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Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

April 28, 2008
300 West Adams Street
8th Floor Conference Room
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. Minutes of the December 17, 2007 JCEC Meeting
 3. FFY04 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Adjustment
FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Adjustment
FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Plan Adjustment
- ▶ 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.



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

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 unallowable 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.



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MINUTES

JUVENILE CRIME ENFORCEMENT COALITION

December 17, 2007

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) met on December 17, 2007, at the Authority's offices located at 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. Chairman Sorosky called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m. The Associate Director John Chojnacki, of the Authority's Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU), called the roll. Other JCEC members and designees present were: Patricia Connell (via teleconference), Barbara Engel, Bridget Healy Ryan for State's Attorney Devine (via teleconference), Curtis Heaston (via teleconference), Steven Kossman (via teleconference), Co-Chairman Gary Leofanti, Kirk Lonbom (for Director Trent, via teleconference), Kurt Friedenauer (for Director Walker, via teleconference), Wayne Straza, and Sylester Williams. Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, Authority Research and Analysis Unit Director Mark Myrent, and other Authority staff members.

Minutes of the August 17, 2007 JCEC Meeting

Ms. Healy Ryan moved to approve the minutes of the August 17, 2007 JCEC Meeting. Co-Chairman Leofanti seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote.

FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Plan Adjustments

Director Levin called attention to the memo in the meeting materials from Mr. Chojnacki, dated December 6, 2007, describing recommended adjustments to the FFY06 plan and the introduction of the FFY07 plan. Director Levin said that staff recommended that the JCEC recommend to the Budget Committee a designation of \$250,000 in FFY06 JABG state/discretionary funds to the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority (IVPA) as part of

Governor Blagojevich's Youth Violence Prevention Initiative – *The Safety Net Works (Not one Life to Lose)*. She said that she, Director Friedenauer, and Co-Chairman Leofanti, had attended the formal roll-out announcement of this program by the governor the previous week. The program is designed to stop youth violence by bringing together various resources. It is a community-based initiative based on research provided to the governor's office by the Authority. Thirty targeted communities would draft proposals detailing their ideas as to how best to stop youth violence. Fifteen to 20 communities would receive funding for their proposals. The idea is to combine community resources with other available state services from agencies such as the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS), the Department of Human Services (DHS), and others. Existing community services as well as new innovative community strategies are expected to be implemented and coordinated. Applications will be available to the communities via various websites as early as next week and the goal is to announce designations by the end of February, 2008. Given the JCEC's approval today, the Budget Committee would vote on this recommended designation at its January 3, 2008 meeting.

In response to a question from Ms. Connell, Director Levin said that the other funds for this initiative would come from other state agencies. The overall goal is to secure a total of \$4 million for the initiative.

Ms. Connell expressed concern that the recommended designation would use state/discretionary funds. She said that a great deal of the state/discretionary funds have been directed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). She said that the IDJJ is under-funded and if the funds for this initiative come from the state/discretionary pot, then those are funds that would not ever be designated to the IDJJ.

Director Friedenauer said that various state agencies are contributing to the initiative. The IDJJ is a cooperating partner, but given the IDJJ's financial constraints, it will not contribute financially.

In response to a question by Ms. Connell, Director Levin said that there would be approximately \$103,000 remaining in FFY06 state/discretionary funds assuming the approval of the recommended designation for this initiative.

In response to a question by Ms. Connell, Mr. Reichgelt said that state agencies cannot receive local or pass-through funds. He said that he could solicit guidance from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (OJJDP), but his interpretation of the JABG rules and guidelines does not allow for such a use of funds intended for local agencies. He also said that the initiative would act as a subcontractor in much the same way that Project Reclaim awards subcontracts to service providers.

Ms. Engel said that the IVPA has provided a great deal of technical assistance relating to violence prevention around the state for many years. The IVPA is under the very competent leadership of Barbara Shaw. The IVPA is very much in touch with happenings relating to violence prevention in communities throughout Illinois. The IVPA might be a

more appropriate agency than the Authority to allocate these funds. IVPA staff is well versed in providing technical assistance and in conducting effective program evaluations.

Ms. Connell said that her concern regarding the use of state/discretionary funds versus local funds centers around ensuring that the IDJJ has access to needed funds because the IDJJ has been hampered in its ability to become the new progressive agency that it has the potential to become. The IDJJ, despite making great strides, has inadequate resources to address reentry.

(Deputy Director Lonbom joined the teleconference at this time, 2:27 p.m.)

Director Levin said that people who have been involved in the initiative have tried to pool together as many resources as possible to uplift the targeted communities. She said that while funds are always at issue, there appears to be a possibility that the Authority's next JABG award might actually increase slightly.

Director Friedenauer said that he acknowledged the challenges and obstacles, to which Ms. Connell referred earlier, that the IDJJ contends with. He said that having studied the overarching program design for this initiative, having the IDJJ involved in the planning of the initiative, and considering the target sites and target communities that would be encouraged to apply for funds, one of the benefits of this initiative appears to be that it would help to create reentry and aftercare options that do not currently exist for high-risk cases. The IDJJ could then utilize these options. The IDJJ would benefit from this initiative.

Director Kossman said that he shared Ms. Connell's concerns about funding sources, but having heard Director Friedenauer's comments pertaining to the possible benefits to the IDJJ that the initiative might provide, he felt much more comfortable supporting the initiative.

In response to a question by Mr. Leofanti, Director Levin said that the IVPA and the DHS would be the primary funding sources for the initiative, but because of the collaborative nature of the initiative, all of the agencies involved would assist in tasks such as evaluating applications.

In response to a question by Mr. Leofanti, Chairman Sorosky said that he did not anticipate that any conflicts of interest would develop if the Authority funded the initiative. At this point, nobody on this board knows what programs would actually receive the funds. It is conceivable that an entity that this board holds in high regard might become a beneficiary of the initiative. Likewise, an entity that this board does not care for might become a beneficiary. In any case, the Authority would not determine the final recipients of the funds.

Mr. Leofanti moved to approve the recommended adjustments to the FFY06 Plan. Mr. Straza seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote.

FFY07 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Plan Introduction

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority received the FFY07 award in April of 2007 and the pass-through formula break-out has now been created. He called attention to the table on Page 2 of the memo detailing the formula pass-through recipients and dollar amounts of their respective formula pass-through awards. He said that the FFY07 JABG federal award to Illinois is \$1,477,100 that amount is split 25 percent / 75 percent. The 75 percent is the pass-through to local units of government, out of which the funds in the chart on Page 2 of the memo were taken. Entities whose formula allocations fell under \$10,000 were not eligible to receive direct funding and the funds that would have gone to those programs were diverted to the local unallocated funds set-aside. The unallocated set-aside would be the primary funding source for future FFY07 local-use program funds. The Authority's administrative costs comprised five percent of the federal award and were taken out of the other 25 percent of the split, leaving 20 percent of the federal award for future state or discretionary programming. These funds can be used for state or local programs; however, local funds may not be used to support state programs. Mr. Reichgelt said that none of the FFY07 funds have been used to date.

Mr. Reichgelt noted a typographical error in the memo text under the heading *FFY07 Introduction*. With the correction italicized, the first sentence of the last paragraph on Page 1 of the memo should read: "The *FFY07* JABG federal award to Illinois is \$1,477,100..."

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Mr. Reichgelt said that he thought that the FFY06 award was around \$1.5 million. He also said that staff expects the FFY08 application to be available in the near future and that staff would present the application to the JCEC for approval prior to submitting it to the federal government.

Director Levin said that the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate would be voting on an omnibus crime act within the next few days. She said that most federal programs would endure some funding cuts, but JABG might see an increase of up to \$2 million. She said that the President has made changes resulting in more funding to federal discretionary programs as opposed to federal formula-based programs.

In response to a question by Mr. Leofanti, Mr. Reichgelt said that in most cases, the formula fund recipients would use the funds to continue whatever programs they had been using JABG funds for in the past. For example, the City of Chicago would probably use its \$165,851 FFY07 allocation for its Juvenile Intervention Support Centers (JISC) program.

Mr. Straza moved to approve the FFY07 plan introduction. Ms. Engel seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote. (Technically, no action was necessary on the FFY07 plan introduction since, at this point, it simply reported formula pass-through allocations to which the recipients are entitled.)

Other Commentary

Ms. Engel said that she had attended a presentation on the JISC program by the JISC director recently. She said that she was very much moved by the work that is being done by the JISC program. She said that the Authority had many problems, primarily regarding an inability to use funds in a timely manner, with the JISC program in its beginning while it was in its building phase, but now that the program is up and running it appears to be a very worthwhile program.

Chairman Sorosky commended Ms. Engel on her display of intellectual honesty for her comments regarding the JISC program.

New / Old Business

None.

Adjourn

Chairman Sorosky moved to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Straza seconded the motion and it was approved by unanimous voice vote. The meeting was adjourned at 2:43 p.m.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Members

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

DATE: April 21, 2008

RE: **FFY04 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #4
FFY05 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #4
FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
Plan Adjustment #2**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY04, FFY05, and FFY06 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) plans.

Designation Reductions

The table below describes the total amounts in FFY04 funds returned to the Authority.

Entity / Program	Reason for Return	FFY04
The City of Chicago Police Department - Juvenile	Position was never filled.	\$74,528
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority – BARJ Training	Training costs were less than expected.	\$2,467
Jefferson County - BARJ Training	Lodging costs were less than budgeted.	\$10,097
Kane County - JABG Program	At the end of the program performance period funds remained unspent.	\$4,304
Kankakee County - Juvenile Prosecutor Program	Position was never filled.	\$8,600
TOTAL:		\$99,996

FFY05 and FFY06 Recommended Designations

The programs described below were originally funded 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 \$42,000 in FFY05 funds to the East St. Louis Police Department's Juvenile Crime Reduction Program. The program addresses habitual delinquent behavior in the city of East St. Louis and it provides appropriate sanctions. The primary program objectives are to identify and investigate the offenses committed by juveniles; sanction the offenders into appropriate rehabilitative services; and decrease juvenile delinquent behavior.

The program will consist of 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 juveniles will receive their sanctions in a reasonable amount of time from the date of intake. The school resource officers' output indicators will be: 1) Provide total allotted time spent on accountability programming. 2) Provide number and percentage of all youths who received sanctions at school.

The program would also maintain a juvenile analyst position and pay East St. Louis police officers to work on a part-time basis at East St. Louis Senior High School, and two middle schools if funds are available. The officers will engage in activities that will strengthen those social structures that deter delinquency and truancy in the schools. The officers will facilitate problem-solving techniques that will lead to early detection of at-risk youths. The youths' needs will be met through alternative education and/or modification of their behavior.

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

Staff recommends designating \$27,000 in FFY05 funds to Oak Park for its ENUF Program, which offers basic and continuing education for youths, teens, and young adults. The program diverts first-time offenders from the court system by offering them an opportunity to attend Alcohol and Drug Education (AOD) classes. The program also serves as an information and guidance source for non-referred youths and their families and, therefore, reduces the risk for potential court involvement.

ENUF's educational programming incorporates 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 to the classes and this has been a popular component of the program.

ENUF offers 12 hours of education. The AOD education segues 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.

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

Staff recommends designating \$29,700 in FFY06 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, Inc. 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.

4. City of Evanston - Community Services Program

Staff recommends designating \$28,000 in FFY06 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 youths 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 youths and families to more effectively identify and address problems causing the youths' delinquent behavior.

5. Madison County State's Attorney's Office - Juvenile Prosecution Program

Staff recommends designating \$11,874 in FFY06 funds to the Madison County State's Attorney's Office for its Juvenile Prosecution Program. This program will help reduce the backlog of cases within Madison County. The program will also improve the efficiency of cases that go through the court system. The goal is to have better adjudication of juvenile cases. The program's resources will be used to ensure that the office is able to assign one prosecutor to specifically work with delinquency cases. Consistency in staffing has proven to be a key component in the reduction of backlogged cases. The prosecutor assigned to the delinquency docket has remained consistent since its inception. The prosecutor serves on the Madison County Juvenile Justice Council and participates in two subcommittees within the Council.

6. Tazewell County - Juvenile Reporting Center Program

Staff recommends designating \$44,500 in FFY06 funds to the Tazewell County Juvenile Reporting Center. The Tazewell County Juvenile Reporting Center provides an established system of supervision and programming within the juvenile criminal justice system. The center is in a collaborative initiative with Pekin's school system, primarily District 108, that seeks to address truancy and other at-risk behaviors, develop life-skills, build healthy family interaction and involvement, and provide after school and summer activities and services. Delinquency intervention and prevention is the goal.

This program provides a shared team of resource officers and specific programming for those students who are chronically truant and potentially delinquent. Key to the programming is parental involvement facilitated by the resource officers, directed by local ordinance prescripts, underwritten by systems stakeholders, and leveraged by the courts. Tazewell County has seen progress in the reduction of recidivism. That reduction can be attributed to the success of the program. This designation would provide the second year of a promised four years of JABG funding by the Authority.

7. First Judicial Circuit-Juvenile Reporting Center Program

Staff recommends designating \$81,000 in FFY06 funds to the First Judicial Circuit Reporting Center Program. The program accepts referrals from the courts or probation departments that identify juveniles in need of intensive supervision. By providing a structured environment for the juveniles most at risk of further delinquency, the program will seek to lessen the recidivism of juveniles in the criminal justice system. Staff foresees significant financial advantages to the program in that it will be conducted in the county with the greatest detention costs in the First Circuit. This designation would provide the second year of a promised four years of JABG funding by the Authority.

FFY05 and FFY06 designation recommendations are summarized in the table below:

Entity / Program	FFY05	FFY06
East St. Louis Police Department - Juvenile Crime Reduction Program	\$42,000	
Oak Park - ENUF Program	\$27,000	
LaSalle County Probation Department / Thirteenth Judicial Circuit - Youth Giving Back Program		\$29,700
Evanston - Community Services Program		\$28,000
Madison County State's Attorney's Office - Juvenile Prosecution Program		\$11,874
Tazewell County - Juvenile Reporting Center Program		\$44,500
First Judicial Circuit - Juvenile Reporting Center Program		\$81,000
TOTAL	\$69,000	\$195,074

Summary of Available FFY04 - FFY07 Funds

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

Available Funds	FFY04	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07	Total
Local	\$91,164	\$0	\$8,573	\$274,621	\$374,358
State / Discretionary*	\$60,688	\$85,997	\$123,113	\$295,420	\$565,218
Total	\$151,852	\$85,997	\$131,686	\$570,041	\$939,576

* Includes interest earned as of April 1, 2008.

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