



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

August 17, 2007
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
2:00 p.m.

AGENDA

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

- 1. Minutes of the June 5, 2007 Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) Meeting
- 2. Report: Allowability of Recommendations from the June 5, 2007 JCEC Meeting
- 3. Recommendations for FFY03, FFY04, and FFY05 Plan Adjustments
- 4. Juvenile Justice Resources at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
- 5. 2004 Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data in Illinois

- ▶ 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

June 5, 2007

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) met on June 5, 2007, at the Authority’s offices at 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. JCEC Co-Chairman Michael Mahoney (via teleconference) appointed Gary Leofanti to serve as acting chairman for the duration of this meeting as Mr. Leofanti was physically present and Mr. Mahoney was participating via teleconference. Mr. Leofanti called the meeting to order at 1:13 p.m. Authority Associate Director John Chojnacki called the roll. Other JCEC members and designees present were: Rodney Ahitow, Barbara Engel, Bridget Healy Ryan for State’s Attorney Devine, Gary Leofanti, 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, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, and other Authority staff members.

Minutes of the April 5, 2007 JCEC Meeting

Mr. Straza moved to approve the minutes of the April 5, 2007 JCEC Meeting. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

Aye – 7	Nay – 0	Abstain – 0	Absent – 3
Mr. Ahitow			Ms. Connell
Ms. Engel			Mr. Lonbom
Mr. Friedenauer			Mr. Sorosky
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Leofanti			
Mr. Mahoney			
Mr. Straza			

FFY05 Juvenile Accountability (Incentive) Block Grants (JABG) Plan Adjustments and the FFY06 JABG Plan Introduction

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the memo from Mr. Chonjacki, dated May 30, 2007, describing recommended adjustments to the FFY05 JABG plan and the FFY06 JABG plan introduction. He said that the FFY06 introduction was provided for informational purposes only. The FFY06 designations indicate funds that have been passed directly through to the units of local government and no action by the JCEC or the Budget Committee was necessary regarding those designations. Mr. Reichgelt explained how the JABG requirements determined the allocations of the FFY06 funds.

In response to a question by Ms. Healy Ryan, Mr. Reichgelt said that staff has had discussions with Peoria County to determine whether it would ultimately accept or decline its pass-through allocation because the original intended recipient of the funds, the Peoria County State's Attorney's Office, has declined the funds. This sort of thing does not happen as often now as it has in the past. If Peoria County were to waive the funds, the funds would be made available for future use by a unit of local government.

Mr. Reichgelt said that at the last JCEC meeting, \$332,600 was set aside for use by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Mr. Friedenauer called attention to the five briefs attached to the memo. The briefs outlined the IDJJ's proposals for the use of the set-aside funds.

Mr. Mahoney moved to adopt the recommendations described in the briefs for the use of the set-aside funds. The motion was seconded by Mr. Straza. Ms. Engel requested that more details be provided about the proposed programs.

Performance-Based Standards

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff had some concerns regarding the programs described in the briefs. Staff is especially concerned with the performance based standards (PBS) program. Staff had received a proposal for this program previously, but the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (OJJDP) had determined that PBS programs were not allowable under JABG because 1) PBS programs are evaluation programs and 2) the proposal was for the purchase of an evaluation program, not services. Mr. Reichgelt asked for an explanation of the difference between the PBS program presented in the brief and the PBS program that was previously submitted and denied by OJJDP.

Mr. Friedenauer said that the proposal was for a quality assurance system framed within the context of PBS. These funds would allow the IDJJ to implement the system within the agency. The system would include technical assistance, training, and monitoring through the National Council of Juvenile Correctional Agencies (NCJCA), which is the proprietor for PBS. The proposal is not for a one-time purchase of a system, it is for the implementation of a whole set of contemporary juvenile justice standards that will allow the IDJJ to monitor critical functions within the agency. Instead of purchasing a system,

the proposal would allow the IDJJ to enter into an agreement with the NCJCA to implement a PBS system, which is a quality assurance system, which would allow the IDJJ to monitor outcome data that would provide critical information regarding agency priorities and areas requiring attention and further development.

Mr. Mahoney said that he recalled the original proposal for a PBS system. He said that the original proposal was not denied due to un-allowability, but it was denied due to the fact that the funds would not have been expended within the time-frame available with regard to the source federal fiscal fund year's expiration date. Mr. Mahoney said that he has spoken with OJJDP staff and those conversations revealed that OJJDP regards PBS systems as one of its model programs. He said that OJJDP would deem this program an appropriate expenditure of JABG funds. He added that a PBS system was one of the key recommendations of the IDJJ transition team.

Director Levin said that eventually these proposals would have to be presented to the Budget Committee. She suggested that further details be provided at this meeting regarding the proposals outlined in the briefs so that staff could adequately respond to any questions raised by the Budget Committee. If the Budget Committee is not satisfied with the explanations for the use of these funds, the Budget Committee might not approve the designations until more information is provided. Ms. Engel said that, as an advocate for the JCEC at Budget Committee meetings, it would be beneficial to understand the proposals in greater depth.

Mr. Friedenauer summarized the PBS proposal. He said that the PBS system uses approximately 20 standards identified over a period of years through a project administered to the NJCJA. The NJCJA is a non-profit organization that was formed about 13 years ago. The NJCJA's primary purpose is to advance best practices and research in juvenile corrections. There are 38 states and many local jurisdictions that currently participate in PBS. It is important to note that these are outcome-based standards, not process-based standards. Many juvenile corrections systems in the United States still use the American Correctional Association's (ACA) Juvenile Standards. Although the IDJJ is not in the ACA's accreditation process, and has no future plans to be, the IDJJ uses the ACA's juvenile training school standards as well as other appropriate standards as its base-line operational standard. However, PBS are outcome-oriented standards that build upon ACA juvenile standards. The first year of the program, called the candidacy phase, requires a great deal of on-site technical assistance, training, and systems development by people who work on the project through the NJCJA. Once in place and implemented, PBS provides the agency, the administration, and external stake-holders very significant information regarding crucial practices within the department. The PBS system also ties the IDJJ into a national database that allows administrators to compare critical information relative to selected standards with information in the national database to see how the agency performs in those critical areas with respect to similar states and similar facilities throughout the country. The PBS system is a management tool. As Mr. Mahoney indicated earlier, using PBS was one of the strongest recommendations of the governor's transition team.

In response to a request by Ms. Engel for examples of critical areas addressed by PBS, Mr. Friedenauer said that medical, treatment, certain areas of mental health treatment, treatment of injuries, disciplinary practices such as confinement, and staff injuries, to name a few, are some of the critical indicators that make up the base number standards implemented within the system. PBS will allow administrators to review key elements of services and practices. PBS also establishes outcome expectations and measurements that the agency strives to meet. Administrators can compare trends at their facilities with trends at other facilities and in other states. If another state or facility shows trends indicating better results, the system provides a national database and technical assistance that would allow an agency to adjust for the better.

Integrated Case Management

Mr. Friedenauer introduced the topic of integrated case management. The IDJJ does not have a case management system. The juvenile division of the IDOC, over the recent years, saw its mission erode. The juvenile division, at one point, had a semi-structured case management system. Essentially, all of the reception and classification tools used in the three reception and classification centers are derivative of the adult corrections system. Considerable research has been done, even before the creation of the IDJJ, in investigating how the IDJJ can move toward an integrated case management system that would incorporate state-of-the-art needs assessment and classification instruments to use at reception centers. This would also form the platform for a case management system that links reception, the institutions, re-entry, and aftercare planning. The case management system would also include elements of the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) which are more than just needs assessments and risk instruments.

Mr. Friedenauer said that a significant component of the integrated case management system is called Strategies for Juvenile Supervision which will provide information regarding intervention strategies and programs for profiles of youths that have been demonstrated to be effective and those profiles which have not. It also provides a predictive tool to estimate risk for youths upon release back into the community. IDJJ does not currently have this capability. Research indicates that the best cost/benefit ratio involves marshalling the highest degree of resources and matching them with high-risk youths. If, with the availability of a good diagnostic tool, IDJJ staff can predict which of those youths who leave our facilities have the highest probability to recidivate upon reentry into the community, that would allow the agency to conduct a more objective targeted approach to bringing certain types of resources to those youths to reduce risks. Integrated case management is an overarching system. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which in Mr. Friedenauer's stated professional and personal opinion is an organization that has pioneered nationally and internationally some of the best work in the development of systems, is the organization for whom the IDJJ has been working in terms of the system's design. Integrated case management and PBS are two important parts of the equation as to providing IDJJ with systems and quality assurance functions that would move the IDJJ forward in the future.

Director Levin expressed concern that the integrated case management system described in the brief might not meet Department of Justice (DOJ) standards.

Mr. Friedenauer said that he was confident that the system would meet any litmus test applied to it by the DOJ. Several states are involved with the DOJ with regard to the Civil Rights of Incarcerated Persons Act (CRIPA) and as part of their consent decrees or their corrective action plans are in the process of working with the NCCD and are considering implementing the JAIS system.

Mr. Mahoney said that further details could be provided by Chris Baird who works at the NCCD's Madison, Wisconsin, office.

SafeMeasures

Mr. Friedenauer said that SafeMeasures is really an extension of the case management system. It is a relatively new technological development. It was developed by the non-profit Children's Research Center (CRC). It has been utilized and tested in the child welfare arena. It is a case management tool that blends nicely with the JAIS system. It provides near-real-time data to agency directors regarding levels of compliance with established case management standards. For example, an agency director could readily tell whether or not field staff are or are not meeting established agency policies regarding casework, contact, and other required elements of the plans for youths. The program has received excellent reviews by other agencies that have used it and IDJJ staff believes that the programs would significantly enhance the case management project. If implemented, IDJJ would have a degree of information regarding agency policy and compliance with respect to client contact requirements that it might not otherwise have even with an integrated case management system.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Mr. Friedenauer said that SafeMeasures analyzes case management data, not only on a monthly basis or daily basis, but it provides data links to federal and state standards.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Mr. Friedenauer said that the SafeMeasures proposal would not fund staff, but it would be linked to the JAIS case management system. Some staff time would have to be re-prioritized to ensure timely data input. This is entirely possible given IDJJ's current personnel level.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Mr. Friedenauer said that the \$30,000 plus approximately \$3,333 in matching funds would cover the costs of adding SafeMeasures as part of the overall case management system. JAIS would be the basic platform. SafeMeasures can be implemented within that platform to further enhance the case management system.

Transitional Housing

Mr. Friedenauer introduced the brief for the Transition Housing Reentry for Homeless Male Juvenile Offenders proposal.

At this time, Mr. Leofanti relinquished the chairmanship for the remainder of the discussion on the IDJJ's proposed programs to Mr. Mahoney. Mr. Leofanti said that his involvement with Aunt Martha's Youth Services might present a conflict of interests with regard to his participation in discussions or votes regarding the IDJJ's Transitional Housing proposal.

Mr. Friedenauer said that this Transitional Housing proposal would target older youths. He said that the Illinois Youth Center (IYC) Joliet is a maximum security facility that houses the IDJJ's more serious offenders. This means that it also houses some of the oldest youths in the system. Some youths at IYC Joliet, due to their criminal history, ages, and other dynamics, have no viable placement options upon returning to their communities. This pilot program would target certain youths at IYC Joliet between the ages of 16 and 20 who have stayed beyond their parole eligibility dates simply because no placement options are available to them. The program consists of three phases:

- 1) Safe and secure housing upon reentry into the community.
- 2) Employment / job training, financial, life, and independent living skills development that would build upon services received while at IYC Joliet. Intense supervision would be provided in conjunction with the IDJJ's aftercare staff.
- 3) Independent living.

Mr. Friedenauer said that the development of a reentry system is a key strategic initiative of the IDJJ. Specialized populations must be considered when youths leave IDJJ facilities. Older youths with no viable placement options remain in IDJJ facilities well beyond their eligibility for parole release. IDJJ staff does not expect this pilot program to have a major impact initially, but the program is one that the IDJJ staff feels is worth field-testing. If this proves to be an effective program, IDJJ would want to expand upon it in the future.

In reply to a question by Ms. Engel regarding Mr. Leofanti's recusal from this discussion, Mr. Reichgelt noted that Aunt Martha's Youth Services is one of the few service providers in the state that serves male juvenile offenders.

Integration of Planning and Systems Resources

Mr. Friedenauer said that this program would provide technology upgrades that might be necessary to implement the JAIS comprehensive case management system, the SafeMeasures compliance mechanism, and some of the recommendations that will be forthcoming in September of 2007 in the master plan that the IDJJ has commissioned via Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing Act (VOI/TIS) funds. This would

provide the IDJJ with funds that it might not otherwise have available to implement the technology upgrades. The funds might be spent on hardware, software, or technical assistance and training.

Mr. Friedenauer said that it is important to understand that the IDJJ's information management system is referred to as the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). It is an old mainframe system. It is a derivative of the old Offender Tracking System (OTS) that was developed by the IDOC in the 1980's. The current system is archaic and designed for adult offenders. The OTS has been upgraded over the years, but very little has been done to the JTS.

Mr. Mahoney said that the IDJJ is still very dependent upon the (adult) IDOC for much of its information systems. Mr. Friedenauer said that this program would provide the IDJJ with the resources it needs to develop its own systems. The JTS is currently administered by the IDOC. It provides aggregate data, but it does not come close to providing the qualitative data that the IDJJ needs to have the capability to develop.

In response to a question by Mr. Straza, Mr. Friedenauer said that the key area that will require an investment in personnel will be the PBS program. Key personnel who can adequately respond to PBS needs have been identified within each IDJJ facility to participate in the PBS program. New staff would not be hired to take on these new projects. These programs are so critical to creating a foundation and infrastructure to the IDJJ that existing personnel resources would be reallocated if necessary.

In response to a question by Ms. Healy Ryan, Mr. Friedenauer said that the development of the IDJJ will be a long-term incremental process and that also holds true for any additional resources. He said that the IDJJ expects to have some additional resources in its FY08 budget to add personnel to further develop the aftercare system. He also said that he expects to see some additional funding in the aftercare contractual line-item to enhance IDJJ's ability to design and purchase more appropriate aftercare services for youths leaving the IDJJ's system. He said that a lack of resources should not impede efforts to fund projects that data and technology demand. He said that a lack of resources would allow the agency to more precisely and objectively define resource gaps and develop a plan to present to appropriate legislators and others as to why those resources need to be increased. Without the information that these systems would provide, talk is only anecdotal. These systems would provide the IDJJ with valuable, quantifiable, qualitative data and information regarding the service needs of the IDJJ population that the agency can use to develop factual, specific needs recommendations for needed resources.

Ms. Engel said that Mr. Friedenauer's rationale for the funding of these systems is very persuasive. She asked if the funds that the IDJJ is requesting would be enough to purchase what is needed or would the IDJJ have to continue to search for funds from other sources in order to render these programs operational.

Mr. Mahoney said that more funds would be needed. The Juvenile Justice Commission has allocated approximately \$250,000 in its planning process to aid the IDJJ in program development and funds would likely be available from other sources as well. Basically, funds for the programs proposed here would provide a good beginning for the IDJJ, but other funds would definitely be needed.

Director Levin requested that Mr. Friedenauer inform her of his availability with regard to the June 19, 2007 Budget Committee meeting as he might be best able to answer board members' questions. Mr. Friedenauer said that, tentatively, he would commit to attending the June 19, 2007 Budget Committee meeting in person and that he would confirm that commitment within the next week.

Associate Director Mark Myrent said that four of the five proposals, with the exception of Transitional Housing, indicate the need for information systems. They are presented as piecemeal proposals. The presentations here today suggest a tie-in or overlap between those pieces. He asked that the connections between the JAIS case management system, the PBS system, SafeMeasures, and the integration project be addressed at some point, either at this meeting or at the Budget Committee meeting on June 19, 2007.

Mr. Friedenauer said that, at this point, he would not be able to discuss the connections between the pieces. He said that he would be better able to address the connections a year from now because all of the pieces interrelate and all provide very useful and critical data for case planning, quality assurance, and agency management with regard to critical standards. It might not be fair to try to connect all of those dots at this point.

Mr. Mahoney said that perhaps Mr. Myrent is suggesting that the IDJJ present a sort of schematic diagram that shows how these different programs interrelate in order to help others achieve a clearer understanding of these programs' importance to one another and to the IDJJ.

Mr. Myrent said that such an explanation would be best at a program level, not a technical level. He said that explanations of how information would be derived from these pieces would be helpful. Some pieces deal with data management and storage and some deal with reporting formats. Some specificity is also needed in terms of what the funds would actually purchase. For example, when the PBS system was introduced, it was not clear what, exactly, funds would be spent on. Also, it would be helpful to know what portions of the overall needs of the IDJJ these individual programs and allocations would satisfy.

Director Levin said that, assuming the JCEC and the Budget Committee approve these projects, budgets would need to be drafted that break down the itemized expenditures.

Mr. Friedenauer said that he has a detailed budget that he would be happy to submit. The budget details the expenses for the JAIS. He said that he also has a document that details anticipated first-year costs for the PBS system.

Mr. Myrent said details are needed as to what comprises these implementations, such as what the funds would be used for and what actual work would take place.

Mr. Mahoney said that at this point it is important to remember that the JCEC has been asked to approve recommendations for a specific set-aside. Most of these finer details would be addressed upon finalizing the agreements. He suggested that the board move forward with the recommendations given the information presented to date. The IDJJ's staff and the Authority's staff would work together to iron out details as they take subsequent steps toward finalizing agreements for these programs.

Mr. Myrent asked if JABG funds were allowable for non-direct services for youths.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff had questions similar to Mr. Myrent's above when they examined these program proposals. These proposals have been presented at a time of change in terms of what the OJJDP has been mandating with regard to data for its programs. The Authority recently filed its annual report to OJJDP, but for many of the programs for which staff has entered data, zeroes must be entered in certain categories. OJJDP has a mandated format for data reporting and that format is fairly inflexible. If the Authority's programs do not allow for a good fit into the OJJDP data request format, then staff often has to enter zeroes for the noncompliant data categories. During a recent site visit, an OJJDP monitor noted that the Authority's reporting is very limited. The OJJDP is moving its purpose areas toward direct services. Illinois has allocated much of these funds for system building and training and there is no way to track data for those programs that corresponds with the specific information that the OJJDP is requesting.

Mr. Mahoney said that this is a critical time to lend assistance to a new state agency that is a priority of this governor's administration.

At this time, Mr. Mahoney withdrew his motion to adopt the recommendations described in the briefs for the use of the set-aside funds, since he had assumed the chairmanship from Mr. Leofanti for the duration of this discussion. The motion had been seconded by Mr. Straza. Mr. Mahoney opened the floor for a motion.

Director Levin said that staff would work with the OJJDP to implement these proposals, assuming that the proposals are approved at this meeting and at the Budget Committee meeting on June 19, 2007.

Mr. Ahitow moved to adopt the recommendations described in the briefs for the use of the set-aside funds. The motion was seconded by Mr. Straza. The motion was approved by the following voice vote:

Aye – 6	Nay – 0	Abstain – 1	Absent – 3
Mr. Ahitow		Mr. Leofanti	Ms. Connell
Ms. Engel			Mr. Lonbom
Mr. Friedenauer			Mr. Mahoney
Ms. Healy Ryan			
Mr. Sorosky			
Mr. Straza			

At this time, Mr. Mahoney relinquished chairmanship of this meeting back to Mr. Leofanti.

In response to a question by Ms. Healy Ryan, Director Levin said that staff has been in contact with the OJJDP with regard to the issues raised in these discussions, with the intent of having a clear idea of the proposals' allowability by the June 19, 2007 Budget Committee meeting.

Ms. Engel suggested that such information be made available to the Authority board members before the June 19, 2007 Budget Committee meeting. She said that it doesn't make much sense to continue to pursue programming that might not be allowable per federal guidelines.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority is in a good position with regard to the amount of time remaining with which to expend these funds. He said that, if for some reason any or all of these programs are deemed unallowably by the OJJDP, there would be plenty of time to devise other ways to expend the funds. Staff would report back at the next JCEC meeting which programs moved forward and which, if any, did not.

Mr. Straza said that it is important to move in a positive direction and inform the authorities higher up the ladder of the importance and relevance of these proposed programs so that these initiatives are not destined to fail before they even begin.

Director Levin said that contacts would be made at the highest levels of the OJJDP, as needed, to make the cases for these programs. The JCEC has always made the provision of services a priority, but investments must be made in critical infrastructure to enable the provision of services. She also said that it is important to avoid a situation with lapsing funds. Authority staff will closely monitor the IDJJ's fiscal reports, both to help safeguard against unnecessary fund lapses and to maintain compliance per new, stricter DOJ reporting guidelines.

Old / New Business

Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone said that all JCEC members should have received a memo from his office on the topic of conflicts of interest. He said that the most obvious example of a conflict of interest would be one in which a governmental

employee or board member takes part in action which results in benefits to that individual. The basic rule is: No official or employee of a unit of state or local government or non-governmental recipient of grant funds can participate personally in decisions, recommendations, rendering advice, investigations, or otherwise in any decision or ruling that might affect or relate to the award of grant funds.

General Counsel Cutrone said that the conflict is created when either an individual or a family member, partner, or business associate of that individual has a relationship with an organization other than a public agency in which that individual has financial interests or serves as an officer or director or is in some way connected with a non-public organization where that individual's impartiality might be called into question.

General Counsel Cutrone said that a distinction is made between private agencies and public agencies. Individuals who are members of public agencies may stand to make a diluted gain as a result of participation in such activities, but that gain would not be substantially more than the gain appreciated by the general public. For the most part, public bodies could continue to operate without grant funds. On the other hand, grant awards often constitute a much larger percentage of the budget of a private agency and may have a more direct influence on the continued viability of a private agency. Therefore, there is much more of a sense that an individual associated with a private agency stands to benefit by taking any part in the award of grant funds to said private agency. An exception to the rule that it is acceptable for public employees to take part in the grant award process would be in a case where the grant award directly pays all or part of that individual's salary.

General Counsel Cutrone said that not only is it important that actual conflicts of interest be avoided, but it is equally important that the appearances of conflicts of interest be avoided. Public officials and employees have an interest in maintaining the public's perceptions of government's activities as ones of propriety. It may not be a motivating factor on the part of an individual that they are going to receive some benefit via their own actions, but even an employee with the most altruistic of motives can generate the appearance of impropriety. People associated with grant-funding bodies should avoid situations where:

- it may appear that the individual is using his/her official position for private gain;
- it may appear that that individual is giving preference to any entity;
- it may appear that impartiality has been lost for any reason;
- it may appear that funding decisions are being made outside of official channels.

Another example of an appearance of a conflict of interest would be an action that adversely affects the public's confidence in the integrity of government as a whole or a particular government-funded program.

General Counsel Cutrone said that the memo also discusses what happens when it has been discovered after the fact that an individual might have taken part in a grant award and that individual is later found to have had an interest in the award. As an example, today Mr. Leofanti very properly abstained from discussing or voting on an issue which would directly affect an agency with which he is associated. As another example, at the last JCEC meeting, while no particular projects were up for consideration, the JCEC recommended that the IDJJ approach the JCEC with particular programs for which they sought grant funds. In that case, the discussion was generalized. The JCEC left it to the IDJJ to make particular requests and, therefore, there was no actual or appearance of impropriety.

Adjourn

Mr. Straza moved to adjourn. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion. The motion was approved by unanimous voice vote as follows.

Aye – 7	Nay – 0	Abstain – 0	Absent – 3
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 2:20 p.m.



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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Members

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

DATE: August 10, 2007

RE: **FFY03 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #8
FFY04 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #3
FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #3**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY03 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) plan, and the FFY04 and FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) plans.

Designation Reductions

FFY03 – FFY05

The table below describes the total amounts in FFY03, FFY04, and FFY05 funds returned to the Authority. FFY03 figures are being provided for informational purposes only as these funds are no longer available for use.

Entity / Program	Reason for Return	FFY03	FFY04	FFY05
Champaign County Court Services - Information and Record Sharing Program/Enhanced Station Adjustment	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.	\$3,327		
ICJIA - BARJ Resource Manuals	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.	\$323		

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice - Staff Training and Development Program	At the end of the period of performance time did not allow for all of the trainings to take place.	\$42,588		
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice - Intake Process Development Program	The evaluation necessary to determine the equipment needed and selection of vendor was not completed until the end of the period of performance.	\$18,000		
Champaign County - Detention Training Scholarship	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.	\$381		
Franklin County - Juvenile Training Scholarship Program	Only 13 of 17 staff members budgeted could attend the conference.	\$3,296		
Williamson County - Juvenile Equipment Program	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.	\$67		
Winnebago County- Juvenile Equipment Program	Cost of vehicle was less then anticipated.	\$4,331		
Champaign County Court Services - Information and record Sharing Program/Enhanced Station Adjustment	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.		\$320	
Dupage County State's Attorney's Office - JJC Manager Program	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.		\$18	
Village of Oak Park - ENUF	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.		\$344	
City of east St. Louis - Juvenile Offender Monitoring Program	Funds remained unspent at the end the program period.		\$742	
St. Clair County	This was a pass-through grant and the funds were waived by the county.			\$11,240
TOTAL:		\$72,313	\$1,424	\$11,240

FFY05 Recommended Designations

The four programs described below were originally funding with JAIBG pass-through funds but are no longer eligible for pass-through funding.

1. *City of East St. Louis Police Department - Juvenile Crime Reduction Program*

Staff recommends designating \$23,889 in FFY05 funds to the East St. Louis Police Department's Juvenile Crime Reduction Program. The program is an attempt to address the disturbing trend of habitual delinquent behavior in the city of East St. Louis and to provide appropriate sanctions. The primary program objectives are to identify and investigate the offenses committed by juvenile offenders; sanction the juvenile offenders into appropriate rehabilitative services; and decrease juvenile delinquent behavior.

The program will consist of two juvenile staff members, a juvenile analyst, and school resource officers. The program's output indicators will be: 1) Provide a number of accountability-rehabilitative programs to meet the needs of the juvenile offender. 2) The delinquent juvenile will be receiving his or her sanction in a reasonable amount of time from date of intake. The school resource officer's output indicators will be: 1) Provide total allotted time spent on accountability programming. 2) Provide number and percentage of all youth who received sanctions at school.

These funds are also being requested to maintain the juvenile analyst position and to pay East St. Louis police officers to work on a part-time basis at East Saint Louis Senior High School and possibly two of the middle schools, depending on the availability of funds. The officers will engage in activities that will strengthen those social structures which deter delinquency, truancy in the schools, and facilitate problem-solving techniques that will lead to early detection of at-risk children and meet their needs through alternative education and/or modify their behavior.

2. *LaSalle County Probation Department on behalf of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit - Youth Giving Back Program*

Staff recommends designating \$29,700 in FFY05 funds to the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit's (LaSalle, Bureau, and Grundy Counties) Probation Department for its Youth Giving Back Program. This program provides services to hold offenders accountable, prevent further infractions of the law, and assist in making offenders productive citizens. Graduated sanctions are used to hold offenders accountable and assist the juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative in preventing unnecessary detention.

Youth Giving Back is provided by a sub-contract with Youth Service Bureau of Illinois Valley. It is overseen by LaSalle County's Juvenile Justice Council, which has done major work in the removal of status offenders from its county detention facility.

3. City of Oak Park - Education to Nullify Usage by First-Timers (ENUF) Program

Staff recommends designating \$12,317 in FFY05 funds to Oak Park for its ENUF Program, which offers basic and continuing education for youth, teens, and young adults. The intent of the program is to divert first-time offenders from the court system by offering the opportunity to attend Alcohol and Drug Education (AOD) classes. In addition to diverting youth from the court system, the program also serves as an information and guidance source for non-referred youth and their families, and, therefore, reduces the risk for potential court involvement.

ENUF's educational programming includes a blend of audio-visual programs, guest-speakers and at-home assignments in its approach to informing youths and their families about the risks and consequences associated with illegal substances. Youths are encouraged to bring contemporary music and videos with relevant themes of AOD. This inclusion has been a popular component of the program.

ENUF offers 12 hours of education. The AOD education offers a segue to other associated topics that become incorporated into the program. Topics include infectious diseases, teen pregnancy, violence, anger, mental health issues, refusal strategies, problem solving, and decision-making.

4. City of Evanston-Community Services Program

Staff recommends designating \$26,000 in FFY05 funds to the City of Evanston's Police Department for its Community Service Program. This program will aid in providing accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders. The primary program objective will be to deter young offenders from engaging in future criminal activity. This is done by requiring the referred youth to complete community service hours and participate in a comprehensive family counseling assessment. This twofold method holds youths accountable for their actions and provides an intervention for the youth and family to more effectively identify and address problems causing the youth's delinquent behavior.

Requests for new FFY05 designations are summarized in the table below:

Entity / Program	FFY05 Funds
City of East St. Louis Police Department - Juvenile Crime Reduction Program	\$23,889
LaSalle County Probation Department on behalf of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit - Youth Giving Back Program	\$29,700
City of Oak Park - ENUF Program	\$12,317
City of Evanston - Community Services Program	\$26,000
TOTAL	\$91,906

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

ICJIA Resources for Juvenile Justice

Publications

Research Reports

- A Comparative Analysis of Probation Intakes in Illinois
- A Study of Disproportionate Minority Representation in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System, Part I: Assessment of Disproportionate Minority Representation at Key Decision Points in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System
- A Study of Disproportionate Minority Representation in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System, Part II: Assessment of Disproportionate Minority Representation Through Individual-Level Analyses and Surveys of Juvenile Justice Professionals
- A Time Study of Juvenile Probation Services in Illinois
- An Evaluation of Redeploy Illinois - St. Clair County and Peoria County
- An Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program
- An Evaluation of the Moral Reconciliation Therapy of the Franklin/Jefferson County Evening Reporting Center Program
- An Impact Evaluation of the Juvenile Probation Projects in Christian, Peoria, and Winnebago Counties
- An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, Part One: Surveys of Juvenile Justice Professionals
- An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, Part Two: Case Studies of New or Changed Juvenile Justice System Processes
- An Implementation Evaluation of the Specialized Sex Offender Projects in DuPage, Lake and Winnebago Counties
- An Interim Report of the Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division Special Supervision Units Program: Sex Offender Treatment Unit
- An Interim Report on the Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program

- Evaluation of the Cook County Juvenile Sheriff's Work Alternative Program
- Evaluation of the Cook County Juvenile Sheriff's Work Alternative Program
- Evaluation of the Gang Violence Reduction Project in Little Village
- Evaluation of the Little Village Gang Violence Reduction Project: The First Three Years
- Evaluations of the Christian County Extended Day Program, the Peoria County Anti-Gang and Drug Abuse Unit, and the Winnebago County Day Reporting and Assessment Centers
- Female Delinquents Committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections: A Profile
- Gangs and Gang Activity in Illinois
- Illinois' Multiyear Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime, FFY2004
- Illinois Probation Intake Study
- Illinois Strategy of Control Drug and Violent Crime, 1994
- Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends
- Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends
- Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual
- Juvenile Justice Data 2004 Annual Report APPENDIX H Data Tables
- Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2003 Annual Report
- Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies
- Overview of Juvenile Crime and the Justice System's Response in Illinois
- Pre-Trial Juvenile Detention Screening Practices in Illinois
- Promising Approaches to Gangs A Catalogue of Prevention and Suppression Programs in Illinois
- Redeploy Illinois, 2nd Judicial Circuit Pilot Site Impact & Implementation Evaluation Report

- Results from the 2000 Illinois Juvenile Probation Outcome Study
- Results of the 1995 Illinois Drug Use Forecasting Study
- Specification of Patterns over Time in Chicago Homicide: Increases and Decreases, 1965 - 1981
- The Little Village Gang Violence Reduction Project in Chicago

Research Bulletins

- Assessing disproportionate minority contact with the Illinois juvenile justice system
- Children's risk of homicide: Victimization from birth to age 14, 1965 to 1995
- Driving under the influence: DUI laws and enforcement in Illinois and the U.S.
- Examining pretrial juvenile detention screening practices in Illinois
- Examining trends and data on incarcerated youth in Illinois
- Law Expands Access to Juvenile Justice Information
- State juvenile justice trends can obscure rural county statistics
- The relationship between gang membership and inmate recidivism
- The use of probationer alcohol and substance abuse treatment services in Illinois
- Understanding and addressing female delinquency in Illinois

ResearchAtAGlance

- Chicago Homicide Dataset Series: Children's risk of homicide victimization records 31-year increase
- Corrections data illustrate juvenile incarceration trends in Illinois
- Juvenile arrest rates reveal significant racial disparity
- Minorities Overrepresented in Illinois Juvenile Correctional Facilities

Program Evaluation Summaries

- After-school programs offer at-risk youth services in Jefferson, Franklin counties
- Jackson County School-Based Probation Program: Lessons learned
- Macon County Redeploy Illinois pilot program aids juvenile offenders
- Peoria, St. Clair counties initiate Redeploy Illinois youth programs
- Redeploy Illinois program decreases incarceration rates among juveniles

On Good Authority

- An Evaluation of the Implementation of Juvenile Justice Reforms in Illinois
- Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecutions in Illinois
- Family Group Conferences Offer Promise for Juvenile Cases
- Juvenile Offenders and Violent Crime
- Juvenile Probation Programs Evaluated
- Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program Provides Residential, Aftercare Services
- Juvenile Work Program Provides Alternative to Detention
- Police Use of Formal and Informal Station Adjustments for Juveniles in Illinois
- Probation Research: Results of the 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study
- Reducing Youth Gang Violence in Urban Areas: One Community's Effort
- Sex Offender Treatment at the Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg
- Supervising Sex Offenders in Coles, Madison, and Vermilion Counties
- Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies Identifies Workload Problems
- The Impact of Intensive Juvenile Probation Programs

Trends and Issues

Full Trends & Issues editions for the years 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1997 each contain chapters on juvenile justice system overview and data trends. A 2007 report is planned for release in Fall 2007.

Trends and Issues Update

- Examining Restorative Justice
- The Juvenile Justice Reform Act

BARJ

- A guide for defense attorneys
- A guide for juvenile corrections
- A guide for juvenile court judges
- A guide for juvenile detention
- A guide for juvenile probation
- A guide for law enforcement officers
- A guide for prosecutors

Compiler Articles

- A Generation of Change: 30 Years of Criminal Justice in Illinois
- Addressing female offenders in Illinois' criminal justice system
- Authority Hosts Criminal Justice Planning Assembly
- Authority Studying Juvenile Data Policies
- Balanced and Restorative Justice
- Education and Criminal Justice
- Illinois making strides in quest for an integrated justice information system
- Juveniles and the Criminal Justice System

- Minority overrepresentation in the criminal and juvenile justice systems
- New Federal Justice Aid Coming to Illinois
- Responding to Juvenile Crime
- Rethinking Probation
- Street Gangs and Violence
- The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998
- The Juvenile Justice System in Illinois
- Three Years After Sweeping Reform, What's Different in the Juvenile Justice System?

GET THE FACTS

- Juvenile Justice

Brochures

- McGruff: A Trip to the State Fair
- McGruff: Cool kids resolve conflict peacefully
- McGruff: Let's Be Safe (puzzle book)
- McGruff: McGruff Goes to Court, coloring book. (Limited distribution)
- McGruff: Play it Safe with McGruff and Scruff
- McGruff: Winners Don't Use Drugs

Current Juvenile Justice Projects

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth Research Grant

On September 18, 2006, the Authority was awarded a Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant to conduct research on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (award # 2006-JP-FX-K057). The overall goal of the research is to gain a better understanding of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth (CSEC). A final report will be completed in September 2007.

We are using three research methods: focus groups, interviews, and arrest records. The research will:

- 1) examine how law enforcement has responded to CSEC through an analysis of arrests of minors and adults for CSEC-related offenses,
- 2) survey law enforcement through one-on-one in-depth interviews to study their perceptions of the extent and nature of CSEC, and
- 3) hold focus groups to document the perceptions of adults who had experience in the sex trade as minors.

Professionals from entities with experience in the area of CSEC serve as an advisory group to help Authority staff plan the focus group project. These entities are: Alternatives, Inc.; Chicago Crime Commission; Cook County Sheriff's Department; Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center; Fraternal Order of Police; Ms. Jody Raphael, DePaul College of Law; Illinois Law Enforcement Education Foundation; Midwest Immigrant Human Rights Coalition; Office of the Illinois Attorney General; Dr. Schaffner, PhD, University of Illinois-Chicago; and Young Women's Empowerment Project. Researchers had a meeting with the advisory board in November 2006.

The Authority has contracted with Young Women's Empowerment Project (YWEP), which creates leadership opportunities and peer based dialogue and education by and for teen girls in the sex trade and to recognize the leadership, resilience and understanding girls already have. YWEP held one focus group on March 21, 2007 and another is scheduled for May 9, 2007. A focus group recruitment flyer, consent form, and questions were created. The Institutional Review Board approved this research project in March 2007.

Safe Havens Domestic Violence Program evaluation project

Staff is evaluating the Chicago Safe Havens demonstration site, a project funded under the Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program. The Safe Havens Program was established by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 to provide an opportunity for communities to support supervised visitation and safe exchange of children, by and between parents, in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. The purpose of the supervised visitation program is to enable custodial parents

to comply with court ordered visitation, without having to fear that they or their children will be re-victimized. Staff has received IRB approval and data collection is almost complete. Staff has identified the following priority areas of the evaluation: interviews with visitation center directors and staff (to determine changes in practice in policy and roles as collaborators), the issue of case termination (to determine why cases come to a close and what can be done in cases where visits should continue, but do not), observation forms used by staff at visitation centers during visits as well as other data collected in client files (Data from these forms, together with data collected through the 11 interviews that are completed can help determine how accurately these forms reflect what happens during visits. Other client information found in their files can help identify who is referred to visitation services from court, how rule violations are handled, and in terms of termination, whether or not clients fail to show up for services, if they terminate visits due to court order, etc.). All interviews have been completed. Most of the data have been collected from the family file folders in each center. All family court judges in Chicago participated in a training session that focused on domestic violence in relation to custody and visitation rights. Staff distributed a pre-survey, a survey at the training itself, and a post-survey to determine whether or not the training had an affect on judges' beliefs or actions in the courtroom.

Juvenile justice system and risk factor data: 2005 Annual Report

Supported by a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, R&A staff is completing work on the 2005 Annual Report. Staff has compiled county-level juvenile justice system and risk factor data into a single data report. Like the previous report, this version also summarizes recent trends in these data over time and discusses emerging juvenile justice system issues in Illinois, including Balanced and Restorative Justice, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Disproportionate Minority Contact, and Redeploy Illinois. The 2004 report, which contains over 200 pages of juvenile justice information, was published in February 2007 and is available on the Authority website. Staff will also publish a *Research at a Glance* focusing on system and risk factor trends in rural counties.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Audit

The unit's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Audit Center is an ADAA-funded in-house effort to continuously examine the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the criminal history record information reported to the state repository maintained by the Illinois State Police, and to recommend strategies for improvement.

The FY 2008 CHRI Audit methodology development is currently underway, and will focus on the quality of juvenile arrest and disposition information reported to the state criminal history record system.

Investigator Initiated Research (external)

Corrections to Community: The collective reentry experience of juvenile offenders.

This study, under the direction of the University of Chicago, will examine a number of factors that play into the reentry experience of juveniles released from Illinois correctional facilities between 1996 and 2002.

Juvenile Justice Projects being Initiated in FY'08 with Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

- Mental health issues in Illinois' juvenile justice system
- Gender issues in Illinois' juvenile justice system

Other Current Juvenile Justice Activities

- BARJ trainings
- Co-sponsorship, planning, and presentation at first collaborative conference for juvenile justice planning
- Membership on Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board
- Active participation on Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Models for Change, Disproportionate Minority Contact, and BARJ initiatives.

Data Sets Available on Website

Juvenile Justice

- Petitions
- Adjudications
- Detention
- Supervision
- Community Service
- Restitution

Risk Factors

- Child Abuse and Neglect
- Divorce
- Poverty
- Substance Exposed Infants
- School Dropouts, Truancies, Suspensions, Expulsions
- Teen Births
- Unemployment