



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Members

FROM: Lori G. Levin, Executive Director

DATE: October 3, 2008

RE: **October 7, 2008 Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) Meeting**

Enclosed are the materials for the upcoming **JCEC planning meeting**, scheduled for **Tuesday, October 7, 2008, at 2:00 p.m.** The meeting will be held at the Authority's offices located at:

300 West Adams Street
Suite 700 / Conference Room
Chicago, IL 60606

If you plan to attend, please contact Jude Lemrow at **(312) 793-0893** by **Monday, October 6, 2008** to confirm so that proper arrangements can be made.

Materials for this meeting will be available on the Authority's website, www.icjia.state.il.us, by Tuesday, October 7, 2008.

Thank you.



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**Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition
Planning Session (1 of 2)**

October 7, 2008
300 West Adams Street
Suite 700 / Conference Room
Chicago, Illinois
2:00 p.m.

AGENDA

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

I. Introduction

II. JABG Purpose Areas

- a. Detailed description
- b. ICJIA distribution by Purpose Area

III. Sub-grantees

- a. Overview of program
- b. History of funding

IV. ICJIA allocation in relation to national data

V. Overview of granting process

- a. Flow-chart
- b. Reasons for lapsing funds

VI. Juvenile Justice Initiatives in Illinois

VII. Conclusion

- ▶ Adjourn

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal Laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 West Adams Street, Suite 700, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (telephone 312-793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



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FROM: Lori G. Levin, Executive Director

DATE: October 3, 2008

RE: **October 7, 2008 Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) Meeting**

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), through the support and funding of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), works to provide the leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. The goal of these efforts is to provide state and local units of government with funds to develop programs that seek to reduce juvenile offending through both offender-focused and system-focused activities that promote accountability. These funds must be used to address one or more of the 17 program purpose areas contained within the JABG legislation.

On October 7, 2008, the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) will convene at the ICJIA for the purpose of planning future funding efforts that align with OJJDP's 17 program purpose areas and the overarching goal of juvenile justice accountability. To accomplish these efforts, the JCEC will collaborate to review currently funded efforts and learn of additional, model programs, practiced within the juvenile justice system. The JCEC will then reconvene with the ICJIA on a future date to discuss and present recommendations for future funding efforts.

The success of future juvenile funding efforts is dependent upon input from the various components of the juvenile justice system. The ICJIA is dependent upon the JCEC to represent these components. Working together, the ICJIA and JCEC can best achieve the goals of the JABG program while ultimately, strengthening and enhancing the juvenile justice system toward greater accountability and desirable outcomes. The ICJIA welcomes the JCEC's input and looks forward to taking this initial step in the planning process.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

Authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
Streets Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee et esq))

JABG

- Program Purpose Areas
 - Goal
 - Accountability
 - Juvenile offenders
 - Juvenile justice system

JABG

- Long Term Goals

- ***By 2012***

- 76 percent of youth will be processed using graduated sanctions
 - □ 30 percent of program participants will reoffend

JABG

- Purpose Area 1
 - Graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders
 - Develop
 - Implement
 - Administer

JABG

- Purpose Area 2
 - Corrections □ Detention Facilities
 - Building
 - Expanding
 - Operation

JABG

- Purpose Area 3
 - Effective Expeditious Administration
 - Hiring: juvenile court judges, probation officers, court-appointed defenders, special advocates
 - Fees: pretrial services

JABG

- Purpose Area 4
 - Hiring additional prosecutors
 - Focus on prosecuting violent juvenile cases
 - Reduce juvenile case backlog

JABG

- Purpose Area 5
 - Prosecution funding
 - Focus on identifying and expediting prosecutions of violent juvenile offenders
 - Technology, equipment and training
 - Address drug, gang, and youth violence

JABG

- Purpose Area 6
 - Training
 - Preventing and controlling juvenile crime
 - Law Enforcement
 - Court personnel

JABG

- Purpose Area 7
 - Juvenile gun courts
 - Prosecution
 - Adjudication

JABG

- Purpose Area 8
 - Drug Courts
 - Juvenile Offenders with substance abuse problems
 - Continuing judicial supervision
 - Integrate administration of other sanctions and services

JABG

- Purpose area 9
 - Juvenile records
 - Establish and maintain a system
 - Promote public safety

JABG

- Purpose Area 10
 - Interagency Information Sharing
 - Juvenile criminal justice systems, schools and social service agencies

JABG

- Purpose Area 11
 - Reducing recidivism
 - Establish and maintain accountability-based programs
 - Juveniles referred by law enforcement agencies

JABG

- Purpose Area 12
 - Risk needs assessments
 - Early intervention
 - Comprehensive services
 - Mental health screening
 - Treatment substance abuse testing

JABG

- Purpose area 13
 - Accountability-based
 - Enhance school safety
 - Research-based bullying
 - Cyber-bullying
 - Gang prevention

JABG

- Purpose Area 14
 - Restorative justice
 - Establishing
 - Maintaining

JABG

- Purpose Areas 15
 - Juvenile courts and probation officers
 - Accountability and reducing recidivism
 - Establish
 - Maintain

JABG

- Purpose Area □16
 - Improving corrections facilities practices and programs
 - Hiring detention and corrections personnel
 - Establishing and maintaining training programs

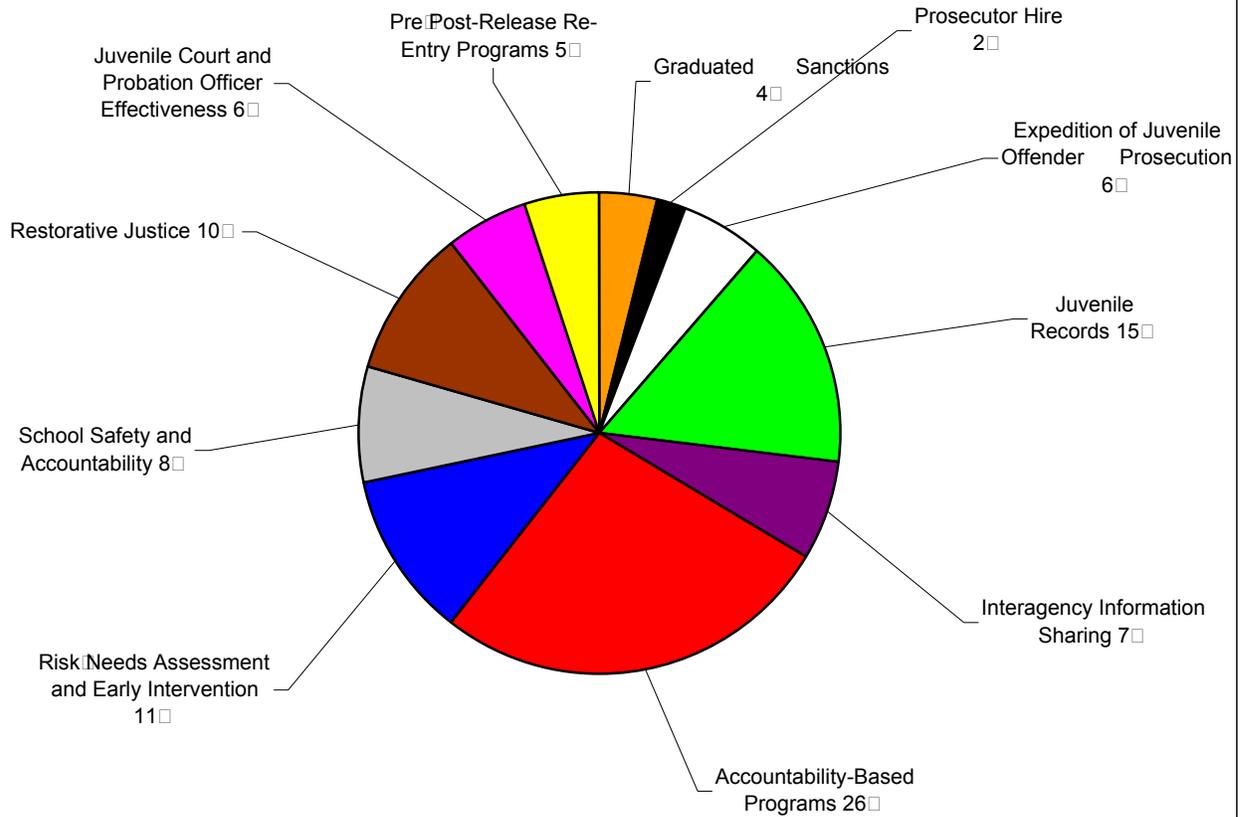
JABG

- Purpose Area 17
 - Juvenile re-entry
 - Establish, improve and coordinate pre-release and post-release systems and programs

JABG

- Presentation Contribution
 - Lajuana Murphy, JABG Specialist
 - Jude Lemrow, Administrative Assistant
 - Mike Carter, Programs Manager
 - John Chojnacki, Associate Director FSGU

Purpose Area Distribution of Current Designations



	Purpose Area Title	Est. Amount
1	Graduated Sanctions	\$61,258.00
4	Prosecutor Hire	\$30,326.00
5	Expedition of Juvenile Offender Prosecution	\$84,989.29
9	Juvenile Records	\$238,128.79
10	Interagency Information Sharing	\$102,701.79
11	Accountability-Based Programs	\$416,756.62
12	Risk Needs Assessment and Early Intervention	\$173,747.95
13	School Safety and Accountability	\$116,804.67
14	Restorative Justice	\$155,245.95
15	Juvenile Court and Probation Officer Effectiveness	\$84,989.29
17	Pre-Post-Release Re-Entry Programs	\$78,665.67
	Total Dollar Amount of all Open Grants (as of 9/30/08):	\$1,543,614.00

Balanced and Restorative Justice

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) is a philosophy of justice that provides the framework for a juvenile justice system in Illinois based on reconciliation rather than retribution. The BARJ philosophy encourages the active involvement of all parties affected by a crime: victims, offenders, and the community in the belief that justice is best served when all three parties receive equal attention. Accordingly, the restoration of all affected parties should be the goal of the juvenile justice system as compared to the retributive model which largely seeks to punish the offender. The main principles of BARJ include:

- **Accountability:** When a crime is committed, the offender incurs an obligation to the victim and affected community. The offender should learn the impact of his/her unlawful behavior on all parties and be provided with opportunities to repair the harm.
- **Community safety:** Each citizen has a right to live in a safe and secure community. BARJ promotes community safety by encouraging collaborations between citizens, community groups and justice agencies in order to empower the community to take responsibility for the well being of its members. Such efforts can help prevent and control crime and provide for meaningful restrictions of the offender.
- **Competency development:** BARJ seeks to increase the pro-social skills of offenders. Juveniles who come into contact with the justice system should be given opportunities to build on their positive strengths and potential in order to improve their educational, work and social skills.

Under the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention endorsed BARJ and followed up with the 1998 publication of the *Guide for Implementing the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model*. Meanwhile in Illinois in 1998, the Juvenile Court Act of Illinois was revised to reflect the BARJ philosophy in its policy and purpose statement. BARJ programs typically include components such as community service, victim-offender mediation, restitution, and family group conferencing.

In 2003, a collaborative **BARJ** summit took place in Springfield, Illinois involving more than 140 statewide juvenile justice professionals as well as representatives from victim advocacy agencies, community and faith based organizations, and schools. The Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative (IBARJI) evolved following the Summit. It represents a collaboration of geographically and professionally diverse professionals that support BARJ efforts and provides training opportunities throughout Illinois.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Over the past several decades, researchers and policymakers have begun to place more interest in the problem of **disproportionate minority contact** (DMC) with the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to the general empirical finding that across the United States, a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than one would expect given their representation in the general population. For example, in 1987 minority youth comprised 32 percent of all youth in the United States, yet they constituted 53 percent of youth in secure detention and correctional facilities. By 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the United States, but 62 percent of youth in secure detention and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities². The rate of minority over-representation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision making (e.g. the decision to arrest, prosecute, and detain certain youth) and the examination of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, attribute to the over-representation of minorities.

To address concerns regarding the over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system, the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was amended in 1988 to require each state participating in formula grant programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to assess the extent of over-representation of minority juveniles confined within all secure facilities (disproportionate minority confinement). In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding disproportionate minority confinement and required states with an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system to develop and implement plans to reduce disproportionate minority confinement. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 broadened the scope of the DMC initiative from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact," requiring an examination of potential disproportionate representation at all decision points within the juvenile justice continuum and implementation of data-based prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce identified disproportionality.

www.ojjdp.mcjrs.org

¹ Pope, Carl E., and William Feyerherm, *Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System*, Research Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, July 1995, NCJ 145849: iii.

² Hsia, Heidi M., George S. Bridges, Rosalie McHale, *Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update*, Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 2004, NCJ 201240: 1.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was designed to support the Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults. After more than a decade of innovation and replication, JDAI is one of the nation's most effective, influential, and widespread juvenile justice system reform initiatives. JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system because youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development. The focus is on detention for several reasons: the national crowding crisis, the lack of alternatives to detention, the high cost of detention, and the opportunity to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole. JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices, and programs to:

- Reduce reliance on secure confinement
- Improve public safety
- Reduce racial disparities and bias
- Save taxpayers' dollars
- Stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms

The Annie E. Casey Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Eleven counties have received detention alternative funding including: DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago.

Boiled down to its essence, the purpose of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is to demonstrate that jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention. The objective is to:

- Eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention;
- Minimize re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates pending adjudication;
- Ensure appropriate conditions of confinement in secure facilities;
- Redirect public finances to sustain successful reforms; and
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

JDAI sites pursue eight interrelated core strategies to accomplish these objectives: collaboration, the use of accurate data, developing objective admission criteria, developing new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention, establishing case processing reforms, addressing special detention cases, reducing racial disparities, and improving conditions of confinement.

Models for Change

Models for Change partners with selected states (of which Illinois is one) to advance reforms that effectively hold young people accountable for their actions, provide for their rehabilitation, protect them from harm, increase their life chances, and manage the risk they pose to themselves and to public safety. Models for Change has grown out of years of juvenile justice-focused grant-making on the part of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, including investment in research that has expanded knowledge regarding adolescent development and delinquent behavior, and laid the groundwork for significant changes in law, policy, and practice. Models for Change now seeks to advance juvenile justice reform in accord with this new knowledge.

The initiative's goal is to accelerate progress towards more rational, fair, effective, and developmentally sound juvenile justice systems in chosen states, which can later provide models of successful system-wide reform.

A lead grantee organization in each Models for Change state is responsible for identifying target issues, planning reform efforts, and working with state and local agencies and organizations in shaping and implementing those plans. In Illinois, the lead entity is the Civitas ChildLaw Center (the Center) of Loyola University Chicago School of Law. Models for Change also makes grants to state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations engaged in reform work, as well as to a range of juvenile justice organizations and experts that constitute a national resource bank for the initiative.

According to the Models for Change philosophy, a model juvenile justice system takes the following factors into account:

- Kids are fundamentally different than adults and therefore responses to juvenile crime need to differ from responses to adult crime
- Those in the juvenile justice system should respond individually and take into account the differences in each child's development, culture, gender, needs, and strengths
- When possible, responses to juvenile crime should be localized and informal
- Local practitioners need to build on existing reform efforts
- Juveniles need to be treated fairly, regardless of race or ethnicity
- An effective juvenile justice system would involve collaboration between the juvenile justice system, the child welfare system, mental health specialists, substance abuse treatment providers, and those in the school system
- Programs, practices, and services should be based on research, having demonstrated their effectiveness or shown a strong likelihood of success in improving juvenile offenders' behavior or skills.

Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois Public Act 093-0641 took effect Dec. 31, 2003. The Act provides selected pilot counties with funding for community-based services, which can include opportunities in education, recreation, community service, crisis and health intervention, and alternative forms of detention for non-violent youth who would otherwise be committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention research suggests that non-violent youth are less likely to be involved in subsequent delinquent behavior if they remain in their communities and receive appropriate services that address their underlying needs. Community-based options for juvenile offenders also are generally less costly than institutional care in correctional facilities.

Redeploy Illinois programs are currently in four pilot sites in Illinois: Macon County, the 2nd Judicial Circuit (serving Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), St. Clair County, and Peoria County. By accepting the funds to provide community-based services to delinquent youth, pilot sites are obligated to reduce the number of youth IDJJ commitments by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years.

Examples of services being provided to Redeploy youth based on individualized assessments include:

- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy
- GPS Monitoring
- Substance abuse and mental health treatment
- Life skills education
- Transportation
- Recreation Therapy
- Community Restorative Boards
- Parent/family support services
- Victim-related services

In state fiscal year 2005, the average annual cost to the state of Illinois to incarcerate a juvenile offender in a correctional institution was \$70,827. A total of 48 percent of juveniles who were discharged from IDJJ in 2002 returned to a juvenile correctional facility within three years.

In the first two years of implementation, the Redeploy Illinois pilot sites, on average, reduced commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) by 44 percent within their communities, or 226 fewer youth. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) estimated that the reduction of 226 youth equals a gross savings of over \$11 million in the four sites. This success shows the considerable potential for the Redeploy Illinois program and the State of Illinois if it is expanded to additional counties and circuits in Illinois.

Safety Net Works

The Safety Net Works is an Initiative of the Governor's Office designed to stop the tragic and unacceptable loss of life of too many young people in Illinois and instead, instill hope for the future. The Initiative brings state and community resources together to help youth and young adults residing in eligible communities enhance their opportunities for positive development into healthy and productive adulthood. Existing community services are coordinated with and enhanced by new and innovative community strategies to make the targeted communities safer places for youth to grow, thrive, and be productively engaged in their neighborhoods. The Initiative addresses a broad spectrum of individual, family and community factors in order to build strengths and resiliencies and reduce risks through new, innovative, and best practice approaches and interventions.

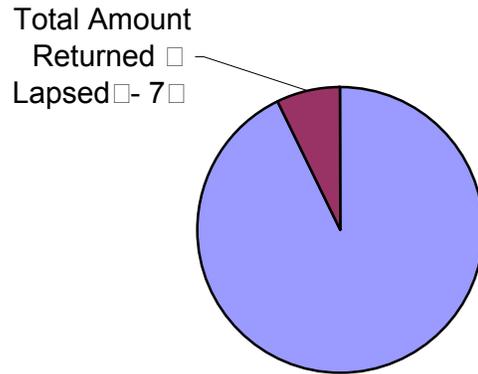
A total of 17 sites have been awarded funds during the first year of implementation — 14 in Cook County, as well as sites in Decatur, Rockford, and East St. Louis. Overall coordination of the program resides within the Illinois Department of Human Services. The Safety Net Works Initiative is driven at the local level by a broad community-based Coalition organized within each of the target communities. Each Safety Net Works Coalition is developing and implementing priority action strategies tailored to their community needs. The Coalitions engage youth, and young adults up to age 24, when applicable, in all planning and implementation activities that must build upon and coordinate local resources to achieve coalition goals. The local Safety Net Works Coalitions are supported by a team of representatives from state agencies that work in partnership with local Coalitions to ensure coordination of State resources and provide technical assistance and other supports.

How does it work?

The Safety Net Works Initiative supports one community-based organization to lead and coordinate the activities and convene and support the community coalition partners. Coalition partners, including local youth identify and implement violence prevention and youth development action strategies and ensure that existing State and community services and supports are involved as needed and appropriate. Program clients may enter the program as either referrals from other agencies headed by coalition members, through court mandates, or as walk-ins. Existing community services coordinated at the local level include: youth services/positive youth development; out-of-school programs; juvenile justice programs; educational services; sports, recreational and social programs; child welfare; economic development opportunities; substance abuse prevention activities; employment services; physical and mental health services; and domestic violence prevention and intervention services. Summer basketball leagues and summer youth employment programs have been centrally coordinated across all sites.

Through the first six months of program operation, many sites were working on engaging youth — both in activities and in an advisory capacity. They are also taking steps to make their services and opportunities known to the community through various outreach measures such as neighborhood rallies. An evaluation of the Safety Net Works implementation and roll-out of services is currently being evaluated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

FFY04 Funds Designated vs. Funds Returned



Total Amount of Designations	2,031,526.00
Total Amount Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Lapsed <input type="checkbox"/> Reprogrammed	158,362.00

All returned or lapsed FFY04 funds have been reprogrammed.