounts. Mr. Reichgelt said that he would discuss this issue with the Authority's federal monitor and ask if other states have found innovative ways to address this issue.

FFY04 Designation Recommendations

Mr. Reichgelt said that the \$300,000 that would be rescinded from the JRC set-aside would be proposed for use by programs that previously received pass-through funding, but no longer receive funds. Four programs expressed interest in using part of the \$300,000; two Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) programs and two Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) programs:

Entity	Program	FFY04 Amount
IDJJ	Parole Re-adjustment	\$238,500
IDJJ	Intake Process Development	\$18,000
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	BARJ Training	\$12,028
Jefferson County	BARJ Statewide Conference	\$76,405

Mr. Ahitow moved to approve the proposed FFY04 designations. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

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

Mr. Leofanti acknowledged that the IDJJ's needs are greater than the good that the roughly \$250,000 designated to it can provide. He noted that staff did not recommend all available funds for IDJJ use.

Mr. Friedenauer said that the designation for the Illinois Youth Center's (IYC) Parole Re-adjustment Program is adequate. He said that the \$18,000 recommendation for intake process technology upgrades was driven by an on-site technical assistance contract that was funded through an OJJDP state assistance grant. The original work was completed in 2006. The same organization that performed the on-site technical assistance submitted a subsequent proposal. The IYC has made program implementation a priority for fiscal year 2008. This amounts to the implementation of an entire case-management system. Mr. Friedenauer said that he did not feel that \$18,000 in technology upgrades would be adequate for this purpose, given its scope and breadth.

Mr. Platt said that the project should be considered with regard to the phases in which it was built. There are two aspects to the intake process system: 1) Creation of uniform capacity in the three intake centers to perform intake screening and assessment utilizing tools that provide accurate and timely information to drive placement planning, and 2) The risk/needs instrument development that ties into youth treatment programming is linked to the adoption of a Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) case management model that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) has been working on for the last several years. The cost of first-year implementation of the model is approximately \$80,000. A third piece of this phased development is an existing Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) that has been in place for years. The JTS does not link correctly to any operational case management model. If the IYC gets field services back and a continuum of case management from intake through treatment and parole can be created, a common system would be needed to accommodate each component. Mr. Platt estimated that another \$80,000 would be needed to ensure that the various systems are linked properly. Currently, the system is fragmented. He said that the current situation is like having different remote controls for a television, cable box, and DVD player that do not interact with one another. If this project is to be continued in a phased manner, then the JAIS component, and the necessary linkage to join it to the existing system, is the next item that would require funding. Total project costs would be close to \$200,000, which would not be particularly expensive by today's standards.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Reichgelt said that it would be possible to use lapsing funds for intake process technology upgrades. Mr. Reichgelt clarified that only FFY04 and later federal fiscal year funds would be available at this time. He added that, pending the Budget Committee's approval of all of the recommendations described in the memo, FFY04 would be zeroed out and, thus, no FFY04 funds would be available. He said that it would be possible to designate funds that return in the future toward this program.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Reichgelt said that the two large designations that historically have lapsed large sums of money are the CPD's JISC

program and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office's (CCSAO) JABG program. The JISC program has had its recent designations slashed significantly (down to \$160,204 in FFY04), so it is doubtful that it would lapse much, if anything. Mr. Reichgelt said that the CCSAO's FFY04 designation was approximately \$650,000 and that Ms. Healy Ryan would have the most accurate idea as to whether the CCSAO would spend the entire amount. Mr. Reichgelt also said that the OJJDP has extended FFY04 fund availability to May 31, 2008 and the Authority would be able to request an additional 12-month extension at that time.

Mr. Leofanti said that considering the substantial needs of the IDJJ as it starts up, it might not be wise to designate over \$76,000 to a conference on a subject that has been covered at past conferences and trainings. The needs of the new IDJJ should be a higher priority.

Mr. Friedenauer addressed the proposed designation for the intake process development. He said that the \$18,000 would provide a small step forward with regard to the much larger project that Mr. Platt referred to earlier. However, there are some very significant training and staff development needs within the IDJJ and the IDJJ does not have the capacity to respond to those needs at the appropriate level. Consistent with the legislation that created the IDJJ (Senate Bill 92), which established minimum educational qualifications, a whole new successor training series has been developed to replace the current front-line staff training series called, "Are You a Supervisor?" The academy-based training curriculum for the IDJJ has yet to be developed. This is just one example of the training needs that the IDJJ is faced with. Also, it is not only the new personnel that need training; existing personnel need re-training as well. This all requires the identification of appropriate curricula, curriculum development, and the identification of training instructors. For example, probably the best and most innovative staff intervention system with respect to how staff supervises juvenile offenders at facilities is run by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Florida's is an excellent curriculum that is consistent with the philosophy of the IDJJ in terms of how staff should be trained to manage facilities and interact with offenders. The State of Florida is very accommodating, not only in sharing its curriculum, but also in training trainers. However, all of that costs money. That is one example of the kinds of initiatives that the IDJJ is considering putting together to serve a variety of roles. A training curriculum would not only train current and new staff, but it will reflect the philosophy of the IDJJ as the IDJJ moves toward more contemporary practices.

Acting Chair Engel said that particularly now, with the new IDJJ, as the paradigm shifts to BARJ, training is in a state of heightened need. Otherwise, staff will continue to use outdated methods. She advocated keeping funds flowing to BARJ programs as they benefit the entire department.

Mr. Friedenauer said that BARJ is one of the IDJJ's top training priorities. While BARJ is an over-arching set of principles, what is needed is less generic and more precise and appropriate training for programming within IDJJ's residential facilities in terms of integrating BARJ into the culture. The IDJJ would certainly support statewide BARJ

training, but that training is more conceptual and would not allow for the development of specificity in terms of how it fits, what is appropriate, and give staff skills. BARJ training is a good primer, but it does not get staff to the point that staff can implement and incorporate programs that are appropriate for IDJJ facilities.

Mr. Reichgelt said that both of these issues are very important. These designation recommendations reflect staff's attempt to utilize all of the FFY04 funds. There is still \$332,600 in FFY05 funds available. He suggested inviting representatives from the IDJJ to come in to make a presentation on their information systems and provide programming ideas and estimated costs. He added that there are no immediate deadlines to be concerned with regarding FFY05 funds. In response to a question by Ms. Healy Ryan, Mr. Reichgelt said that the federal guidelines for JABG funds do not call for a minimum amount to be spent on training.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that the CCSAO has been identified as a source of lapsing funds. She offered to have her staff run numbers when the CCSAO's program is up and running at its proper level. The CCSAO staff should know by May of 2008 what funds the CCSAO will need, and at that time the CCSAO would be able to return funds that it does not anticipate using so those funds could be put toward technology upgrades.

Mr. Reichgelt said that in the case of FFY04 funds, unless any lapsing amount is considerable, it probably will not go very far toward the roughly \$200,000 that the IDJJ would need. He said that it would probably be best if a presentation were made to the JCEC members and FFY05 funds were considered for further technology upgrades.

Mr. Friedenauer said that the IDJJ would consider creating an overview presentation for a later JCEC meeting to provide more details on the scope of the technology upgrade project.

Mr. Straza said that it is of paramount importance that the Authority does everything it can to prevent the project from failing before it has a chance to start.

Mr. Ahitow concurred with Mr. Straza and added that BARJ is beginning to take hold around the state. He said that a number of trainings have been held downstate and he is not opposed to providing funds for another conference, but given the needs of the new IDJJ, the need for another conference at a cost of \$76,000 is questionable.

Acting Chair Engel said that one concern is that Illinois and the Authority have been nationwide leaders in promoting and providing BARJ training. She said that there are individuals who have been trained who then translate that training into active programs within communities so that there are community responses and places for young offenders to be diverted to and that is really critical. As communities have been introduced to BARJ principles, enormous interest in BARJ has been generated. To ensure that communities, and especially high risk and high need communities, have functioning programs is the next big step. BARJ must be translated into something tangible that these

communities can use. Once communities are introduced to BARJ, they need assistance in implementing BARJ. Legislation demands that BARJ be implemented; now we must make that happen.

Mr. Leofanti said that there are a number of new programs such as Redeploy Illinois, the JRCs, and the alternatives to detention initiatives that are now expanding throughout the state. All of these have been built on the BARJ concept. There are programs that communities can have access to statewide. The new IDJJ, with approximately 1,500 youths inside, will require a strong aftercare program. That system needs to be built. Every day that passes without this system in place is a day that juvenile justice loses ground.

Mr. Friedenauer said that in reality, the goal is not to change an aftercare system; rather, one will need to be created from scratch, including staff, services, and training. The inside population is around 2,200 youths. The needs are critical.

Acting Chair Engel said that there is a total of \$332,600 in FFY05 state funds available. If \$200,000 is needed for technology, that would leave \$132,600 for training. She asked if the \$132,600 would be enough to cover training needs.

Mr. Friedenauer said that \$132,000 would significantly aid training initiatives; curriculum development, training trainers, and actual training. That amount would not cover all necessary costs, but it would help substantially in IDJJ's ability to take on immediate tasks. Acting Chair Engel said that those funds are available immediately.

Mr. Leofanti said that this discussion has centered on technology, infrastructure, and training, but the provision of aftercare services for youths in the communities has not been addressed at all. This is why it is hard to justify a conference when there are youths inside the IDJJ who can't be released due to inadequate aftercare.

Acting Chair Engel asked Mr. Leofanti if there was a proposal to deal with the aftercare issue. Mr. Leofanti said that one could be drafted within 24 hours.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that at any given time, there are usually over 100 youths who could be released, but are not released due to a lack of aftercare.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that the current aftercare system is still a parole system that is provided by the adult corrections system on an interim basis until the IDJJ can implement its own aftercare system. This means that the same parole system is in place today for the IDJJ that the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) used for its juvenile division. Adult parole agents staff youths exiting the IDJJ on parole status. Except for Cook County, which has approximately 17 agents who handle juvenile caseloads exclusively, all other parole agents carry "blended caseloads." Typically, this might mean that an agent's caseload would include between

70 and 120 adults and maybe 10 juveniles. The problem here should be obvious. The current IDJJ aftercare budget that provides the contractual dollars used to purchase the services to which Mr. Leofanti was referring and that supports youths' transitions back into the communities is roughly \$2.7 million. The IDJJ's FFY08 appropriation request was increased to an amount slightly under \$5 million. If one considers an average daily parole population of over 2,200 youths, many of whom have significant on-going adjustment and treatment issues, one can see how substantial the resource requirements are in order to provide adequate aftercare for all youths returning to the communities. Regarding the amount of time necessary to implement the program, it is important to consider that there are aftercare services currently provided. One of the priorities for the IDJJ is the creation of a new series of positions to staff the IDJJ's aftercare system that will use a similar process to the one that was used to create the job classifications. First, the IDJJ's aftercare system must be staffed. The fiscal year 2008 budget appropriation allows for the addition of some staff for the IDJJ in the new classifications that were developed to begin to phase in the department's aftercare system. If resources were not an issue, it would take many millions to adequately develop an entire re-entry system. Smaller amounts of money could be used to target high-need populations for which it is hard to find placements (and when those placements are found, they are very high in cost). Taking these factors into account, the IDJJ could use up \$2.7 million very quickly.

Acting Chair Engel said that even in the best-case scenario, the Authority's JABG funds would not be enough to address all of the issues at hand. Mr. Friedenauer said that he did not think that the funds would be enough, but he wanted to illustrate the magnitude of the challenges that the IDJJ faces.

Mr. Leofanti said that timing is critical. There is some flexibility with these funds and they can be provided at a time when they would be very beneficial.

Acting Chair Engel said that the one really important thing about BARJ funding is that it is keeping the funnel of youths that are entering the detention centers and the IDJJ programming smaller because youths are being kept out of the justice system and in communities where it is easier to help them establish productive lives instead of anti-social lives. The hope is that fewer and fewer youths will be sent to residential centers and more youths will stay in their communities and live without violence.

Acting Chair Engel moved to approve the staff-proposed FFY04 designations, with the caveat that \$332,600 in FFY05 state/discretionary funds be considered as a priority for the IDJJ to be expended as the IDJJ sees fit between technology and training of aftercare staff. Mr. Reichgelt suggested that a presentation be made to the JCEC detailing the programs and the specific funding requests before any blind designation be made. He said that a JCEC meeting could be convened at any time to accommodate the presentation. Acting Chair Engel said that she thought that Mr. Leofanti had made a point earlier that time was of the essence because so many youths are currently in restrictive care who cannot be released due to the lack of aftercare. Mr. Reichgelt said that perhaps the Budget Committee could be asked to designate the \$332,600 in FFY05 state/discretionary funds

to a set-aside for the IDJJ, but that the Budget Committee might resist without having more information regarding the issues and programs.

At this point, two motions had been made and were pending approval. Chairman Sorosky requested that the two motions be repeated.

Acting Chair Engel said that the original motion was to accept the staff's FFY04 recommendations. She said that her motion concerning the FFY05 funds was really intended to be an amendment to the original motion.

Mr. Friedenauer said that if a lump sum was to be designated to the IDJJ, then the IDJJ would come back at a later date and make a presentation as to how those funds would be used on specific projects. Chairman Sorosky said that the JCEC should get a sense of the board's feelings as to whether the IDJJ is best suited to determine how those funds are spent, as opposed to the committee members.

Acting Chair Engel noted that there is \$149,321 in available FFY05 local funds that are not affected by these discussions. This committee will eventually need to determine allocations for those funds.

Associate Director of Research and Analysis Mark Myrent said that he sought clarification regarding creating a sort of general usage fund for the IDJJ. Discussions are still centering on discrete line-item usages for each particular program as approved by this body. The JCEC is not considering a general allocation to the IDJJ that would go unspecified.

Chairman Sorosky said that the sum and substance of Acting Chair Engel's proposal was that \$332,600 would go to the IDJJ and the IDJJ would determine the best use of those funds. Mr. Myrent asked if that assumed that this body would approve the specific allocations.

Mr. Friedenauer said that his understanding of the conversation was that if a lump-sum appropriation were to be made to the IDJJ, then the IDJJ would report back in a timely manner to identify how those funds would be used within the context of these projects and priorities for the Budget Committee's complete review and approval.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that at this point in the IDJJ's development, the IDJJ has multiple priorities. The areas that need development that the JCEC is talking about today are:

- 1) Technology upgrades and the JAIS case management system implementation.
- 2) Staff training.
- 3) Aftercare services.

Mr. Friedenauer said that those are the three priorities that would be considered in terms of how to prioritize fund expenditures within the \$332,600.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that training needs would not be included in the efforts to fund aftercare services and he said that training and aftercare should be thought of as two separate priorities. He said that aftercare staff would need to receive some training upon being hired, but there are separate immediate staff development training needs for current staff and for staff that will be hired into the new job series. The training curriculum must be in place before new staff is hired.

Chairman Sorosky clarified that Mr. Friedenauer's position was that the \$332,600 should be set aside for the IDJJ to be allocated by the IDJJ to one of the three areas identified above. Mr. Friedenauer added that the IDJJ would review the needs of the three priorities and report back its recommendations for fund apportionment in all three or two of the three priorities. In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that the entire \$332,600 would not be allocated to only one priority.

Mr. Myrent said that he was concerned that the responsibilities and authority of the JCEC might be undermined by the process of a lump sum allocation without specific approvals of specific program areas. That responsibility lies in the provision of budgetary amounts for specific programs. There should be presentations detailing the approval of each discrete program and approvals by the JCEC of each discrete program and their relative recommended funding amounts.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Reichgelt said that it would be virtually impossible to generate a plan for the expenditure of these funds prior to the Budget Committee meeting on April 18, 2007. He said that there appeared to be a desire among the JCEC members to rush the designation of these funds, when perhaps more time should be taken, especially given that the IDJJ would not hire new staff until July of 2007.

Mr. Friedenauer said that he understood Mr. Reichgelt's point about rushing the designations, but the IDJJ cannot wait until new staff is hired to develop a training curriculum. Curriculum development is an extensive process. If new staff cannot be hired for another six or eight months, then now is the time to evaluate and develop training models, identify staff to conduct the training, train the trainers, etc.; these things must be done well in advance of hiring.

Mr. Reichgelt suggested that the IDJJ come to the JCEC with these recommendations in place and ask for the specific funds required by these priorities. The actual designations should be done at that time. This would allow JCEC and Budget Committee members to have a better understanding of what the trainings would consist of and who would be trained. The entire idea would be better planned as opposed to trying to assemble a plan over the next week-and-a-half.

In response to a question by Chairman Sorosky, Mr. Friedenauer said that it would be possible to adopt Mr. Reichgelt's suggestion that the IDJJ come back to the JCEC with these recommendations in place and ask for the specific funds required by these priorities.

Mr. Platt said that IDJJ staff would need to assemble three different packages of information. Staff would need to review the requirements for each and determine how they fit together because, ultimately, they are all part of a foundation for the IDJJ's operations.

After a brief discussion, Chairman Sorosky said that the next JCEC meeting would be held on May 15, 2007.

Acting Chair Engel rescinded both hanging motions and she moved to approve the FFY04 recommendations separately from the FFY05 recommendations, as per the first motion. The IDJJ will present this committee with a set of proposals that will help support the embryonic growth of the IDJJ and will address one, two, or three of the priority issue areas that were discussed today (technology upgrades, staff training and curriculum development, and/or aftercare) at a meeting on May 15, 2007. She suggested that the IDJJ staff remain in contact with the Authority's staff throughout the development of these programs to help foster collaborative thinking and planning for these projects. The intent is to support the IDJJ, but complete carte blanche cannot be given for spending.

Pursuant to a suggestion from Assistant Counsel Steve Bernstein, Acting Chair Engel withdrew her motion to amend the original motion regarding the recommendations for the FFY04 funds made by Mr. Ahitow. Ms. Healy Ryan had seconded the motion. The original motion was put to a vote for a second time and it was approved by the following voice vote:

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

FFY05 Designation Recommendations

Mr. Reichgelt addressed the supplemental materials that had been placed at the members' places at the table or faxed or emailed to the members participating by teleconference. The supplemental materials concerned two JRCs. At the last JCEC meeting, the proposal

to fund these two JRCs was tabled due to various concerns. These programs were part of a larger Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) program that funded a total of five JRCs. Under the ADAA program, grantees were eligible for a maximum of 48 months of funding per program. Once the 48-month limit was reached, those programs were no longer eligible to receive ADAA funds. Funding for three of those JRCs was picked up by their respective counties. Staff recommends that JABG funds be used to support the other two programs for another year. Mr. Reichgelt said that the JCEC could set a limit on the amount of time that these programs would be eligible for funding, whether it is one year, two years, or more. The supplemental materials show data that had been collected while these programs operated under ADAA funding. The JRCs described in the materials are the Tazewell County JRC (Tenth Judicial Circuit Probation) and the Williamson County JRC (First Judicial Circuit Probation). Staff recommends that continuation funding be provided to these two JRCs using FFY05 JABG funds.

Mr. Friedenauer moved to approve the proposed FFY05 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			Ms. Connell
Ms. Engel			Mr. Lonbom
Mr. Friedenauer			Mr. Mahoney
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Leofanti			
Mr. Sorosky			
Mr. Straza			

FFY05 Set-Aside for the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Acting Chair Engel moved to approve the creation of a \$332,600 set-aside for use by the IDJJ. IDJJ use of these funds is contingent upon the IDJJ's submission to the JCEC and the JCEC's ratification of the IDJJ's suggestions regarding the expenditure of these funds in accordance with the three priorities identified in this meeting's discussions. Chairman Sorosky added to the motion that the IDJJ's suggestions are to be presented at a JCEC meeting scheduled for May 15, 2007 at 2:00 p.m. Mr. Straza seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

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

New Business

None.

Old Business

None.

Adjourn

Acting Chair Engel moved to adjourn. Mr. Straza seconded the motion. The motion was approved by unanimous voice vote as follows.

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

The meeting was adjourned at 3:28 p.m.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Juvenile Crime Enforcement Commission

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

DATE: May 30, 2007

RE: **FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Adjustments**
FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Introduction

This memo describes recommended FFY05 designations and the FFY06 plan introduction.

FFY05 Designation Recommendations

At the April 5, 2007 JCEC meeting, the JCEC approved the creation of a \$332,600 set-aside for use by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). The approval of the creation of the set-aside stipulated that IDJJ use of these funds be contingent upon the IDJJ's submission to the JCEC and the JCEC's ratification, as well as the Budget Committee's approval, of the IDJJ's suggestions regarding the expenditure of these funds in accordance with the three priorities identified in discussions that took place during the meeting. The three priorities are:

- 1) Technology upgrades and the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System case management system implementation.
- 2) Staff training.
- 3) Aftercare services.

The table below describes the IDJJ's recommended allocations of the \$332,600 in FFY05 IDJJ set-aside funds. Further details are provided in the attached *Briefs*.

Program	FFY05 Amount
Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System Case Management	\$175,427
Performance-based Standards Enrollment	\$72,827
SafeMeasures subscription and training	\$30,000
Integration of Planning and Systems	\$35,426
Transitional Housing	\$22,320
Total	\$336,000*

* The \$3,400 difference between the set-aside amount and the requested funds would be made up using available interest earned.

FFY06 Introduction

The FFY06 JABG award to Illinois is \$1,489,000, and these funds will expire May 31, 2009. Five percent of the award (\$74,450) was set-aside for administrative purposes, leaving \$1,414,550 available for programming. Federal requirements for the JABG program include a 75 percent (\$1,060,912) pass-through to local units of government. Each unit of local government's share of the FFY06 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, 10 entities qualify for awards of \$10,000 or more and are listed in the table below. 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*. FFY06 JABG fund designations and remaining undesignated funds are described in the table below:

Unit of Government	County	FFY06 Allocation
Champaign County	Champaign	\$10,145
Chicago	Cook	\$174,664
Cook County	Cook	\$532,913
DuPage County	DuPage	\$32,892
Kane County	Kane	\$20,675
Lake County	Lake	\$24,516
Peoria County	Peoria	\$11,873
St. Clair County	St. Clair	\$10,093
Will County	Will	\$22,109
Winnebago County	Winnebago	\$17,383
Unallocated Local Funds		\$203,647
Local Formula Fund Allocations		\$857,265
Local Total		\$1,060,912
Unallocated State / Discretionary Funds		\$353,638
Administrative Funds		\$74,450
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,489,000
Total Available for New Funding		\$557,285

Summary of Available FFY05 & FFY06 Funds

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

Currently Available Funds	FFY05	FFY06	Total
Local	\$149,321	\$203,647	\$352,968
State/Discretionary	\$8,479	\$353,638	\$362,117
Total	\$157,800	\$557,285	\$715,085

* Includes interest earned as of 4/20/07.

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

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice
Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS)
Case Management

Brief

The Department of Juvenile Justice does not currently have an integrated case management system that guides critical decisions regarding youth service needs, security requirements and probability for recidivism upon release back to the community. The implementation of such a system is a priority for the Department in that it will provide the structural foundation for sound decision making that balances the individual needs of youth with public safety considerations.

The implementation of an integrated case management system will require outside technical assistance. Phase I of this project has already been completed through on-site technical assistance project provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The document resulting from the initial consultation provides specific recommendations for the Department as to how it may move forward in implementing a model case management system.

The JAIS Case Management System will provide each youth with:

- A Facility Placement Recommendation- following Reception Assessment based on JAIS risk assessment and security level guidelines;
- Initial Integrated Service Plan - based on JAIS risk and needs/strengths assessments, with comprehensive program recommendations, and supervision strategies;
- Parole Transition Plan - based on length of stay, risk and needs/strengths assessments, offense severity, program recommendations, and supervision strategies;
- Assignment of Parole Supervision Level - based on offense severity and risk and needs/strengths assessments;
- Periodic Modifications to Parole Transition Plan - based on reassessment of risk and needs/strengths, compliance with conditions, and progress on goals; and
- Discretionary Parole Discharge - based on guidelines including offense severity, risk assessment, violations, and compliance with conditions and case plans;

Among other services

Grant funding is requested to fund JAIS Case Management, subscription and services. Federal Funding \$175,427, IDJJ will contribute \$19,492 in matching funds for a total budget of \$194,919.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Performance Based Standards

Brief

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice requests funding to enroll in Performance Based Standards (PbS). PbS provides comprehensive reporting of outcomes related to youth and staff safety, security, health and mental health, programming justice and reintegration standards using:

- SJS Case Management and Safe Measures
- PbS Outcomes Measures

Performance-based Standards (PbS) for Youth Correction and Detention Facilities is a system for agencies and facilities to identify, monitor and improve conditions and treatment services provided to incarcerated youths using national standards and outcome measures. Participation by sites requires periodic data collection addressing conditions of confinement and produces comprehensive reports that support accountability and improved youth correctional practices.

Some of the benefits of participation in PbS include the ability to measure and track key indicators of facility performance, definition of measurable goals and development of strategies to achieve them, and accountability and data available to help gain public support.

Grant funding is requested to fund PbS Enrollment: (Subscription, Supervision, Training, and Services). Federal Funding \$72,827, IDJJ will contribute \$8,092 in matching funds for a total budget of \$80,919.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

SafeMeasures[®] Children's Research Center (CRC)¹

Brief

Juvenile welfare services in the United States are entering a new era. New legislation, computerized case records, and an increased emphasis on performance standards and outcome measures have created the need for timely, accurate information at all levels of management. In order to comply with federal, state, and local mandates, it is crucial that key performance indicators are routinely available to all levels of management.

CRC has developed SafeMeasures a sophisticated quality assurance reporting service that puts timely information at the fingertips of every juvenile program administrator and supervisor in the agency and responds to the demands of this new era.

SafeMeasures captures data from existing computerized files and links these data elements to key performance standards. The result is information presented in a convenient, easy to read format to help managers ensure that agency expectations are met and all youth receive services they need.

With SafeMeasures, quality assurance is easy: key indicators tied to federal outcome measures, such as destinations for youth exiting the juvenile system and length of time in placement, are routinely available at the agency, region, and unit level.

SafeMeasures is regularly updated to reflect changes in legislation and regulatory policy. These changes are automatically included as part of the subscription.

The program provides access from the desktop, administrators and supervisors can access up-to date SafeMeasures information from their desktop whenever they need it. Questions can be answered immediately, as they arise.

Benefits of SafeMeasures:

- Efficiently processes and summarizes data from an existing case management system
- Provides easy access to department-level information.
- Provides managers key data linked to federal or state standards.
- Provides up-to-date program summaries.
- Analyzes case management data monthly, weekly, or daily.
- Utilizes and incorporates CRC expertise.

Grant funding is requested to fund SafeMeasures subscription and training. Federal Funding \$30,000, IDJJ will contribute \$3,334 in matching funds for a total budget of \$33,334.

¹ CRC is a private, non-profit agency.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Integration of Planning and Systems Resource Request

Brief

The new Department of Juvenile Justice faces many challenges. It has a constitutional and statutory obligation to provide youth with appropriate and individualized treatment services. IDJJ, with the assistance of ICJIA, initiated a master plan for facilities upgrades and development of a regional aftercare service and management structure.

Bringing together the pieces to complete the picture:

- ✓ VOI/TIS funded Master Plan
- ✓ OJJDP JABG Technical Assistance grant – intake improvement
 - JABG grant for equipment and training based on TA recommendations
- ✓ Governor's Transition Team Recommendations for Adopting Best Practices
 - JAIS comprehensive case management
 - SafeMeasures compliance / audit mechanism

One of the goals of the Master Planning project is to project data and technology requirements for IDJJ. The grant-funded master plan will provide essential data with which to plan for services and programs.

Key to implementation is the adoption of an integrated case management model for delivery of treatment services & monitoring of youth progress and interventions. In order to utilize the NCCD JAIS Case Management System and the CRC SafeMeasures new computers, servers, and other technology upgrades are needed.

This program will build upon the recommendations of the transition team relating to the new Department's intake and assessment system. In addition, a technical assistance grant was previously awarded to IDJJ to provide funding for outside technical assistance in the review process. The funding requested under JABG will be utilized to begin development and implementation of the recommended intake system.

The goal of this program is to provide Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) data integration with technology and software upgrades. This will allow IDJJ to begin to pull together the various recommendations, plans, and grant projects to form a cohesive system of intake, assessments, case management, and compliance mechanisms.

The primary focus of this program will be to purchase and install required computer systems with networking, hardware, and software as needed.

Grant funding is requested to fund Integration of Planning and Systems. Federal Funding \$35,426, IDJJ will contribute \$3,937 in matching funds for a total budget of \$39,362.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Transition Housing Reentry for Homeless Male Juvenile Offenders

Brief

At any given time, the Illinois Youth Center (IYC) – Joliet has 20 youth (ages 16 to 20) remaining in custody for 9 to 24 months past their parole date because they have no placement options. Their families are unable or unwilling to house and care for their children. Not only does this create a financial strain on the corrections system but also places both the community and the youth at risk when they are finally released without any support system or services in place necessary for successful reintegration into the community.

The goal of this program is to provide a starting point for re-entry services that are planned over an 18-month period. This program will provide intake to the program and the first months of programming under Phase I, and possibly Phase II in order to facilitate the transition for youth reentering the community.

Phase I priorities are to assure safe and secure housing and initial success in re-entry. Applicable specialized treatment services (e.g. mental health, substance abuse) will be provided, recidivism risk factors will be addressed to assure the client remains arrest free and parole-compliant, and educational and pre-employment goals will be identified. This phase will be between three and six months and provide daily close supervision, as well as housing, case management, counseling, interpersonal skills development, transportation, and specialized services.

Phase II priorities for clients focus on demonstrating success with employment, financial preparations (earning, budgeting and saving money), life skills, independent living skills, and to support clients' success acting responsibly with increased levels of freedom. This phase will be between nine and twelve months. Incentives will be offered to motivate clients to progress in a timely manner. *Phase II* provides intensive supervision and monitoring, while promoting greater client self-reliance.

Due to the short length of this program youth are not expected to reach Phase III during this grant funding period. During *Phase III* the program would support clients' achievements and maintain independent living, secure a community-based living arrangement (apartment, roommates), sustain employment and increase capacity for future earnings, and demonstrate capacity to manage self, home, and money. This phase normally lasts between three to six months. Additional grant funding will be sought to allow the youth to continue in the program after this grant period.

Grant funding is requested to fund Transitional Housing. Federal Funding \$22,320, IDJJ will contribute \$2,480 in matching funds for a total budget of \$24,800 to provide one youth with 8.5 months of services.