

Coalition for Juvenile Justice
New SAG Member Training
April 10, 2010
Washington, DC



Building Safe Communities

One Child at a Time

Welcome & Introductions

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ), since 1984, has served as the national association of State Advisory Group Members, as well as allied individuals and organizations.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice members work collectively to create optimal approaches to delinquency prevention and juvenile justice, in keeping with the principles and goals of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA).

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice is YOUR RESOURCE—and this training program is designed to meet your expectations and goals.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice Web Site

www.juvjustice.org

The screenshot shows the website for the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. The browser window title is "The Coalition for Juvenile Justice - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://www.juvjustice.org/". The page features a navigation menu on the left, a main content area with a headline "Building safe communities one child at a time.", and a right sidebar with "SAG SOURCE" and "Announcements".

Navigation Menu:

- Home
- About Us
- State and Territory Directory
- CJJ Initiatives and Partnerships
- Government Relations
- Fact Sheets and Position Papers
- Conferences and Trainings
- Newsletters and Reports
- How to Get Involved
- SAG Source

Main Content:

Building safe communities one child at a time.

In 1984, citizen volunteers appointed by Governors and charged to fulfill the purposes and spirit of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formed a representative national nonprofit organization, the **Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ)**:

- To give voice to state-identified concerns and needs in juvenile justice;
- To advise state and federal policy makers and the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and
- To generate ongoing collegial support and information exchange.

For nearly 25 years, CJJ has served as the national association of Governor-appointed State Advisory Groups and included members from many walks of life and professional disciplines who, together with allied individuals and organizations, seek to improve the circumstances of vulnerable and troubled children, youth and families involved with the courts, and to build safe communities.

SAG SOURCE™
a virtual library and information exchange featuring the work of the nation's SAGs »

Announcements

CJJ CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS Elections to be held: April 10 and April 11, 2010. Click "More" for information and materials. [\[More...\]](#)

REGISTRATION OPENS FOR 2010 CJJ ANNUAL CONFERENCE [\[More...\]](#)

CJJ RESPONDS TO PROPOSED OJJDP FY 2010 PLAN Read CJJ's recommendations to OJJDP on how it should spend its discretionary funding in FY 2010. [\[More...\]](#)

SENATE JUDICIARY PASSES JJDP REAUTHORIZATION BILL [\[More...\]](#)

Utility Links:

- Printer-Friendly
- Email This Page
- Site Map

Session Goals

- **To develop greater understanding of the leadership responsibilities and roles inherent in serving as a State Advisory Group (SAG) member.**
- **To develop ideas for improving juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs, policies and practices.**
- **To enhance your state and local jurisdictions' compliance with the Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.**
- **To gain insights from your fellow State Advisory Group members about ways to have a positive impact on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.**

Juvenile Justice Timeline...



1899: The nation's first juvenile court opened in Cook County, Illinois. For the next 50 years, juvenile courts held original jurisdiction for all youth under age 18.

1966: *Kent v. U.S.*– the U.S. Supreme Court decided that a juvenile court's decision to transfer a juvenile into adult criminal court requires a hearing and application of standards of due process and fair treatment.

1967: *In re Gault*– the U.S. Supreme Court determined that juveniles are entitled to due process under the 14th Amendment, stating in the majority opinion, "neither the 14th Amendment nor the Bill of Rights is for adults alone."



1974: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) is enacted, requiring deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-criminal youth (DSO) and separation of juvenile delinquents from adult offenders (Separation).

1980: The "Jail Removal" requirement was added to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act so that juveniles would be removed expediently from adult jails and lockups.

1988: The Disproportionate Minority Confinement requirement was added to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to address disproportionately high confinement of minority youth in juvenile detention and corrections facilities.

2002: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was reauthorized. Notably the DMC requirement was expanded from "confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact."

Unique Federal–State Partnership



The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act bridges the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention--

-- as the federal "home" for juvenile justice programs and policies at the U.S. Department of Justice—

--with each state/territory.

Lead Agency:

Each state/territory designates a state-level agency to receive technical and financial assistance from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, to implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandates and programs.

State Advisory Group and Juvenile Justice Specialist:

The state agency staffs a State Advisory Group (SAG) with a Juvenile Justice Specialist. State Advisory Group members are appointed by each Governor/Executive.



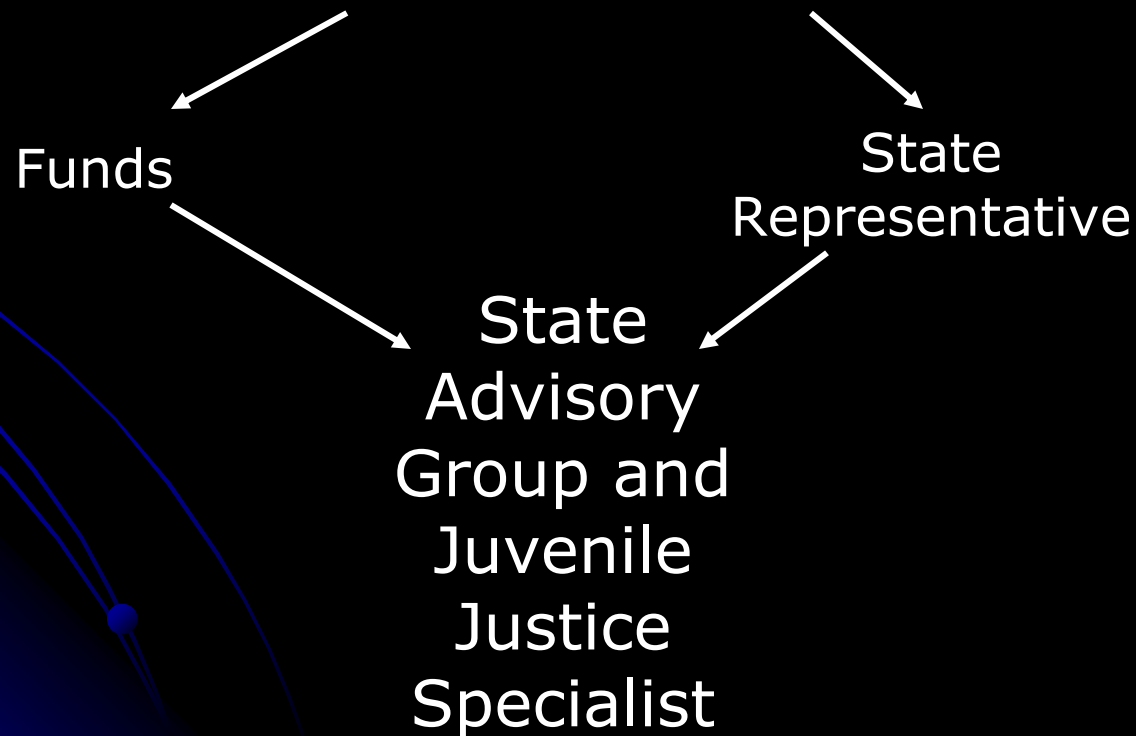
Three-Year State Plan:

The State Advisory Group and Juvenile Justice Specialist are responsible for a Three-Year State Plan for delinquency prevention and juvenile services

- ✓ **informed by data;**
- ✓ **designed to fulfill Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act core requirements;**
- ✓ **aimed at addressing needs and gaps in the state's juvenile justice system;**
- ✓ **updated annually and submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.**

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



State Advisory Group Composition

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires that the SAG be composed as follows:

- ❑ **Appointed by the Governor/Executive from persons with "training, experience, or special knowledge concerning prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and administration of juvenile justice."**
- ❑ **15 to 33 members**
- ❑ **At least one locally-elected official**
- ❑ **A majority of the members shall not be full-time government/public employees (including Chair)**
- ❑ **One-fifth of all members shall be under age 24 (when appointed)**
- ❑ **3 members shall have been, or shall currently be, under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system**

Role of Youth on the SAG

- Having youth membership (1/5 of total) is required under the JJDPA
- Youth offer a unique perspective for the SAG
- Youth provide “on the ground” information as to what programs and services are valuable and why

Promoting Effective Youth Membership

- Using best practices for recruiting youth members
- Maximizing participation during SAG meetings
- Ensuring administrative needs of youth SAG members are met (travel stipends, meeting materials)
- Establish a youth subcommittee with specific goals to create ownership and encourage leadership

State Advisory Group Responsibilities

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act specifies the following State Advisory Group responsibilities:

- ❑ **Participate in the development and review of the State Three-Year Plan and its annual update.**
- ❑ **Submit, at least annually, recommendations to the Governor/ chief executive officer and state legislature re: compliance with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act core requirements and programs.**
- ❑ **Contact and seek regular input from juveniles (and families) currently under jurisdiction of the juvenile court.**
- ❑ **Review and comment on grant applications and awards; review and comment on the progress and accomplishments of grant projects, funded with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds.**

State Advisory Group

Mission Statement

State Advisory Groups across the nation have developed mission statements to clarify their purposes and goals.

For example, this is the mission statement of the Vermont State Advisory Group:



“The mission of the Vermont Children and Family Council for Prevention Programs is to advocate for and promote healthy children, families, and communities, and to eradicate child abuse, delinquency, and other forms of violence.”

Leadership by State Advisory Group Members

There is always a better way to do it. Find it!

--Thomas Edison

State Advisory Group members, nationwide, are effective leaders for change and improvement, especially when they:

- **Advocate for the goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.**
- **Educate legislators and administrators.**
- **Assist in writing and delivering the State Advisory Group's annual report to the Governor and legislature.**
- **Review grants for recipients of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds.**
- **Guard against conflicts of interest.**
- **Strategically make grants to address Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act priorities in your state.**

Stay active on the State Advisory Group and in its subcommittees.

Form subcommittees on Compliance, Disproportionate Minority Contact, Prevention and other core concerns.

Get to know your key state and federal representatives.

Become an expert in how your state and local juvenile justice systems work and compare with others around the nation.

Examine condition of confinement– go to court or tour facilities.

Attend state and national conferences and trainings.

Sponsor in-state conferences and events.



Ways to be an Active SAG Member

- Serve on SAG subcommittees
- Stay connected with CJJ E-Monitor and other publications
- Serve on CJJ Committees
- Read the JJDP Act and concomitant regulations
- Advocate for the goals of the JJDP Act
- Be aware of Congressional changes

Ways to be an Active SAG Member

- Be aware of changes in state legislation affecting juveniles
- Understand what your JJ Specialist does
- Assist with completion of required reports (3 Year Plan and Updates and Annual Compliance Report)
- Help market/disseminate the SAG's Annual Report to the Governor
- Serve as a mentor to Youth Members

Becoming More Involved in Three Year Plan

- Serve on a subgroup to assist with:
 - Data collection
 - Obtaining input from juveniles
 - Analysis of juvenile crime data
 - Plan for compliance with core requirements
 - Plan for DMC compliance
 - Coordination with child abuse/neglect

Become More Involved with Three Year Plan

- Assist with development of:
 - Problem Statements
 - Prioritization of Program Areas
 - Program goals, objectives and activities
 - Process and Outcome Measures
 - Annual Planning Retreat

Supporting & Monitoring Compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

Each State Advisory Group has a legal responsibility to ensure that its state/territory, as well as the local jurisdictions, comply with the Four Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements (also called Core Protections).

**Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
(DSO)**

**Sight and Sound Separation
(Separation)**

Jail Removal

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, status offenders—minors who commit acts that if done by an adult would not be considered crimes, i.e. skipping school, running away, breaking curfews, possession or use of tobacco and/or alcohol—may not be held in secure detention or confinement, with a few exceptions.

- *What issues related to Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders are occurring in your state or jurisdiction?*
- *What is the value of such a provision?*
- *How could violations be corrected?*

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

Sight and Sound Separation

When children are placed in an adult jail or lock-up for any period of time, no matter how limited, "sight and sound" contact with adults is prohibited under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The "Separation" provision requires that children cannot be housed next to adult cells, share dining halls, recreation areas or any other common spaces, or be placed in any circumstance that could expose them to threats or abuse from adult inmates.

- *What issues related to Sight and Sound Separation are occurring in your state or jurisdiction?*
- *What is the value of such a provision?*
- *How could violations be corrected?*

[Note: children/youth transferred into adult court jurisdiction are not protected by this provision.] ²³

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal

“Jail Removal”

Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, this core requirement provides that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults, except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours. The provision does not apply to youth tried and/or sentenced in adult criminal court.

- ***What issues related to Jail Removal are occurring in your state or jurisdiction?***
- ***What is the value of such a provision?***
- ***How could violations be corrected?***

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, states are required to address the disproportionately high contact of youth of color/minority youth with the juvenile justice system, across nine points of contact – from arrest to detention to adjudication and confinement. The Disproportionate Minority Contact provision requires states and local jurisdictions to collect data and assess possible causes of disproportionate minority contact and/or racial/ethnic disparities.

- *What issues related to Disproportionate Minority Contact are occurring in your state or jurisdiction?*
- *What is the value of such a provision?*
- *How do you believe that your State Advisory Group can effectively address Disproportionate Minority Contact?*

Compliance with Core Requirements

In its Three-Year State Plan, each State and State Advisory Group makes a commitment to address compliance with the Core Requirements. This may be done by:

- ✓ Identifying where, when and why the problem exists;**
- ✓ Collecting data that “map” problems and connect them to potential solutions;**
- ✓ Conducting on-site inspections and annual monitoring of facilities and services;**
- ✓ Regularly reporting on compliance to the State Advisory Group and other appropriate state leaders and agencies.**

Penalty for Being Out of Compliance

20% Reduction in Formula Funds—

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires a reduction of 20% of a state/territory's Formula Funds (Title II Funds) allocation for each core requirement with which the state is found to be out of compliance in the subsequent fiscal year.

Dedicating 50% of Remaining Funds to Compliance—

In addition, the state/territory found to be out of compliance must then dedicate 50% of the remaining Formula Funds allocation toward actions to restore compliance.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Federal Support for States

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act charges the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention with responsibility to provide support to states/territories in faithfully and effectively implementing the Act's mandates, policies and programs.

Several supports are provided:

- State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD)
 - get to know your State Representative
- Technical assistance and training for State Advisory Groups, Juvenile Justice Specialists, Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinators, Compliance Monitors
- Regulations and guidance promulgated by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Administrator

Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Funds for States

Each federal fiscal year, Congress appropriates funds under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and related programs that flow from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to the states/territories.

Title II

The Title II/Formula Funds Program is the lifeblood for state implementation of the JJDPA. It supports efforts to achieve and monitor compliance with the four Core Requirements and grants in 35 standard program areas.

Title V

The Title V / Prevention Grants Program funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. Eligible recipients are units of local government working in partnership with local service agencies. Requires a 50% local match of the federal award.

Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Funds for States, continued

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, reauthorized in 2002, supports state agencies, local units of government and community nonprofit organizations in efforts to strengthen juvenile justice systems within 17 purpose areas.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

The Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Block Grant Program is also under the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to support initiatives related to enforcing drinking laws, prevention and education.

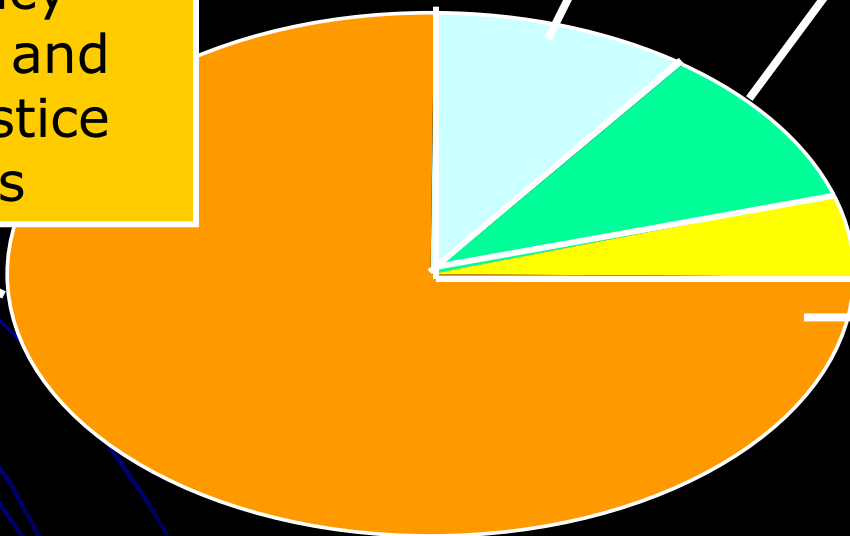
Title II/Formula Funds Allocations to States

66 2/3% of funds must be granted to providers/programs addressing the State's delinquency prevention and juvenile justice priorities

Native American pass-through amounts vary by State

Up to **10%** of initial award for planning and administration

5% of the minimum State allocation (\$600,000) is available to assist the State Advisory Group



Continuum of Care for Youth and Families

Problem Behavior > Noncriminal Misbehavior > Delinquency > Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending

Prevention and Early Intervention

***Target Population:
At-Risk Youth and Families***

Youth Development Goals:

- Healthy and nurturing families
- Safe communities
- School attachment & achievement
- Prosocial peer relations
- Personal development and life skills
- Healthy lifestyle choices

Graduated Sanctions

***Target Population:
Delinquent Youth and Youth in
Re-entry***

Youth Rehabilitation Goals:

- Healthy family participation
- Community reintegration
- Educational skill development
- Healthy peer network development
- Prosocial values & behavior
- Healthy lifestyle choices

Continuum of Care for Youth and Families

Here's how the core Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funding streams may apply:

Problem Behavior > Noncriminal Misbehavior > Delinquency > Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending

Prevention and Early Intervention

***Target Population:
At-Risk Youth and Families***

Graduated Sanctions

***Target Population:
Delinquent Youth and Youth in
Re-entry***

Title II Formula Grants Program

Title V Prevention Program

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Continuum of Care for Youth and Families

It is wise to consider ways to augment federal funds

Problem Behavior > Noncriminal Misbehavior > Delinquency > Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending

*Prevention and
Early Intervention
Target Population:
At-Risk Youth and Families*

*Graduated Sanctions
Target Population:
Delinquent Youth and Youth
in Re-entry*

Federal Grant Funded Programs

State Funded Programs and Services

Local Funding

Other Funding Sources (i.e., Foundations)

Additional Expertise: CJJ's Resource Bank

Visit CJJ's Resource Bank
www.juvjustice.org/getinvolved_resources.html

Includes hyperlinks to the following Web Sites, among others:

Annie E. Casey Foundation, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Baltimore, MD

Center for Children's Law and Policy, Washington, DC

Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, Braintree, MA

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, "Models for Change," Chicago, IL

National Criminal Justice Association, Washington, DC

National Juvenile Justice Network, Washington, DC

Reclaiming Futures, Portland, OR

W. Haywood Burns Institute, San Francisco, CA

Strategic Resources On-line

SAG Source On-Line @ www.juvjustice.org

State Requests for Proposals

SAG Priority Areas

- Detention Reform
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Prevention

SAG Governance

SAG Annual Reports

State Three Year Plans

State Compliance Reports

Other SAG-Sponsored Reports, Studies and Profiles

Sign-Up with the Coalition for Juvenile Justice

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports exemplary State Advisory Group leadership by connecting you to support from State Advisory Group members and allies across the United States. We would like to help you to become as knowledgeable and proactive as possible.

Resources include:

Monthly CJJ “Juvenile Justice e-Monitor” containing issue-oriented resources, state and national juvenile justice news

Government relations alerts on federal policy issues

Coalition for Juvenile Justice on-line national membership directory

Sign-Up with the Coalition for Juvenile Justice

Resources, continued:

- Invitations to Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conferences and Regional Meetings
- Publications directed to State Advisory Group needs and goals
- SAG Source™, an online library of State Advisory Group related tools and documents
- Information and connections to specific reform efforts in your state or region

Thank you for joining us today!

**This presentation is brought to
you by:**

**Coalition for Juvenile Justice
(CJJ)
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**See us on the Web:
www.juvjustice.org**