

2018 New Jersey Title II 3-Year Plan

Submitted to:

**The United States Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

Submitted by:

New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Commission
Office of Local Programs & Services
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention/Grants Unit

In collaboration with the New Jersey Governor's Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Committee
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2018 New Jersey Title II 3-Year Plans

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Project Abstract

The New Jersey Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee has identified the following priorities: Juvenile Justice System Improvement, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), Aftercare/Reentry, Gender-Specific Services, Delinquency Prevention, School Programs, and Compliance Monitoring. The JJDP Committee fulfills its purpose by working to achieve the following goals: develop strategies that promote juvenile justice jobs as a distinct career path; hold forums to increase knowledge and awareness of post high school education and employment opportunities; ensure equitable treatment of youth involved in the juvenile justice system; reduce recidivism and increase the success of youth returning home after incarceration; ensure that at-risk young women are provided gender responsive services; ensure compliance with the JJDP Act; provide positive youth development activities to at-risk youth; and improve law enforcement and youth interaction. Funds will not be used to conduct research.

These goals will be met through the following activities:

- Support state level initiatives, training, and technical assistance to improve the juvenile justice system in New Jersey, such as hosting post-secondary education forums for at-risk youth and youth involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Collect, analyze, and disseminate current information that increases knowledge of ongoing DMC issues while increasing the capacity to develop strategies to address DMC statewide;
- Support aftercare/reentry programs for youth released from Juvenile Justice Commission programs and facilities.
- Support young women with opportunities to grow, develop a positive self-image, develop skills, and connect with community resources to meet their needs and help achieve their goals.
- Provide funds for a Compliance Monitor to ensure New Jersey's compliance with the JJDP Act by monitoring local and state secure facilities that may hold juveniles.
- Provide positive youth development activities to at-risk youth.
- Support efforts improve law enforcement and youth interaction while promoting public safety.

The JJDP Committee will measure progress through the mandatory output and outcome measures identified in each program area. These measures will include but not be limited to, the number of youth served; percentage of youth exhibiting changes in targeted behaviors; number of youth completing program requirements; and the number and percent of youth who have offended or reoffended.

a. Description of the Issue

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

In New Jersey, the age of majority is 18 and the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 17, based on the age of the youth at the time of the incident. A juvenile enters the New Jersey Juvenile Justice System when a complaint charging a juvenile with a delinquent act is signed by law enforcement. At this point, Family Court staff screen the juvenile to determine the process by which the case will be resolved. Screening options include the Formal Calendar (mandatory judge and counsel), Informal Calendar (judge or juvenile referee) or Diversion. In some cases, a juvenile matter may be waived from Family Court to an adult Criminal Court. Dispositional options include: dismissal; deferred disposition (in which the case is adjourned for as long as 12 months and dismissed if there is no further delinquency); probation supervision; Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP); or a term of incarceration with the Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission).

The Juvenile Justice Commission has three (3) primary responsibilities: The support of local efforts to plan for and provide services related to multiple levels of delinquency; the care and custody of juvenile offenders committed to/placed with the agency by the courts; and the supervision of youth on parole/reentry.

Commitment to the Commission for a term of incarceration is the most severe disposition available to the Family Court. Upon commitment to the Commission, juveniles are subject to an intake and classification process that determines their placement in a secure facility or residential community home (RCH). In cases where commitment is not imposed, youth may be given a term of probation and ordered into a less restrictive Commission residential community home.

Residential community homes are less restrictive settings where youth worker staff, and not corrections officers, are responsible for supervision. Currently there are 9 RCHs available to youth on committed status. If a youth is committed to a term of incarceration with the Commission, they are assigned to a specific custody level and facility or program. The Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services is responsible for reintegrating juvenile parolees into their communities upon the completion of their sentences.

In 2016, the Juvenile Justice Reform Law (P.L. 2015, c.89) (S-2003) took effect, making several significant reforms to New Jersey's juvenile justice system. Among other things, it increased the minimum age at which juveniles can be tried as adults from 14 to 15 and increased the age at which it is permissible to incarcerate a juvenile in an adult facility from 16 to 18. Additionally, it amended the law governing waiver of juveniles to adult criminal court, as it presumes that waived juveniles will begin to serve their term of incarceration in a Commission facility until at least the age of 21, with certain qualifications and exceptions, and not in a facility operated by the Department of Correction (DOC). The new law also limits the use of room restriction and increases the mandatory recreation time to be provided to juveniles while in room restriction. A report regarding the use of the room restriction at county juvenile detention centers and State juvenile correctional facilities is placed on the Commission's website annually. This report provides aggregate data, to include the duration of room restrictions by age, the average duration by race and gender, and the reason for room restrictions.

Attachment #1 depicts New Jersey's Juvenile Justice System and can be used to illustrate a youth's potential movement through this System as described in the preceding narrative sections.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems and Needs

New Jersey's Juvenile Justice System is both comprehensive and responsive to the goal of moving juveniles who are involved with the system through the system and into society as productive members of their communities. The data below describe the conditions, issues, and problems New Jersey's Juvenile Justice System is addressing through the provision of social and educational services and technical assistance. The data analysis relies principally on information covering the years 2013 through 2015. The data provide a time-limited snapshot of improvements and remaining challenges in building and sustaining a fully responsive Juvenile Justice System.

The crime analysis reveals the following:

i. Juvenile Arrests (*Source: Uniform Crime Report (UCR), 2013 – 2015*)

The available juvenile arrest data classifies White, Black, American Indian, and Asian as races. Hispanic is defined as an ethnicity.

Arrests decreased significantly for all youth by 13.3% between 2013 and 2015.

- Arrests decreased by 12.6% for males and decreased by 15.4% for females.

The total arrests of females were 6,818 in 2013 and 5,767 in 2015. The total arrest of males were 17,736 in 2013 and 15,502 in 2015. Both male and female youth saw a significant drop in arrests.

- Every age group experienced a decrease in arrests. The decreases for each age group are as follows: under 10 (27.3%), 10-12 years old (37.1%), 13-14 years old (37.6%), 15 years old (36.8%), 16 years old (38.4%), and 17 years old (36.8%) and (37.3%) in total decreased in arrested by age.
- Juvenile arrests for White youth decreased by 17.1% and for Black youth decreased by only 7.1%.

- Juvenile arrests for index offenses decreased by 17.9%.
 - There were reductions in robbery (27.0%), burglary (19.0%), larceny/theft (17.4%), motor vehicle theft (12.1%), and aggravated assault (12.2%). However, there was an increase of (33.3%) in rape offenses (42 to 56) and (29.4%) in murder (17 to 22).
- Juvenile arrests for non-index offenses decreased by 12.4%.
 - There were significant reductions in offenses against family and children (40.7%), sex offenses (except forcible rape) (30.8%), fraud (37.5%), liquor laws (26.1%), and disorderly conduct (22.6%).
 - There were increases in curfew and loitering law violations 39.2% (from 1,017 to 1,416), embezzlement of 33.3% (from 6 to 8), driving under the influence 5.4% (from 166 to 175) and Weapons; carrying, possessing 3.7% (from 677 to 702).
- The number of arrests by index offense for each racial and ethnic group decreased, with the exception of American Indian. The decrease in arrests of White youth was largest (20.5%) among all racial groups, followed by a decrease in Black youth (15.9%), and Asian youth (14.6%).
- When comparing the youth population to juvenile arrests, even though White youth had a 1.4% decrease in population, they had a 17.1% decrease in arrests. When compared to Black youth, there was a 1.1% decrease in youth population, but only a 7.1% decrease in arrests.

ii. Juvenile Referrals (*Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2013 – 2015; Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), 2013 – 2015*)

Please note, the AOC referral to juvenile court data identifies Hispanic as a race. The UCR data for police referrals to various agencies identifies Hispanic as an ethnicity.

- Total referrals to juvenile court decreased for all youth by 17.7% between 2013 and 2015.
- Referrals to juvenile court decreased by 17.5% for the male population while decreasing 18.3% among the female population.
- The total share of all referrals comprised of each racial and ethnic group remained relatively unchanged. However, Black youth comprised 17.5% of the total youth population in 2015, but a much larger percentage (42.2%) of all referrals to juvenile court. These findings point to a need to continue with DMC as a priority.
- In 2015 the percentage of arrest referrals to court for White youth was 41.4% and 55.4% for Black youth.
- Total police referrals to various agencies handling youth matters decreased by 16.6% between 2013 and 2015.
- Referrals to juvenile court or a probation agency decreased by 15.5%, referrals to child welfare decreased by 65.6%, referrals to criminal/adult court decreased by 26.6%, and referrals to other police agencies decreased by 25.1%.

iii. Cases Handled Formally and Informally (*Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2013 – 2015; Administrative Office of the Courts, 2013 – 2015; Juvenile Justice Commission Juvenile County Admissions Report 2013 – 2015*)

The available diversions, commitment, and Commission residential data identify Hispanic as a race and the race category of "Other" is not specified.

- The number of cases handled informally and released within a police department decreased by 6.5%.
- Total juvenile court diversions for all youth decreased by 14.2% between 2013 and 2015.
- Juvenile court diversions decreased by 11.4% for males and by 19.1% for females.
- The total share of all diversions comprised of each racial and ethnic group remained relatively unchanged. As stated earlier, in 2015 Black youth comprised 42.2% of all referrals to juvenile court, but a smaller percentage (35.0%) of all juvenile court diversions. In comparison, White youth comprised 36.8% of all referrals to juvenile court, but a larger percentage (43.8%) of all juvenile court diversions. These findings point to the need to continue to prioritize DMC efforts.

The total number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased by 22.9% between 2013 and 2015.

- Delinquent findings decreased among male youth by 25.1% and by 14.1% among female youth.

- In 2015, Black youth comprised (42.2%) of all referrals to juvenile court, but a larger percentage (49.0%) of all delinquency adjudications. In comparison, White youth comprised (36.8%) of all referrals to juvenile court, but a smaller percentage (30.0%) of all delinquency adjudications. The findings continue to point to the need to prioritize DMC efforts.

Total placements in a Commission residential community home (on probation status) decreased by 23.2% between 2013 and 2015.

- The number of probationers admitted to Commission residential community homes decreased for males (20.0%) and decreased for females (70.0%). In addition, when looking at the percentage of total residential placements, females decreased slightly from 6.5% in 2013 to 2.5% in 2015.
- The number of probationers admitted to Commission residential community homes showed a decrease of 58.8% for White youth, a decrease of 28.8% for Hispanic youth and a decrease among Black youth of 16.8%. However, the percentage of total residential placements, including not commission operated facilities, comprised of Black youth increased from 72.9% in 2013 to 79.0% in 2015. The percentage of total residential placements comprised of Hispanic youth decreased slightly from 16.1% in 2013 to 15.1% in 2015.

Total commitments to State custody, i.e., to the Commission, decreased by 25.5% between 2013 and 2015.

- The number of males committed to the Commission decreased by 26.8%.

Female commitments decreased by 5.3%. The percentage of total commitments comprised of females increased from 6.1% in 2013 to 7.7% in 2015.

- Between 2013 and 2015, the number of commitments of White youth decreased by 3.4%, Black youth decreased by 32.7%, Hispanic youth decreased by 16.4%.

iv. Delinquent and Status Offenders (DSO) Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities (*Source: Commission Annual Compliance Monitoring Report, 2015; Commission Annual Detention Statistics Report, 2013 – 2015*)

Note: The available delinquent and status offender's data identifies Hispanic as a race and the race category of "Other" is not specified.

In 2015, there were no youth admitted to detention that constituted a DSO violation. In addition to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (JJDP) Act, New Jersey Law at N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-46(b), N.J.A.C. 13:94-2.2(b) and N.J.A.C. 13:92-5.2(b) prohibits the admission of a juvenile status offender or non-offender to a juvenile detention center.

Total overall detention admissions decreased by 25.3% between 2013 and 2015.

- The number of females admitted to detention decreased by 29.2%; male admissions decreased by 24.7%. The percentage of detention admissions comprised of females decreased, from 12.9% in 2013 to 12.2% in 2015 and the percentage of detention admissions comprised of males increased from 87.1% in 2013 to 87.8% in 2015.
 - The number of admissions to detention for each racial and ethnic group

decreased. The percentage change in the decrease of White youth was the largest at 45.0%, followed by Black youth at 22.8%, and Hispanic youth at 20.7%. Other youth had a decrease of 21.0% (from 57 to 45).

- In 2015, White youth represented 10.0% of the total number of youth admitted to detention and minorities represented 90.0% of total admissions. Black youth had the highest percentage, comprising 49% of all admissions.
- In 2015, when comparing referrals to court to detention admissions, 6% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention, as compared to 35.1% of Black youth, 26.5% of Hispanic youth, and 30.6% of Other youth.

v. **Social, Economic, Legal, and Organizational Considerations** (*Source: Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation; State of New Jersey Department of Education.*)

- The percentage of children living under the 100% poverty level in New Jersey increased from 296,000 in 2011 to 308,000 in 2015, indicative of a volume increase of 12,000 children.
- From 2011 - 2015, 9% of New Jersey's children lived in areas of concentrated poverty, with Black and Hispanic children making up 81% of this population.
- In 2015, 30% of New Jersey children lived in single parent families, a total of 575,000 children.

- Of the 4,594 children entering New Jersey’s foster care system in 2015, approximately 63% were Black or Hispanic.
- New Jersey youth between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in school and not working totaled 27,000 in 2015; Black and Hispanic youth comprised approximately 56% of this population.
- In the 2015-2016 school year, Black and Hispanic youth made up approximately 73% of New Jersey’s high school dropouts. This is an increase compared to 71% in the 2011-2012 school year.

vi. Education/Justice Related (Source: Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement’s School Justice Partnership Subcommittee pilot study in eight counties of school-based complaints filed with the Family Court; State of New Jersey Department of Education)

- School-based complaints were comprised of 71.2% males and 28.8% females.
- In terms of race/ethnicity, almost half of the school-based complaints were comprised of Black youth (48.1%), while just under one third was White youth (30.2%). Black youth are represented at a slightly higher proportion in the school-based complaints as compared to their representation in the total population of new complaints, while White youth represent a slightly lower proportion.

- The majority of incidents which took place in school and resulted in a formal referral to and charge by law enforcement were in high schools (66.4%), followed by middle schools (24.0%).
- The majority of youth were charged with only one offense (71.8%) and only a small percentage of youth were charged with three or more offenses (7.8%). The school-based data suggests that of those youth referred by school to law enforcement, only a very small percentage are referred for very serious offenses – 2.3% (23) 1st/2nd degree combined. In fact, for both school-based complaints and total new complaints filed, the majority of complaints are for very low-level, disorderly persons and petty disorderly persons offenses (DP/PDP).
- The New Jersey Department of Education releases an annual report on incidences of violence, vandalism, weapons, substances, and harassment, intimidation and bullying. All of these incidences decreased except violence, which includes assaults, criminal threats, extortion, fights, threats, kidnapping, robberies and sex offenses, which increased from 7,895 in 2012-2013 to 8,261 in 2015-2016.

b. Goals and Objectives

Below are the goals and objectives, the JJDP Committee has identified as a priority in ranking order.

1. Juvenile Justice System Improvement – Program Area #27

- **Career Paths:**

Goal - To develop a strategy that encourages Juvenile Justice Stakeholders (e.g. law enforcement, school resource officers, prosecutors, probation staff, court officials, and school administrators) to establish comprehensive professional standards, including specialized education and training, and to promote juvenile justice assignments as a distinct career path.

Objective – Support the development and implementation of a Program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development. Develop an interdisciplinary minor to undergraduate students and opportunities for continuing professional education to students and employees in the field. The undergraduate minor will build the foundation for the anticipated interdisciplinary major in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development at Rutgers University. Academic offerings will involve coursework and field practica in psychology, social work, education, and criminal justice. This comprehensive Program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development will draw together critical resources within the University in collaboration across Rutgers campuses and with other partners, academic units and institutes.

This will be accomplished through the Advisory Council, a collaboration among the Commission, the Rutgers-Newark Center on Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, Rutgers University Office of Continuing Professional Education, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, and expert stakeholders around the State, in the development and implementation of a minor and eventually a major in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development, as well as new professional training seminars and a certificate program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development.

- **Youth Leadership and Career Development Forums:**

Goal - To educate court involved and at-risk youth on educational and post high school career opportunities.

Objective – Hold up to four youth forums for approximately 150 court involved and at-risk youth to increase their knowledge and awareness of post high school educational and employment opportunities.

This will be accomplished by releasing an RFP to contract with Community/ County Colleges to provide regional youth forums.

2. Aftercare/Reentry – Program Area #1

Goal - To reduce recidivism rates for youth following release from a Commission facility on parole status.

Objectives - Fund up to two regional programs that will provide direct services to youth who are returning to their communities from the Commission and are under the supervision of parole. Services will include assistance in education, employment, family partnership, and sustainable living. In addition, services include referring youth or family to additional services needed.

This will be accomplished by continuing to fund the agency awarded to operate the two regional programs.

3. Disproportionate Minority Contact- Program Area #21

Goal – To reduce DMC and racial/ethnic disparities in the Juvenile Justice System.

Objectives – To support and implement a Juvenile Justice Training Curriculum for law enforcement personnel. The training will be focused on juvenile specific issues relevant to police and law enforcement professionals. The curriculum and training will include an education component intended to identify strategies to successfully support practices of de-escalation and other alternatives to suspension, expulsion and arrests in schools.

This will be accomplished by funding an agency to develop a curriculum to be piloted in four sites.

4. Gender-Specific Services – Program Area #23

Goal -To provide young women with opportunities to grow, develop a positive self-image, develop skills, and connect with community resources to meet their needs and help achieve their goals.

Objectives –Convene an ad-hoc Gender Specific Services Subcommittee comprised of key stakeholders at the State and local level. The subcommittee will identify and address key issues facing young women, including: physical and mental health; legal issues and advocacy; prevention; intervention; training; and rehabilitation and reentry.

This will be accomplished by working with the ad-hoc Gender Specific Services Subcommittee to implement programming that addresses key issues facing young women today.

5. Compliance Monitoring – Program Area #19

Goal - To ensure compliance with the JJDP Act's core requirements of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders, and Jail and Lockup Removal in facilities that may hold juveniles.

Objective - Fund a Compliance Monitor position to conduct between 185 - 200 on-site visits annually to secure facilities, collect biannual surveys from 533 municipal lock-ups, and develop the annual Compliance Monitoring Report.

This will be accomplished by continuing to fund the Compliance Monitor position to carry out these monitoring responsibilities.

6. Delinquency Prevention – Program Area # 6

Goal - To provide positive youth development activities to at-risk youth.

Objectives – Fund multiple programs that will provide positive youth development activities to at-risk youth. Programs should be designed to ensure that young people have access to adequate positive opportunities.

This will be accomplished by releasing a Notice of Availability Funds (NOAF) to provide at-risk youth positive youth developmental activities during the time when youth are not in school.

7. School Programs- Program Area #17

Goal – Improve law enforcement and youth interaction while promoting public safety, preventing avoidable conflicts and arrests, and reducing the need for use of force by police officers.

Objectives- Fund opportunities for youth and law enforcement to interact effectively thus providing opportunities to foster mutual respect.

This will be accomplished by working with the Council on Juvenile Justice and System Improvement's School Justice Partnership Subcommittee to identify strategies to address the school to prison pipeline.

c. Implementation (activities and services)

Below are the implementation activities and services for the areas the JJDP Committee has identified as a priority.

1. Juvenile Justice System Improvement Activities and Services:

- **Career Paths:**

The JJDP Committee and Commission released a Notice of Available Funds (NOAF) to support the development of a “school of juvenile justice and youth development” or similar center, institute, or program within an institution of higher-education in the State of New Jersey. Rutgers University was selected to develop the program. This award is for a three-year project period (December 2016 – November 2019) and is funded through Title II FY 2015, 2016, and 2017 funds. The program includes interdisciplinary undergraduate coursework leading to a minor and eventually a major in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development, as well as new professional training seminars and a certificate program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development. Academic offerings will involve coursework and field practica in psychology, social work, education, and criminal justice. This comprehensive program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development will draw together critical resources within the University in collaboration across Rutgers campuses and with other partners, academic units and institutes.

An Advisory Council will meet quarterly to provide advice, discussion, and broad oversight to the program in Juvenile Justice and Youth Development. Professional Development and Undergraduate Subcommittees will meet regularly to discuss the development and implementation for each component of the program.

- **Youth Leadership and Career Development Forums:**

Understanding there is a disconnect between court involved and at-risk youth with respect to educational and post high school career opportunities, the Commission in conjunction with the JJDP Committee will release a NOAF to contract with Community/County Colleges to provide up to four regional (2) North, (1) Central, and (1) South youth forums.

The purpose of the Jean Krauss Youth Leadership and Career Development Forums are to increase the knowledge and awareness of post high school educational and employment opportunities in the State for court involved and at-risk youth. The recipient of this contract will develop the conference agenda, content, and written materials with and under the guidance of the JJDP Committee and Commission staff. The JJDP Committee and staff will collaborate with the provider to organize forums that serve to: 1) Educate youth regarding the process of becoming a leader to increase self-efficacy and the development of skills relevant to success in adulthood, such as decision-making, building self-advocacy, and self-determination skills., 2) Educate youth regarding the opportunities to attend local community, county and/ or four-year colleges (enrollment, finance, course selection, etc)., 3) Educate youth regarding the opportunities to attend public county vocational/technical school (evening programs, enrollment, finance, course selection, etc),

4) Educate youth regarding the opportunities to attend private vocational/technical school (enrollment, finance, course selection, etc.), 5) Educate youth regarding local unions of industrial trades (e.g., carpenters, sheet metal workers, electricians, ironworkers, etc.) and eligibility requirements for apprenticeship programs., 6) Work collaboratively with vocational/technical schools, regional unions of industry trades, and temporary employment agencies to participate by providing information on a variety of academic programs and technical certifications and career options within the region the applicant will be serving , and 7) Provide the forum on a college campus.

2. Aftercare/Reentry Activities and Services:

The Commission will continue to work collaboratively with the agency funded to provide regional reentry services to youth released from a Commission facility on parole status. The agency is required to work with youth prior to release from a Commission facility to assist with the transition of the youth back to their home community. The provider educates youth and families about available resources for needed services, and assists youth with accessing career opportunities, post-secondary education, vocational education, and life skills development. A committee was formed with members from the funded agency, staff from the Commission's JJDP/Grants Unit and Offices of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services, Community Programs, and Secure Care. The purpose of the committee is to work collaboratively with the agency to ensure the program is being implemented as funded, address any concerns regarding the provision of services, discuss youth as needed, and provide overall project management and oversight.

3. Disproportionate Minority Contact Activities and Services:

A review of the required training for law enforcement personnel has revealed minimal focus on racial and ethnic disparities and cultural diversity. As such, the JJDP Committee will address DMC by investing in the professional development and training of law enforcement. This priority meets JJDP Act requirements by using funds to ensure that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability. The JJDP Committee and the Commission, through collaboration with a leadership team of State and county stakeholders, are seeking to contract with an agency or entity to develop and support the implementation of a Law Enforcement Training Curriculum. The curriculum, to be piloted in four sites, will be focused on juvenile specific issues relevant to police and law enforcement professionals. Topics will include but are not limited to: recognizing the characteristics of youth that inform their responses to law enforcement, information on adolescent development and youth culture to better assist in interpreting youth behavior and responses, and current trends in adolescent behavior and paths to juvenile justice and communication strategies for de-escalating crisis situations and improving decision making skills. As the goal is to reduce disproportionate minority contact, it is critical that training not be simply developed and taught, but rather a curriculum be implemented and reinforced over time to effect change. The implementation of this training would involve the local Police Academies.

Additionally, through an already established relationship with the CJJSI's School Justice Partnership and Racial Disparities & DMC subcommittees, the JJDP Committee will discuss how to identify successful strategies for developing positive and strongly

collaborative relationships among school resource officers, administrators, and principals so as to successfully support practices of de-escalation and other alternatives to suspension, expulsion, and arrest in schools which may contribute to DMC.

Gender Specific Activities and Services:

The JJDP Committee will convene an ad-hoc Gender Specific Services Subcommittee comprised of key stakeholders at the State and local level. The subcommittee will identify and address key issues facing young women, including: physical and mental health; legislation and advocacy; prevention; intervention; training; and rehabilitation and reentry. The Committee will also focus on girls' victimization and the ways in which it perpetuates girls' continued punishment, such as in human trafficking and prostitution offenses. This focus coincides with the My Life My Choice training and curriculum which will be provided in Commission secure and residential female facilities through other funding sources.

It is important to focus on victimization because young women involved with the child welfare system or the juvenile justice system, who are homeless, or who have run away, have a higher risk of being exposed to violence, victimization and trafficking. Human trafficking victims, including children under 18, frequently first encounter authorities when they are arrested and prosecuted for prostitution and other related crimes. Criminal arrests are traumatic experiences that can reinforce fear and distrust of police and authorities which is instilled by traffickers. Further, criminal convictions make it more difficult specifically for trafficking victims to obtain safe housing, education and legal

employment. Those convictions can continue to haunt these victims even after they have escaped their traffickers and abusers.

Compliance Monitoring Activities and Services:

The Compliance Monitor will be responsible for collecting biannual surveys from 533 municipal lockups to collect data on potential violations, conducting between 185 - 200 on-site visits annually to secure facilities that may hold juveniles, and submitting an annual Monitoring Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention that is used to determine New Jersey's compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act. The Compliance Monitor will be responsible for maintaining files and records related to all compliance activities; providing technical assistance to facility staff on an as-needed basis; training others, primarily facility staff, on compliance issues; developing and maintaining educational materials, forms, record-keeping systems, and correspondence relating to compliance; and preparing reports for the JJDP Committee and attending JJDP Committee meetings as needed to apprise the Committee on pertinent compliance issues.

Delinquency Prevention

The JJDP Committee will fund and support the implementation of programming for youth. Positive home life, school, and employment, summer programs are one of the many building blocks that provide positive youth development. Furthermore, at-risk youth who are provided opportunities for positive encounters engage in less risky behavior and

ultimately show evidence of higher rates of successful transitions into adulthood. Summer programs are one venue to ensure that young people have access to adequate positive opportunities. The available evidence suggests that summer programs can prevent a variety of negative behaviors among youth and improve social and emotional outcomes. The purpose of this initiative is to provide at-risk youth positive youth developmental activities during the time when youth are not in school.

School Programs

The JJDP Committee seeks to expand the goals and objectives of the Law Enforcement Training Curriculum development to educate and provide opportunities for youth to interact with law enforcement. Through collaboration with the Council on Juvenile Justice and System Improvement's School Justice Partnership, the Committee will support efforts to improve the relationship between youth and law enforcement through dialogue, training sessions for parents, youth, and law enforcement personnel. The goal of these efforts is to improve relationships and interactions while promoting public safety, preventing avoidable conflicts and arrests, and reducing the need for use of force by police officers.

Additional Population Specific Plans

The Title II Formula Grant Program solicitation ask states to describe specific services regarding gender (see above), services in rural areas, and mental health services to youth in the juvenile justice system. Below describes the work New Jersey is doing, that does not rely on Title II funding,

Treatment of Delinquency in Rural Areas

In New Jersey, rural communities are dispersed throughout each of the counties. The County Youth Services Commission's (CYSC's), located in each of the counties, offer the best opportunity to address the provision of services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in rural areas. Each CYSC receives funding to address the needs of at-risk youth or youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. Rural counties use these funds to address gaps in services. This may include, but is not limited to, the provision of transportation, expanding existing programs to include additional slots for this population, or entering into a service agreement with an organization to provide a specific service to youth on an as needed basis.

Mental Health Services for Youth

The Department of Children and Families' Children's System of Care (CSOC) serves children, youth, and young adults with emotional and/or behavioral healthcare challenges, intellectual and/or developmental disabilities, and/or those in need of addiction services. CSOC provides support to youth with behavioral health challenges who are both in the community and involved with child protective services. CSOC serves children with developmental and intellectual disabilities and their families and providing coordinated access to substance abuse treatment for certain youth (ages 13-17). Children and families access the CSOC continuum through its Contracted Systems Administrator, Perform Care New Jersey. Perform Care provides a family-centered, community-focused single point of entry for New Jersey's eligible children to obtain available behavioral health, substance abuse treatment, and developmental disability services. DCF's CSOC utilizes Perform

Care to provide 24/7 telephonic access for families to obtain these services and coordinate care for over 50,000 of New Jersey's children per year.

Perform Care authorizes and coordinates services for eligible children, youth, and young adults based on the most recent clinical information that is submitted to them and/or a needs assessment conducted by a Perform Care clinician. Services provided by CSOC and coordinated through Perform Care include developmental and intellectual disability eligibility determinations, developmental disabilities family support services, group home placements, camp, respite services, Family Functional Therapy, mobile response, Multisystem Therapy, intensive in-community services, and substance abuse treatment for children ages 13-17.

In addition, New Jersey's Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement's Access to Treatment Subcommittee seeks to fulfill the promise of rehabilitation, central to juvenile justice, by identifying and eliminating the barriers which have historically challenged equal access to services. The Subcommittee relies on data to examine and describe the various ways that treatment is currently accessed within the juvenile justice system (JJS) and through the JJS via other service agencies, the prevalence of "low risk/high need" youth in the system, how and why these youth enter and remain in the juvenile justice system, and the unintended consequences of current policy and practice regarding accessing treatment through the JJS. The Subcommittee's recommendations are designed to help ensure that, where appropriate, child welfare, behavioral health, and other treatment needs can be addressed separate and apart from the delinquency matters; facilitate the ability to obtain the appropriate services for each child in a timely manner;

and ensure the likelihood that children who access an appropriate program are given a fair opportunity to complete such program.

The Subcommittee developed and distributed an Evaluation and Assessment Reference Guide which describes the various types of assessment and evaluation tools that are available as well as the purpose/types of cases where each would be useful. Stakeholders across the State were trained on the guide and the guide is revisited frequently to make any needed modifications.

The Subcommittee recommended using a data-driven process to identify the impact, if any, that the process of accessing out-of-home treatment has on case processing timelines for youth in detention. A pilot was launched whereby Care Management Organization (CMO) caseworkers tracked data for the process leading to out-of-home treatment for youth in detention in six New Jersey counties. The results of data collection and pilot program led to formal recommendations by the Subcommittee for consideration on a broader, state level as follows;

1. Children's System of Care (CSOC)/CMO trainings and communication of out-of-home treatment guidelines for court to help navigate the nuanced processes involved when distinguishing the judicial process for a youth's behavioral needs from the treatment process for youth's clinical needs.
2. Empowering eligible requestors (Judge, Detention, Defense Attorney) to request **Bio** Psycho Social (BPS) evaluations for youth in detention not yet attached to the CMO presenting with behavioral/mental health needs which, for youth in detention, can be

completed within 5-days. If CMO subsequently becomes involved, the pre-existing bio-psycho-social (BPS) evaluations will expedite the out-of-home treatment process once the child family team determines out-of-home treatment is needed.

3. Work with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to update outdated protocols, and the updates should clarify the ability to immediately order a 14-day plan, at any point in the court process, for youth presenting with indicators of behavioral/mental health needs.
4. Update the Subcommittee's Evaluation and Assessment Reference Guide to reflect these recommendations and support the clarification and use across the State.

Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government

In New Jersey there are several collaborative relationships and initiatives among the JJDP Committee, the Commission, other State agencies, local governments and stakeholders. County Youth Services Commissions (CYSC's) are a legislatively established planning body within each county charged with planning and implementing programs for at-risk youth or youth already involved with the juvenile justice system. Funding provided by the Commission to the counties, such as State Community Partnership, Family Court, and Innovations funding is utilized to support programs/services at all points of the juvenile justice continuum (Prevention, Diversion, Detention, Disposition, and Reentry). CYSC's meet on a bi-monthly basis and these meetings allow county representatives to provide feedback, input and guidance on juvenile justice matters affecting their jurisdictions, which is incorporated into the State plan. The statewide Association of CYSC's also has a member serve as a liaison for the JJDP

Committee to provide and share information. In addition, the JJ Specialist attends the CYSC's meetings to share information and get feedback.

Representatives from several State and local agencies or bodies attend JJDP Committee meetings to provide updates regarding the implementation of programs, services, and initiatives that benefit youth in the juvenile justice system. For example, in addition to representatives from the Statewide Association of County Youth Services Commissions, the Office of the Public Defender, the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, the Department of Workforce and Labor, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Education, regularly participate in the JJDP Committee meetings.

The JJDP Committee has prioritized reentry to support local communities to which system involved youth live and return. Reentry success is best achieved when services and supervision are provided simultaneously within the jurisdictions where youth and families reside. The achievement of this endeavor is enhanced when collaborations and partnerships are developed with community-based providers of services needed to support and sustain successful home and community reintegration. The Commission's Juvenile Parole and Transition Services staff collaborates with local community-based providers or entities, prior to a youth's release from a Commission facility, to ensure identified services needed are in place. This could include counseling services, employment opportunities, mentoring services, educational services, etc. Staff members work collaboratively with counties' reentry Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT), a team of key stakeholders in place to discuss services needed. This team identifies potential linkages for youth transitioning back to their communities from a Commission facility. On the policy level, collaborations and

partnerships are needed to identify and develop solutions to resolve barriers that undermine successful reentry. Specifically, the Commission uses information obtained through discussion and experiences with these partnerships to identify gaps in services and pursue policy and practice changes that fill those gaps at the agency, State and local level.

Another initiative that entails working collaboratively at the State and local level is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). There are currently 20 active JDAI sites in New Jersey. The State body that oversees the implementation of JDAI is the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice and System Improvement (NJCJJSI). The role of the NJCJJSI is to use and institutionalize the core strategies of JDAI to examine juvenile justice in New Jersey systemically and to promote strategies that improve outcomes. Members include key juvenile justice agencies, government entities, nonprofits, and community partners from the juvenile justice and other youth serving systems. NJCJJSI oversees JDAI and considers Statewide policy and practice reforms. At the local level, County Councils on Juvenile Justice System Improvement are directly responsible for implementing local reform strategies. Several members of the JJDP Committee are also members of State and Local CJJSI's.

JDAI in New Jersey has earned the support of government at both the State and local level and exemplifies the best of interagency and intergovernmental collaboration. At the State level, the Commission is the lead agency for JDAI, providing the management and staffing infrastructure integral to New Jersey's success as a JDAI site. The New Jersey Judiciary is a critical partner in this work, and the Attorney General's Office and Office of the Public Defender have been instrumental in developing and supporting JDAI. Through

JDAI, ongoing efforts and successes have been implemented at the local level in the areas of effective detention alternatives, school and justice partnerships and engaging communities. A few examples of recent collaborative efforts through JDAI follow.

Burlington County- As part of the Family Engagement Program, two part-time staff were hired to engage with families at the courthouse. This allowed the main Family Advocate to be able to attend school meetings with families to advocate for appropriate evaluations and support needed for youth to be successful academically.

Monmouth County- School-based complaint data reviewed by the Education Subcommittee revealed a high percentage of youth were being referred to law enforcement, and in turn to court, for property, theft, and trespass type offenses of the 4th degree or less. Under the leadership of the Prosecutor's Office, to reduce the number of complaints filed for these minor offenses, schools are being educated that these charges represent discretionary referrals in the Education/Law Enforcement Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and are encouraged to consider in-house interventions in lieu of a complaint. For complaints that are filed, the Monmouth County Juvenile Prosecutor is supporting the use of diversion to Juvenile Conference Committee/Intake Services Conference. The local Education Subcommittee surveyed Monmouth County school districts to better understand resources in each district directed towards creating a positive school climate, school reentry for youth in confinement, and interventions/diversions employed in lieu of suspension or referral to law enforcement for minor delinquency behaviors. The results of this survey are

helping to inform the goals and action steps of the subcommittee's work and future data collection/analysis.

Ocean County- Implemented a school-based diversion program pilot in Toms River East Alternative School, providing anger management workshops to address minor instances of delinquency behaviors in lieu of a suspension or referral to law enforcement. To increase collaboration and strengthen partnerships with education stakeholders, the local CJJSI approved the creation of an Education Partnership Subcommittee, including multiple District Superintendent representatives – to better analyze school-based complaint data and hold discussions on cross-system issues aimed to inform local practices and policies.

Warren County- The Education Subcommittee surveyed middle school and high school teachers to solicit feedback on the type of classroom behavioral management training they would like to receive. Feedback suggested professional development training was needed around strategies and solutions to de-escalate situations in the classroom. A two-day training was provided to teachers on this topic.

The CJJSI is currently examining several school related concerns including the School to Prison Pipeline and the length of time it takes for youth to return to school following a Commission placement. Additionally, the Commission provides State funds to all 21 counties to address all points of the juvenile justice system continuum, including prevention. Using these funds, many counties have developed and implemented school-based prevention programs.

Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information

1. State agencies generally gather data in a method and format that best serves the needs of that individual agency. Data that would typically be sought by other interested parties are often available at the State agency's website. Data are also generally available upon request. The Commission currently accesses much of the data via agencies' websites and the Administration Office of the Court's Citrix System. All of these avenues for accessing data and information have been incorporated in the JJDP Committee's Three-Year Plan and Annual Plan updates, through the development of a data worksheet that is used to identify priorities.

The Commission makes available aggregate demographic data and statistics on youth residing in Commission programs and facilities. This information, found on the Commission website, is updated weekly. Also found on the Commission website are reports and aggregate data about detention, JDAI, recidivism, and PREA. In addition, aggregate data not available on the Commission website can also be made available upon a written request.

Further, the JJDP Committee and the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement (CJJSI) provide funding to Advocates for Children of New Jersey (ACNJ) to host public forums to increase knowledge and awareness about key juvenile justice issues among system stakeholders. The forums seek to discuss New Jersey juvenile justice reforms that have proven to be a success in preventing juveniles from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The forums are also an opportunity for leaders in the juvenile justice and related fields, locally and nationally, to discuss and think through

best practices for juveniles who are involved in the system. The JJDP Committee understands the importance of dialogue and increased knowledge, so the forums are free.

2. Barriers to sharing information include issues surrounding the confidentiality of youth and families who are involved in the various child-serving systems. Requests for confidential data can always be made through the appropriate authority for consideration.

D. Formula Grants Program Staff

As described in the FFY2018 Title II Solicitation requires states to provide an organizational chart and describe the staffing for the implementation of the formula grant program. This information is provided in Attachment 2, Commission Staff Grid and Attachment 3, Commission Organizational Chart.

Plans for Compliance

The solicitation requires in Appendix G of the FFY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Program solicitation, New Jersey's compliance and DMC plans, RRI data, and supporting documentation for the period of October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017 were submitted via OJJDP's web-based compliance reporting tool. The Commission submitted this on May 2, 2018.

Additional Requirements

As described in the FFY2018 Title II Formula Grants Program solicitation, New Jersey's compliance with the JJDP act formula grants program can be found in appendix I.

Plans for Collecting the Performance Measures Data

The JJDP Committee and the Commission understands the requirements and value of performance measures as a tool utilized for the thorough review and analysis of data to determine and initiate internal improvements. In order to meet the federal standards of the Title II program, the Commission will measure performance using the mandatory output and outcome measures identified in the program areas funded. Programs/projects funded will be required to submit quarterly data via narrative reports on the performance measures their program/project will address.

Budget and Associated Documentation

The budget (1) is complete, allowable, and cost-effective in relation to the proposed activities; (2) shows the cost calculations demonstrating how we arrived at the total amount requested; and (3) provides a brief supporting narrative to link costs with project activities. The budget covers the entire 4-year budget period. The Budget Detail Worksheet is attachment 4.

Planning and administration funds and match requirement

New Jersey intends to allocate 10% of the Formula Grant for planning and administration. The amount will be matched dollar for dollar by the State through its State match account. These funds will primarily be used to cover salaries, travel, supplies, and indirect cost.

JJDP Committee (SAG) Allocation

New Jersey's JJDP Committee intends to allocate the 5% minimum of \$20,000 towards allocations to assist the JJDP Committee.

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(1) The New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission (JJJC) is the Designated State Agency (DSA) and the sole agency responsible for the supervision, preparation, administration, and implementation of New Jersey's Comprehensive Three-Year Plan.

(2) The New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission as the agency responsible for the plan was established in 1995, see the Commission's enabling legislation, N.J.S.A. 52:17B-169, et seq, by statute to lead the reform of the juvenile justice system in the State of New Jersey. The JJJC is the single agency of State government with centralized authority for planning, policy development, and provision of services in the juvenile justice system.

(3) See Appendix D – SAG Roster

(A) See Appendix D – SAG Roster

(B) In New Jersey, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) and as the supervisory board. The JJDP Committee participates in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This is accomplished through the Committee's review of the required data requested in the plan and additional information for general discussion. Then a Planning subcommittee is formed, which minimally consists of the Chairs of all the subcommittees, and additional JJDP members. The Planning subcommittee reviews current priority areas to determine if they should continue to support those areas. Also, the Planning subcommittee identifies if the data supports additional priority areas. The subcommittee then provides recommendations to the full JJDP Committee for approval and then sets the budget for each priority area.

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(C) In New Jersey, members of the JJDP Committee’s Notice of Available Funding (NOAF) and Program Monitoring Subcommittee, is responsible for guiding the process of the NOAF development. This subcommittee is comprised of JJDP Committee members, JJC staff, and others with particular expertise in the area that is being addressed. The role of the subcommittee is to provide guidance during the NOAF development, to ensure proposals meet NOAF requirements, a team of reviewers is formed, and an acceptable standard for review and scoring of proposals is drafted. The team of reviewers receive the grant applications within 30 days of submission to the JJC. Members review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications. The subcommittee, JJC staff, and other interested Committee members reviews each subgrantee’s program minimally once a year or as necessary to ensure fidelity of the program and its contractual agreements.

(D) Shall, consistent with this title -

(i) In New Jersey, the JJDP Committee is the supervisory board. The Committee advises the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Designated State Advisory (DSA) in the supervising and preparation and administration of the plan. The JJDP Committee holds annual planning meetings to address the need for effective statewide planning and coordination of activities that are written into the three-year plan. These planning meetings are attended by staff and leadership of the JJC. The JJC, under the guidance of the JJDP Committee, is responsible for implementing the plan. Throughout the year, the JJC updates the JJDP Committee on JJC priorities and activities.

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D (ii) New Jersey will submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state annually any recommendations regarding the state's compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), should such recommendations be necessary as a result of noncompliance. No recommendations have been provided as New Jersey remains in compliance with all three of the requirements.

(iii) New Jersey affirms that contact and regular input is sought from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice System. The Community Education subcommittee is responsible for working collaboratively with youth members in recruiting, training, and sustaining youth membership. The subcommittee seeks to get regular input from juveniles currently or previously under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. The Office of Juvenile Parole and Transition Services (JPATS) has identified youth that are interested in providing input by becoming members of the JJDP Committee. These youth have been attending the JJDP Committee meetings while they await appointment to the committee. The Executive Director of the Juvenile Justice Commission provides opportunities for the JJDP Committee to meet with youth who are under the jurisdiction of the JJC. The JJDP Committee has met with these youth on 9/19/17, 1/11/18, and 2/18/18.

(4) In New Jersey, the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) meets with the Statewide Association of County Youth Services Commissions (CYSC) on a bi-monthly basis. CYSCs are legislatively established planning bodies within each county charged with planning and implementing programs for youth at-risk of involvement and involved in the juvenile justice system. These meetings allow county representatives to provide feedback, input and guidance on juvenile justice matters

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affecting their jurisdictions, which is incorporated into the State plan. The statewide Association of CYSC's also has a member serve as a liaison for the SAG to provide and share information. Additionally, there are several active members of the SAG representing local government.

(5) New Jersey uses the "Calculations of the Pass-Through Requirement, SAG funds, and Planning and Administrative (P&A) Costs" to minimally allocate 66 2/3 percent of the total funding for local level programs, funded through units of local government and private agencies, that are consistent with the State plan. New Jersey does not have Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions.

(6) New Jersey provides for equitable distribution of any assistance received under section 222 [34 USC 11132] within the state, including rural areas. This is accomplished through an open competitive process for fair and equitable distribution, to providers and agencies throughout the state that meet the requirements identified in any solicitation.

(7) (A) New Jersey has provided an analysis on juvenile delinquency problems, including data regarding educational concerns, on pages 10-12 of the three-year plan. Also included in the three-year plan is a description of services to be provided and a description of goals and priorities. Implementation Activities related to goals and priorities can be found on pages 16-23.

(B) Contains-

(i) An analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services; [Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): page 3.

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(ii) A plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; [Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): pages 14 & 20-21.

(iii) A plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and [Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): pages 23-24.

(iv) A plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services. [Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): pages 24-27.

The information described above in items (7) (A) and (7) (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) has been included in the program narrative of the three-year plan.

(8) The JJC is the designated state agency responsible for coordinating and administering funding to CYSCs who submit a three-year comprehensive youth services plan to the JJC. These plans require each county to identify and plan for the needs of youth at-risk of involvement and involved in the juvenile justice system. This allows for coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs. Additionally, representatives from several state and local agencies or bodies attend SAG meetings to provide updates regarding the implementation of programs, services, and initiatives that benefit youth in the juvenile justice system. For example, representatives from the Statewide Association of County Youth Services Commissions, the

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Office of the Public Defender, the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, the Department of Workforce and Labor, the Division of Children and Families, and the Department of Education, regularly participate in SAG meetings.

(9) The JJDP Committee identifies in its Comprehensive Three-Year Plan the goals and objectives for each of the Committee's priority areas. Other than funds made available to the State advisory group and for administration, at least 75 percent are used for programs, services, initiatives, projects, etc., that coincide with the Committee's priority areas and its goals and objectives. See attachment #4 budget detail and narrative.

(10) As the designated state agency, the Juvenile Justice Commission has the capacity to provide for the development of adequate research, training, and evaluation within the State. The JJC instituted a data driven approach to ongoing juvenile justice system improvement through the formal creation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and System Reform Unit (JDAI & SRU), staffed by a team of Research and Reform Specialists. New Jersey also has an adequate Research and Evaluation Unit within the Juvenile Justice Commission which provides high quality data, research, and evaluation services within the agency.

(11) New Jersey complies with the JJDP Act 223(a)(11) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirement. Documentation can be found in the New Jersey Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 7, submitted in the online Compliance Tool. Based on the Office of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) review and analysis of New Jersey's calendar year 2016 Compliance Monitoring Report, New Jersey is in compliance with requirements of Section

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223(a)(11). New Jersey was notified of compliance on June 9, 2017. See Appendix L.

(12) New Jersey complies with the JJDP Act 223(a)(12) Separation requirement. Documentation can be found in New Jersey’s Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 8, submitted in the online Compliance Tool. Based on OJJDP’s review and analysis of New Jersey’s calendar year 2016 Compliance Monitoring Report, New Jersey is in compliance with requirements of Section 223(a)(12). New Jersey was notified of compliance on June 9, 2017. See Appendix L.

(13) New Jersey complies with the JJDP Act 223(a)(13) Jail Removal requirement. Documentation can be found in New Jersey’s Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 9, submitted in the online Compliance Tool. Based on OJJDP’s review and analysis of New Jersey’s calendar year 2016 Compliance Monitoring Report, New Jersey is in compliance with requirements of Section 223(a)(13). New Jersey was notified of compliance on June 9, 2017. See Appendix L.

(14) New Jersey complies with the JJDP Act requirements (11), (12), and (13). Documentation can be found in New Jersey’s Compliance Monitoring Manual on pages 23-44, submitted in the online Compliance Tool. The manual provides policies and procedures for a system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to ensure the core protections are met. Included in the manual, New Jersey provides a plan describing how the State meets the system for compliance monitoring with each of the 10 elements of an adequate compliance monitoring system.

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(15) New Jersey has policies and practices in place to ensure that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability. As a JDAI Model State program the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement (CJJSI) developed an objective detention Risk Screening Tool for use by family court intake officers. This tool allows for intake officers to objectively make decisions, regardless of race and gender, on whether a youth should be held securely in detention. The Office of Public Defender ensures that all youth who are appearing in court on a juvenile justice matter have access to legal representation regardless of gender, race, family income, and disability. In addition, members of the JJDP Committee have joined the CJJSI's Coordinating Subcommittee on Racial Disparities & DMC in the Juvenile Justice System. This subcommittee leads a collaborative effort among juvenile justice system stakeholders to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the New Jersey Juvenile Justice System through data drive practices, community-based programming, and coordination of system reform initiatives.

(16) New Jersey provides assurance that consideration will be given to, and that assistance will be available for, approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency and support successful reentry from secure or residential facilities. The JJC is currently contracting with a provider responsible for implementing multi-faceted family advocacy and engagement initiative at multiple Juvenile Justice Commission Facilities. The initiative consists of four main components related to “family friendliness” of current visitation and other related policy and practices; training and engaging staff on the importance of, and effective ways to, engage and support families of system involved youth; assisting families with

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navigating the juvenile justice system and accessing services, resources, and information needed to knowledgeably advocate for and support their child; and developing and staffing a family centered resource council to serve as a resource for families and Commission staff and to facilitate and execute shared system goals.

(17) New Jersey has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. Subrecipients funded to provide services are required to protect the rights of youth receiving services and to assure appropriate privacy with regards to their records. This is outlined in the special conditions that are a part of an agency's award. The Subrecipient agrees to comply with all confidentiality requirements of 42 U.S.C. section 3789g and 28 C.F.R. Part 22 that are applicable to collection, use, and revelation of data or information. The Subrecipient further agrees, as a condition of grant approval, to submit a Privacy Certificate that is in accord with requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 22 and, in particular, section 22.23. This is monitored by JJDP/Grants Unit staff during site visits.

(18) In New Jersey, Title II funding cannot be used to supplant services or activities already being funded and this includes salaries of State employees. Funds will not cause the displacement or partial displacement of any current employee; nor will it impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that

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would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

(19) New Jersey has a strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is attached.

(20) New Jersey assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds. Furthermore, the JJC's fiscal policy ensures that Title II funding has its own appropriation and reporting categories which gives fiscal control over program expenditures and grant funded salaries to ensure supplanting does not occur.

(21) In New Jersey, the NOAF state that agencies are to seek evidence-based interventions, models, or program components to effectively address the needs of the identified target population. To the extent practicable, priority in funding is given to programs that are evidence-based. Funded programs/projects are required to submit annual data on the performance measures their program/project will address. This data is reported in the annual progress report and entered in DCTAT. In addition, the JJC's JJDP/Grants Unit staff provides updates to the JJDP Committee's Notice of Available Funding and Program Monitoring (NPM) subcommittee regarding each

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program's implementation, progress, monitoring results, and scope of work or budget modifications. If at any time a program fails to demonstrate it is achieving its goals and outcomes as outlined in the approved proposal, staff will inform the NPM subcommittee the findings and that the agency must work on a corrective action plan. The NPM subcommittee will then discuss the issues and make a recommendation to the JJDP Committee for a determination about funding decisions if a program fails to demonstrate it can achieve its goals, if applicable.

New Jersey affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals. Programs submit quarterly progress reports. When subaward applications are reviewed, prior program performance is considered as one of the factors for funding.

(22) New Jersey complies with JJDP Act requirements related to Disproportionate Minority Contact. New Jersey was found in compliance for FY 2016, and the certification documentation was submitted in the online Compliance Tool.

(23) New Jersey does not issue valid court orders for status offenses; therefore, youth are not taken into custody for these violations. New Jersey Administrative Code 13:94, Detention of Juveniles in Municipal and Other Adult Facilities, specifically states status-offenders and non-offenders shall not be held in secure custody. Documentation can be found in New Jersey's Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 46 submitted in the online Compliance Tool.

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(24) If New Jersey receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. 11132] then the excess shall be expended in accordance with the state's Comprehensive Plan to fund programs and services.

(25) New Jersey does not currently reserve funds to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers. However, through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative and decreasing juvenile delinquency, the number of youth on probation has decreased resulting in decreased caseloads for probation officers.

(26) New Jersey affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. The Family Part of the Superior Court of New Jersey is unified and hears both delinquency and child protection cases and is structured to promote information sharing. Additionally, the use of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT) promotes information sharing. The MDT is a team of key stakeholders that discuss needed services for youth and ensures information is shared across agencies. MDTs may include representatives from the CYSC, Office of the Public Defender, Prosecutor's Office, family court staff, county detention staff, and the Department of Children and Families (DCF). DCF is a comprehensive agency dedicated to ensuring the safety, well-being, and success of children, youth, families, and communities.

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(27) New Jersey affirms that policies and systems have been established to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders. As stated in item 26, The Family Part of the Superior Court of New Jersey is unified and hears both delinquency and child protection cases and is structured to promote information sharing. Additionally, the use of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT) promotes information sharing. The MDT is a team of key stakeholders that discuss needed services for youth and ensures information is shared across agencies. MDTs may include representatives from the CYSC, Office of the Public Defender, Prosecutor's Office, family court staff, county detention staff, and the Department of Children and Families (DCF). DCF is a comprehensive agency dedicated to ensuring the safety, well-being, and success of children, youth, families, and communities.

Child protective services records are not incorporated in JJC's juvenile records, but information is shared at Special Case Review meetings. These meetings, which include JJC staff and DCF staff, are to discuss each youth's history and treatment needs. The JJC utilizes resources provided by DCF's Children's System of Care through a structured referral process administered by the JJC's Rehabilitative and Treatment Services Unit.

(28) In New Jersey, Title II funding is currently not used to fund placement. Juveniles placed in JJC's secure and residential community homes are not placed through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672).

New Jersey State Advisory Group (SAG) JJDP Committee

No	Name	Represents	Full-Time Gov.	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Hon. F. Lee Forrester** J.S.C., (Retired) Lee.forrester@gmail.com	II			9/07	Hopewell
2	Robert Baselice mrhcbob@yahoo.com	I	X		11/04	North Bergen
3	Louis Butler Loubutler1906@gmail.com	II	X		12/11	Williamstown
4	Natakie T. Chestnut Ntchestnut@aol.com	VII			12/11	Millville
5	Honorable Roger W. Daley, J.S.C., (Retired) Olgoll24@gmail.com	II			6/14	East Brunswick
6	Jude DelPreore Jude.delpreore@njcourts.gov	II	X		10/01	Moorestown
7	James M. Dimino coachdimino@att.net	VII			12/11	Milford
8	Jahyrah Evans Jahyrahe13@yahoo.com			X	6/14	Rahway
9	Tracey Wells-Huggins* Renewedmindsinc.TH@gmail.com	IV, V, VIII			12/11	Vineland
10	Edwin Lee, Jr. Edwin.lee@jjc.nj.gov	II	X		12/11	Mansfield
11	Trevor Melton Tkmhoops@aol.com	III, VII, VIII	X		12/11	Voorhees
12	Angelika Miles Angelika.Miles1395@gmail.com			X	6/14	Berkley Heights

New Jersey State Advisory Group (SAG) JJDP Committee

No	Name	Represents	Full-Time Gov.	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
13	Anthony Pierro apierro@co.ocean.nj.us	II	X		6/14	Manahawkin
14	Lisa Ramos Lisa_Ramos1990@hotmail.com			X	6/14	Newark
15	Aquila Rufus aquilarufus@yahoo.com			X	6/14	Linden
16	Alison Recca-Ryan Alison.recca-ryan@comcast.net	IV			6/14	Solebury, PA
17	Cynthia Samuels Csbforgiven2@comcast.net	VIII,II			6/14	Moorestown
18	Barbara Wallace BWallace311@gmail.com	V,IV	X		9/07	Sewell

****Denotes Chairperson**

***Denotes Vice Chairperson**

Are there at least 3 members of the SAG who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system? X Yes No

The SAG serves as the supervisory X or advisory board.

Appendix L: Compliance Monitoring Data Certification

NOTE: Applicant is to complete all fillable fields with relevant information, certify on page 2, and submit the certified form to OJJDP's online compliance reporting tool no later than April 2, 2018.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA

On behalf of the applicant, the New Jersey
Juvenile Justice Commission, and in support of its application for a Title II, Part B formula grant under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, I certify under penalty of perjury to the U.S. Department of Justice ("Department"), Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") that all of the following are true and correct:

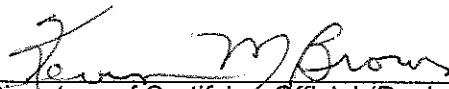
- (1) I have the authority to make the following representations on behalf of myself and the applicant. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award to the Applicant based on its application.
- (2) To the best of my knowledge and belief:
 - a. The data and information in the compliance monitoring report that New Jersey submitted to the OJJDP online compliance tool on May 2, 2018 covers the 12-month reporting period from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017; and
 - b. The data and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

I acknowledge that failure to submit this completed form with all required compliance information to the OJJDP online compliance tool, signed by the appropriate certifying official, by April 2, 2018 (or by May 2, 2018 if the state is granted an extension by the OJJDP Administrator), will result in the state's ineligibility for FY 18 formula grant funding.

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10272), and also may subject me and the applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by the Department, including by OJP and by the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

See page 2 for Certification:

-- Continued --



Signature of Certifying Official (Designated State Agency Head
or Management Official Designee)

Kevin M. Brown

Printed Name of Certifying Official

Executive Director

Title of Certifying Official

New Jersey

Name of State/Jurisdiction

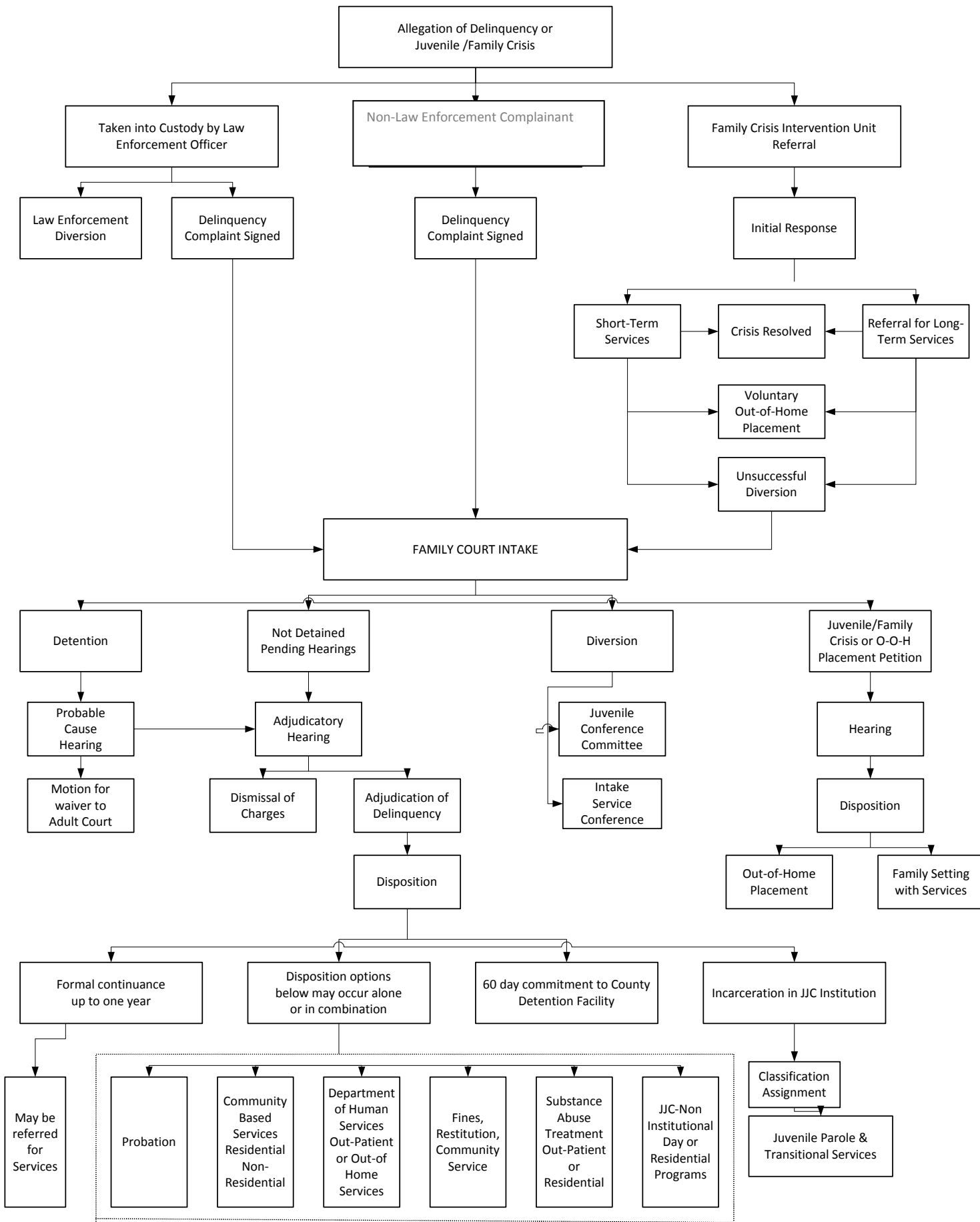
Juvenile Justice Commission

Name of Designated State Agency

5/4/18

Date

New Jersey's Juvenile Justice System

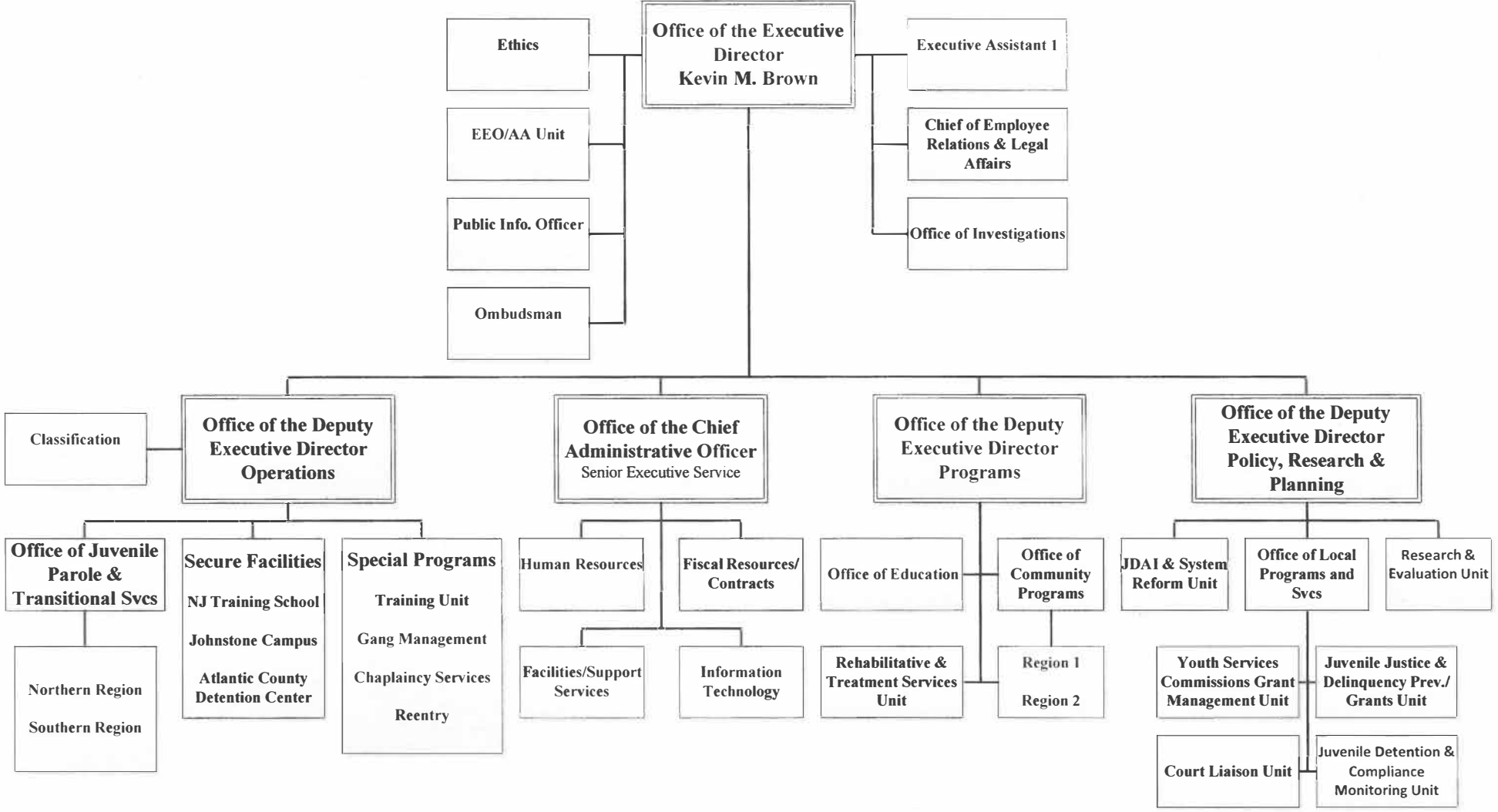


New Jersey Planning & Administration

The Unit responsible for administering the JJDP formula grant program is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention / Grants Unit				
NAME	TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE AND STATE MATCH, IF APP	% OF TIME TO TITLE II	DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES:
Kelly Hourigan	Juvenile Justice Specialist & Manager, JJDP/Grants Unit	State Services Fund	75%	Overall administration of Formula, State, and foundation grants; overseeing drafting of Notice of Availability of Funds or Request for Proposals and selection of subgrantees; and serving as Acting Compliance Monitor.
Nicole Gordon	Secretarial Assistant	State Services Fund	75%	Serves as a secretary for the Unit, primarily in support of JJDP Committee functions.
Derrick Minor	Program Specialist	Title II Formula administration and State match	100%	Manages specific projects and responsible for processing contracting paperwork, providing technical assistance, reviewing and approving subgrantee's program and budget modifications, monitoring programs and reviewing and approving all programmatic and fiscal reports submitted.
vacant	Program Specialist	Title II Formula administration and State match	100%	Manages specific projects and responsible for processing contracting paperwork, providing technical assistance, reviewing and approving subgrantee's program and budget modifications, monitoring programs and reviewing and approving all programmatic and fiscal reports submitted.
vacant	Compliance Monitor	Compliance Monitoring subgrant	100%	Oversight of all Compliance Monitoring activities, including submission of annual report to OJJDP, monitoring and collecting data from all facilities in New Jersey, and ensuring compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002.
Mary Anne Tempone	JJC Grants Coordinator	State Services Fund	30%	Assist with overall administration of Formula, State, and foundation grants; Seeks funding, research grant opportunities, write/coordinate the development of grant applications. Manages specific projects and responsible for processing contracting paperwork, providing technical assistance, reviewing and approving subgrantee's program and budget modifications, monitoring programs and reviewing and approving all programmatic and fiscal reports submitted.



Juvenile Justice Commission



**Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative
FY2018 Title II Formula Grant Program**

rev: 11.7.18

**NEW JERSEY
BUDGET DETAIL WORKSHEET**

Program Areas	Program Area Title	Proposed FY 2018 Budget (excludes match)	Proposed FY 2018 Match	Combined Total Budget
28	Planning & Administration (P&A) Total*	\$108,699	\$108,699	\$217,398
	Planning & Administration (P&A) Details*			
	-- Personnel	\$61,042	\$61,042	\$122,084
	-- Fringe Benefits	\$29,942	\$29,942	\$59,884
	-- Travel	\$15,786	\$15,786	\$31,572
	-- Consultants & Non Program Contracts			\$0
	Contracts			\$0
	-- Other P&A Cost	\$1,929	\$1,929	\$3,858
	Program Contracts & Sub Awards Total			
	Program Contracts & Sub Awards Detail	\$978,295	\$0	\$978,295
	Program Contracts & Sub Awards Detail			
1	Aftercare/Reentry	\$125,000		\$125,000
6	Delinquency Prevention	\$217,765		\$217,765
17	School Programs	\$217,765		\$217,765
19	Compliance Monitoring	\$120,000		\$120,000
21	Disproportional Minority Contact (DMC)	\$217,765		\$217,765
23	Gender-Specific Services	\$0		\$0
27	Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement	\$60,000		\$60,000
32	State Advisory Group	\$20,000		\$20,000
	Award Total	\$1,086,994		\$1,195,693

Ten percent (10%) of every Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) Grant is used for Administration costs. The amount is matched dollar for dollar by New Jersey's state match account. The Administration allocation primarily covers salaries, travel, and supplies.

NEW JERSEY

BUDGET NARRATIVE

28: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Funds in the amount of \$217,398 (\$108,699 federal and (\$108,699 match) will be used to fund salary and fringe benefits, supplies, indirect costs, and travel to OJJDP, Coalition for Juvenile Justice, and other related trainings/conferences. Match is provided through New Jersey’s state match account.

Planning and Administration			
Personnel	OJJDP Federal Share	State Match	Total
Program Specialist 2	\$30,521	\$30,521	\$61,042
Fringe, FICA, Medicare 49.05%	\$14,971	\$14,971	\$29,941
Program Specialist 2	\$30,521	\$30,521	\$61,042
Fringe, FICA, Medicare 49.05%	\$14,971	\$14,971	\$29,941
Subtotal	\$90,984	\$90,984	\$181,968
Travel & Training	\$14,228	\$14,228	\$28,455
Supplies	\$1,559	\$1,559	\$3,117
Subtotal	\$15,786	\$15,786	\$31,572
3.16% Indirect Costs	\$1,929	\$1,929	\$3,130
Total Admin.	\$108,699	\$108,699	\$217,398

Salary and Fringe Benefits \$181,968

Travel \$28,455

Travel consist of three trips that vary in the number of people attending, cost, mode of transportation, and length of time. (e.g., CJJ Conference, OJJDP Conference, etc).

Registration

- Registration at Conference/Trainings = \$7,125
 5 individuals x \$475 x 3 conferences/trainings

Transportation

- Amtrak (3 trip) = \$4,500

**Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative
FY2018 Title II Formula Grant Program**

- 5 individuals x estimated \$300.00 per person x 3 conference
- Ground transportation (taxi to/from Amtrak) = \$1,500
- 5 individuals x estimated \$100 per person x 3 conference

Hotel Costs

- 5 individuals x estimated \$242 per night x 3 nights x 3 conferences = \$10,890

Meals & Incidentals

- 5 individuals x \$74.00 per person x 4 days x 3 conference = \$4,440

Supplies \$3117

- Classification Folders: 7 boxes x \$64.00 each = \$448.00
- Ink cartridge – black (HP Laser Jet P2035): 5 cartridges x \$174.00 = \$870.00
- Ink cartridge – color (HP Laser Jet 500 M551): 4 cartridges x \$200.00 = \$800.00
- Ink cartridge – black (HP Laser Jet 500 M551): 3 cartridges x \$147.36 = \$442.08
- Expanding File Folders: 7 boxes x \$47.80 = \$334.60
- Yearly Wall Calendar: 5 calendars x \$37.99 = \$189.95
- Twin Pocket Portfolios Folders: 3 boxes x \$9.00 = \$27.00
- Tab Dividers 5-Tab: 1 x \$5.51 = \$5.51

Indirect Costs at a rate of 3.16% (charged only to salaries) \$3,858

Total Administration = \$217,398

01: AFTERCARE/REENTRY

Funds in the amount of \$125,000 will support the continued funding of up to two reentry programs.

06: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Funds in the amount of \$217,765 will support delinquency prevention programs.

17: SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Funds in the amount of \$217,765 will support school based programs.

19: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Funds in the amount of \$120,000 will support a Compliance Monitor to ensure New Jersey's compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act.

21: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Funds in the amount of \$217,765 will support the continuation of state level initiatives, training and technical assistance to improve the juvenile justice system in New Jersey.

**Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative
FY2018 Title II Formula Grant Program**

23: GENDER SPECIFIC SERVICES

Although this is a priority area of the SAG, funds are not being allocated in this program area at this time as funding in this category is available in prior years. However, funds may be allocated in this category in the plan updates.

27: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Funds in the amount of \$60,000 will support the continuation of state level initiatives, training and technical assistance to improve the juvenile justice system in New Jersey.

32: STATE ADVISORY GROUP

Funds in the amount of \$20,000 will pay for SAG participation in various meetings, training, and travel to OJJDP, Coalition for Juvenile Justice, and other trainings/conferences.

Dues \$5,000

- Due for membership to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

Meetings \$900

- Stipends for youth attending SAG and subcommittee meetings.
2 youth members x 6 SAG meetings x \$50 = \$600.
2 youth members x 6 subcommittee meetings x \$25 = \$300.

Travel \$14,100

- Mileage reimbursement for members attending up to 6 SAG and 6 subcommittee meetings at a rate of \$.31 per mile x approximately 1,964.5 miles = \$609.

Registration

- Registration at Conference/Trainings = \$2,275
5 individuals x \$455 x 1 conferences/trainings
- Registration at Conference/Trainings = \$910
2 individuals x estimated \$455 per training x 1 conferences/trainings

Transportation

- Amtrak = \$1,500
5 individuals x estimated \$300.00 per person x 1 conference
- Ground transportation (taxi to/from Amtrak) = \$500
5 individuals x estimated \$100 per person x 1 conference
- Airfare = \$1,100
2 individuals x estimated \$550 per person round trip x 1 conference
- Ground transportation (taxi/shuttle to/from airports) = \$200
2 individuals x estimated \$100.00 per person/roundtrip x 1 conference

Hotel Costs

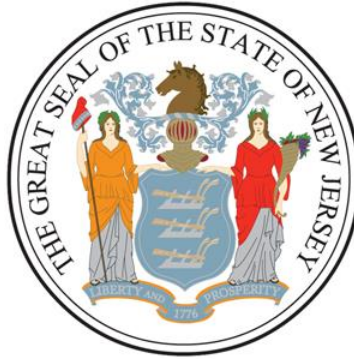
- 5 individuals x estimated \$242 per night x 3 nights x 1 conferences = \$3,630
- 2 individuals x estimated \$242 per night x 3 nights x 1 conferences = \$1,452

**Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative
FY2018 Title II Formula Grant Program**

Meals & Incidentals

- 5 individuals x \$74.00 per person x 3 days x 1 conference = \$1,480
2 individuals x \$74.00 per person x 3 days x 1 conferences = \$444

Total SAG Allocation = \$20,000.00



2018 COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN

Submitted to:

**The United States Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

Submitted by:

New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Commission
Office of Local Programs & Services
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Grants/Unit

In collaboration with the New Jersey Governor's Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Committee
Judge F. Lee Forrester (Ret.), Chairperson

May 2018

Phil Murphy, Governor

Sheila Oliver, Lt. Governor

Gurbir Grewal, Attorney General

**Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director
Juvenile Justice Commission**

**State of New Jersey
Juvenile Justice Commission**

**2018 Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2022**

Compliance Monitoring Plan

A. Plan for compliance with the first three core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and the state’s compliance monitoring plan

(1) Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

The State is currently in compliance with DSO and has an effective plan in place to ensure that status offenders and non-offenders are not placed in secure detention and correctional facilities, and are not held securely in lockups, as demonstrated by the State’s excellent DSO compliance rates in recent years: 0.15 in 2015, 0.70 in 2016, and 0.30 in 2017.

The rates remain consistent over the most recent three years. During the FFY17 monitoring period, the State is reporting six DSO violations which stemmed from the secure holding of status offenders or non-offenders in municipal police lockup facilities. Several factors have contributed to the low DSO violation rates in 2015, 2016, and 2017. A New Jersey Appellate Court ruling that prohibits the placement of status offenders who violated court orders in secure juvenile detention facilities has had a significant impact in eliminating these detentions. Additionally, in order to curtail DSO violations in lockups,

in 2011 the State readopted and distributed State regulations requiring that adult facilities (including lockups) continue documentation practices supporting the Juvenile Justice Commission's (JJC) monitoring efforts, and that facility policy and procedures support compliance with the core requirements, including DSO.

The following is New Jersey's strategy for monitoring various types of secure facilities for compliance with the DSO regulation:

- a. County Juvenile Detention Facilities - In order to determine DSO compliance, the compliance monitor reviews all admission into New Jersey's County Juvenile Detention Centers. The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Research and Reform Specialists and JJC juvenile detention monitoring staff are aware of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) and notify the compliance monitor of any potential violations for additional follow-up. This is primarily accomplished through on-site record reviews at all county facilities, as well as database reviews via the Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS). Further follow up with facility and Family Court staff is made when necessary.

New Jersey does not allow the detention of status offenders. Therefore, the use of the federal "Valid Court Order Exception" is not utilized. All status offender/non-offender juveniles admitted into any of these secure facilities are therefore reported as DSO violations if held beyond the 24-hour grace period.

- b. Juvenile Correctional Facilities - The secure juvenile facilities receive on-site compliance visits annually. Contacts with administrative staff, classification staff, and random reviews of files on-site invariably demonstrate total DSO compliance in these facilities. New Jersey law prohibits youth from being adjudicated delinquent, disposed, and committed to state custody for status offenses, which eliminates the presence of status offenders in correctional facilities.
- c. Lockup Facilities - Site visits are essential to compliant practices in lockups. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) guidelines recommend that states visit a minimum of 10% of their lockups annually and 100% every three years. New Jersey has set a goal of visiting at least 1/3 of New Jersey's lockups every year. Therefore, our goal is to ensure every lockup receives at least one visit every three years. Policies and procedures related to DSO compliance are reviewed during these visits.

New Jersey's 533 lockups are monitored primarily through on-site visits and dissemination of lockup surveys twice during the federal fiscal year monitoring period. Any facility reporting, through surveys, incidents where DSO issues have occurred are contacted in order to obtain further information and to determine actual violations. Facilities specifically targeted for inspections are those with a poor survey response rate, those that report potential violations, or those that request technical assistance. The monitor provides facility staff with verbal feedback during an inspection and provides written feedback following an

inspection. Police are routinely provided written materials (an Attorney General Directive, and current State regulations) that support DSO compliance and facilitate the JJC's ability to monitor effectively. Additionally, since the layout and design of a lockup can have a direct impact on DSO compliance, regulations were readopted in 2011 that specifically require a facility to notify the State if they are planning to build a new facility or renovate an existing facility. This allows the JJC monitor to become involved in the planning and approval process to ensure good outcomes.

In New Jersey, the State Advisory Group (SAG) is called the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee. They are informed of compliance monitoring status and issues during scheduled meetings and provide feedback and direction regarding any compliance challenges that may arise. In addition, the compliance monitor, on an annual basis, provides the JJDP Committee with a verbal report and written summary of New Jersey's *Compliance Monitoring Report* that includes statistics, levels of compliance with the core requirements, and a description of any compliance challenges.

(2) Plan for separation of juveniles from adult inmates

The State is currently in compliance with separation requirements and has an effective plan in place to continue to monitor for, and ensure that, delinquent juveniles and status offenders do not have sight or sound contact with incarcerated adults in secure facilities. The separation violations that have occurred in recent years are limited in number and do

not reflect a pattern or practice. During the FFY17 monitoring period, the State is reporting zero separation violations. Comparatively, there were three in 2014, zero in 2015, and four in 2016.

The following clarifies how particular types of facilities are monitored for compliance with the separation requirement:

- a. County Juvenile Detention Facilities and Juvenile Correctional Facilities - Monitoring these secure facilities for the mandated sight and sound separation of juvenile and adult offenders involves an on site visit of the physical plant and contact with administration and other staff.
- b. Collocated Facilities – New Jersey has no collocated juvenile/adult detention facilities.
- c. Lockup Facilities – New Jersey’s 533 lockups that are monitored primarily through on-site visits and the dissemination of lockup surveys twice during the federal fiscal year monitoring period. Any facility reporting, through surveys, incidents where sight and sound separation issues have occurred are contacted in order to obtain further information and to determine actual violations. Additionally, since the layout and furnishings of a lockup can have a direct impact on separation compliance, the monitor also participates in the planning and design of new and renovated facilities. Jurisdictions planning to build or renovate are required by State regulation to notify the JJC before construction plans are

approved. Following a site visit, written feedback and recommendations addressing any potential concerns are provided to the Chief/Director.

Given that there are 533 municipal lockups, all of which handle both adults and juveniles, training plays a critical role in ensuring compliance with the separation requirement. The Police Training Commission (PTC) governs and mandates the training of all law enforcement officers in the State of New Jersey. The PTC curriculum includes an overview on juveniles, laws pertaining to juveniles, and procedures for handling juveniles. This training is in addition to the New Jersey Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive #2001-2 and related materials provided to municipal police departments.

d. Court Holding Facilities - Since a court holding facility does not fit the definition of an “adult jail or lockup,” only the separation requirement applies. During site visits to these facilities, the monitor observes operations and reviews facility policies and procedures relating to separation. Following a site visit, written feedback is provided to court security staff, and written recommendations addressing any potential separation concerns are communicated to the sheriff’s department and county administration officials. Materials covering JJDP Act requirements and applicable state regulations are disseminated. The monitor also has input into the planning of new and renovated county court holding facilities to ensure that the design of the facility supports compliance with separation. This input is a result of regulations that were readopted in 2011 that specifically require

a jurisdiction to notify the State if they are planning to build or renovate an existing facility. This allows the JJC monitor to become involved in the planning and approval process to ensure a good outcome.

(3) Plan for removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups

The State is currently in compliance with jail removal and has an effective plan in place to ensure that no juveniles are detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup, and that any exceptions are in compliance with the numerical de minimis provisions of the JJDP Act. New Jersey's jail removal violation rate for FFY17 monitoring period was 1.91, a rate below the numerical de minimis exception of 8.94 set by OJJDP. Comparatively, the rate was 2.96 in 2015 and 4.71 in 2016, so violation rates in recent years have remained relatively stable. Violations in the FFY17 monitoring period proved to be isolated incidents and did not reflect any pattern or practice of noncompliance. The jail removal requirement a) prohibits the secure holding of status offenders or non-offenders for any length of time in lockup facilities and b) prohibits holding delinquent youth securely for more than six hours in a lockup. A small portion of the FFY17 violations resulted from the secure holding of status offenders and non-offenders in lockups, and the other violations resulted from the secure holding of delinquent youth beyond six hours in lockups.

- a. Lockup Facilities- The primary methodology used to monitor New Jersey's approximately 533 lockups is through the use of surveys sent to every facility twice

during the federal fiscal year monitoring period. Any facility reporting, through surveys, incidents where jail removal issues have occurred are contacted in order to obtain further information and to determine actual violations. Site visits are planned for at least 1/3 of the State's lockups every year, with the overarching goal of visiting every lockup at least once every three years. During a facility visit, the monitor observes operations, reviews a department's written policies and procedures, and provides the department with a copy of current State regulations governing compliance. Also, the monitor routinely provides facility staff with verbal feedback during a visit and written feedback in the form of a formal letter following an inspection.

- b. County Jails- The primary methodology used to monitor compliance with jail removal in New Jersey's 20 county jails is to review every six months a list of juveniles, under the age of 18, placed in a county jail. This list is provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The individual cases are verified through a review of the AOC's Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS) and the County Correctional Informational System (CCIS). If necessary, in order to verify potential violations, the compliance monitor contacts county jail classification or records personnel, administrative staff, and Family/Criminal/Municipal court personnel. Finally, site visits are scheduled at least once every three years. During these visits, monitors review admissions records, inmate files, and policies/procedures for handling youth under the age of 18. In March 2016, the Juvenile Justice Reform

Law (P.L. 2015, c.89) (S-2003) took effect, making several significant reforms to New Jersey's juvenile justice system. One of the provisions of this law is that it amends New Jersey statutes governing waiver of juveniles to adult criminal court and presumes waived juveniles will be held in a juvenile detention center while awaiting the outcome of their court case instead of being held in a county jail.

The State utilizes two of the three following exceptions to the secure holding of juveniles:

1. Six-Hour Hold Exception – Consistent with the JJDP Act, New Jersey regulations do allow for the secure holding of youth charged with delinquency in lockups and jails up to a maximum of six hours before such holding is declared a jail removal violation. This six-hour period commences when the youth is placed into a secure holding status. Prior to this six-hour period, the youth may be held securely for a brief time for booking/processing if a non-secure area is not available.
2. Rural Removal Exception - New Jersey does not utilize this exception.
3. Transfer or Waiver Exception – New Jersey does allow youth, under the age of 18, who have had a waiver filed for Criminal Court charges, to be held in an adult facility (jail or lockup) without violating the jail removal requirement. However, since implementing S-2003 it is presumed that waived juveniles will be held in a juvenile detention center while awaiting the outcome of their court case instead of being held in a county jail.

B. Plan for compliance monitoring for the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act, every state is required to provide an adequate system of monitoring for compliance with the Act. New Jersey's system for compliance monitoring includes the following 10 elements:

- (1) Policy and Procedures – The JJC has a comprehensive Policies and Procedures Manual (the Manual – See Attachment #1) that describes New Jersey's system for monitoring the State for compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.
- (2) Monitoring Authority (See page 10 of Attachment #1) – The JJC, within New Jersey's Department of Law and Public Safety, is the designated state agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. New Jersey's JJDP Committee funds a full-time compliance monitoring position within the JJC's Office of Local Programs and Services to lead New Jersey's monitoring efforts.

New Jersey laws support compliance with the JJDP Act. The pertinent State laws and regulations relating to compliance are included in the monitoring report to OJJDP. Specifically, the JJC is responsible for regulating county juvenile detention facilities and has implemented that authority through State regulations (N.J.A.C. 13:92, See Attachment #2) that support compliance with the JJDP Act. State Administrative Code provides that “the JJC shall specify the place where a juvenile may be detained (N.J.A.C. 13:92-2.1)” and, the Commission has “the power of visitation and inspection of all juvenile detention facilities (N.J.A.C. 13:92-2.2).”

Other State regulations, “Detention of Juveniles in Municipal and other Adult Facilities” (N.J.A.C. 13:94, See page 11 of Attachment #1), were specifically developed to authorize and support the JJC’s monitoring effort to ensure that adult facilities are in compliance with the Act. These were revised and re-promulgated in August 2011. In addition, the New Jersey Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive #2001-2 (See page 17 of Attachment #1) is still in effect and further reinforces compliant juvenile holding and documentation practices in lockup facilities.

- (3) Monitoring Timeline (See page 43 of Attachment #1) – The JJC has developed a calendar that organizes the critical monitoring tasks and timelines that must be accomplished annually.
- (4) Violation Procedures (See page 44 of Attachment #1) – In New Jersey, the Attorney General issued a Law Enforcement Directive (#2001-2) which mandated that all jurisdictions maintain a juvenile admissions log, submit twice yearly lockup surveys which document potential violations, and comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

There are several sets of administrative code in New Jersey that govern the handling of juveniles. N.J.A.C. 13:92 “The Manual of Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities” sets forth regulations for the operation of juvenile detention facilities. Enforcement language contained in these regulations allows for the JJC to initially notify a detention facility of a violation with a required 30-day abatement period. If the violation goes unabated, the JJC can then cease admissions to the facility and ultimately withdraw its designation of the facility as an appropriate legal setting for the detention of juveniles.

Similarly, all other types of monitored facilities are governed by N.J.A.C. 13:94 “Detention of Juveniles in Municipal and other Adult Facilities”. Enforcement language contained in these regulations also allows for the JJC to initially notify a facility of a violation with a required 30-day abatement period. If the violation goes unabated, the JJC can institute such proceedings as may be necessary and appropriate to remedy improper conditions. In cases where a violation remains unabated, the JJC would seek assistance from the Attorney General’s Office and/or the appropriate County Prosecutor’s Office to address the compliance issues within the jurisdiction. Any violations of the core requirements of the JJDP Act are reported in New Jersey’s Annual Compliance Monitoring Report.

- (5) Barriers and Strategies (See page 44 of Attachment #1) – New Jersey has been without a full-time compliance monitor since February 2017. We have conducted interviews, identified a candidate of choice, and are in the process of hiring a full-time compliance monitor. As of today, we are awaiting an approval and start date. This has affected our ability to fully meet inspection requirements as described in section (9).

Due to the authority of the Designated State Agency through the New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C 13:92 and 13:94) and statute (N.J.S.A 2A:4A), and the Attorney General’s Directive #2001-2, there are no inherent barriers which could serve to keep the State from achieving compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The relatively small number of violations that do occur are isolated, not systemic, and are resolved through technical assistance and/or follow-up site visits.

- (6) Definition of Terms– The State uses compliance terminology and definitions that mirror the federal definitions found in the JJDP Act. Federal definitions are used in trainings and educational materials except where State regulations are more stringent. State regulations supporting compliance are also written using federal terms.
- (7) Identification of the Monitoring Universe (See page 23 of Attachment #1) – The JJC is responsible for identifying any facility, whether secure or not, in the State that might hold juveniles pursuant to public authority. These are the facilities that may fall under the purview of the JJDP Act. Among the facilities included in New Jersey’s universe are: public/private facilities for neglected/dependent, at-risk, or delinquent youth; psychiatric, substance abuse treatment, group homes, shelters, and other facilities under the auspices of the Departments of Human Services and/or Children and Families; JJC facilities (secure and non-secure); police/lockup facilities (municipal, county, state, transportation authorities, colleges/universities, malls, sports/entertainment complexes, others); court holdings; county jails; and state prison facilities. The compliance monitor continues to develop a more comprehensive list of non-secure facilities. As required by OJJDP, this list of non-secure facilities (Attachment #3) is included in all annual monitoring reports.
- (8) Classification of the Monitoring Universe (See page 24 of Attachment #1) – Within the universe of its facilities, each participating state is required to identify any secure facility that might hold juveniles under court authority. The JJC maintains comprehensive lists of those facilities classified as secure and that may hold juveniles under public authority. These are the facilities that can produce violations of the Act;

they therefore must be monitored diligently. The following New Jersey facilities are monitored regularly for compliance with the Act:

a. County juvenile detention facilities (9)

These public residential facilities house individuals remanded by the court while under the age of majority as well as individuals remanded by the court while over the age of majority with unresolved juvenile delinquency matters or with a juvenile matter that has been waived to criminal court.

b. State juvenile correctional facilities (3)

These public residential facilities house individuals under and over the age of majority who have been adjudicated delinquent.

c. Lockups (533)

These public non-residential facilities detain individuals under and over the age of majority.

d. County jails (20)

These public residential facilities house individuals remanded on a criminal matter while over the age of majority as well as individuals remanded by the court while under the age of majority who have been waived to criminal court.

e. Court holding (21)

These public non-residential facilities detain individuals under and over the age of majority.

f. State adult correctional facilities (13)

These public residential facilities house individuals under and over the age of majority who have been convicted of criminal offenses.

(9) Inspection of Facilities (See page 41 of Attachment #1) – On-site inspection of facilities is critically important in monitoring for compliance and receives a high priority in New Jersey. The JJC has developed a calendar that organizes the critical monitoring tasks and timelines that must be accomplished during the federal fiscal year.

- a. County juvenile detention facilities – As required by the JJDP Act, all juvenile detention facilities receive at least one on-site visit annually, in order to review primary documentation records on admissions. In addition, staff from other offices and units under the Deputy Executive Director of Policy, Research & Planning, who monitor and/or collect data from detention facilities make the compliance monitor aware of any potential violations for follow-up. During the FFY17 monitoring period five detention centers received a monitoring visit. The additional four facilities received an on-site monitoring visit in early October 2017.
- b. JJC secure facilities – The JJDP Act requires that all of New Jersey’s secure juvenile correctional facilities are inspected annually. No JJC facilities received a visit during the FFY17 monitoring period. However, all JJC facilities received an on-site monitoring visit in early November 2017 to review admissions for the FFY17 period.
- c. County jails – The JJDP Act requires that a minimum of 10% of county jail facilities receive a monitoring visit annually and recommends that all jails receive

at least one visit every three years. New Jersey's county jails that tend to receive more youth under the age of 18 and jails that have separation or jail removal violations are generally prioritized for visits. Of New Jersey's county jails, three (6%) received a monitoring visit during the FFY17 monitoring period. We did not meet the recommended 10% during the FFY17 monitoring period.

- d. Court holding – The JJDP Act requires monitoring visits to occur for a minimum of 10% of New Jersey's 21 county court holding facilities annually, with all court holding facilities visited at least once every three years. The holding area in one (5%) county courthouses was visited during the FFY17 monitoring period. We did not meet the recommended 10% during the FFY17 monitoring period.
- e. State prison system – The JJDP Act requires that a minimum of 10% of state prisons receive monitoring visits annually and recommends that all prisons receive at least one visit every three years. In New Jersey, a juvenile under the age of 18 who has been waived and sentenced as an adult can be transferred to the Garden State Youth Correctional Facility prior to potentially being transferred to any other state prison. Therefore, the monitor conducts site visits to this particular facility at least once every three years. No visits were made to the Garden State Youth Correctional Facility during the FFY17 monitoring period. However, this facility was visited in July 2016.

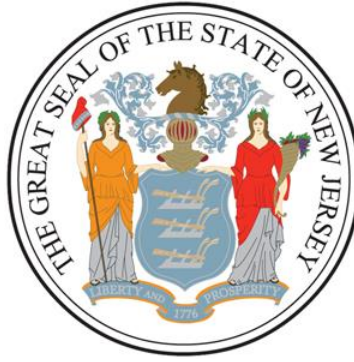
Since implementing S-2003, as of March 2016 it is presumed that waived juveniles will begin to serve their term of incarceration in a JJC facility until at

least the age of 21, with certain qualifications and exceptions, and not in a facility operated by the Department of Correction (DOC).

As discussed in Section (5), the JJC has been without a full-time compliance monitor since February 2017.

(10) Data Collection and Verification -All states participating in the Act are required to have an adequate system to collect and verify facility data in order to determine levels of compliance with the applicable JJDP Act requirements of DSO, separation, and jail removal. Data is collected and verified in different types of facilities using various methodologies and timeframes. Data collected for the various types of facilities is generally verified through more than one source. For example, possible violations in a lockup revealed through surveys are followed up by contact with police staff, in order to determine the actual circumstances surrounding the incident and to determine if an actual violation has occurred. A priority site visit is scheduled whenever a pattern of violations or potential for violations is evident. Data collected from surveys is verified during facility inspections through a review of internal records. JJC monitors review and report on a full 12 months of data. Any non-reporting facilities are factored into the final determination of compliance levels. New Jersey's reporting period will be based on the federal fiscal year and the *Monitoring Report* will be provided to OJJDP by February 28th of the following year. If an additional one-month extension is needed for unforeseen circumstances, you may submit a request to the Administrator at OJJDP. If the request is granted the *Monitoring Report* will be due by March 31st. A detailed description of New Jersey's

process for data collection and verification can be found in the Manual (See page 41 of Attachment #1).



2018 DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT PLAN

Submitted to:

**The United States Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

Submitted by:

New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Commission
Office of Local Programs & Services
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Grants/Unit

In collaboration with the New Jersey Governor's Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Committee
Judge F. Lee Forrester (Ret.), Chairperson

March 2018

Phil Murphy, Governor

Sheila Oliver, Lt. Governor

Gurbir Grewal, Attorney General

**Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director
Juvenile Justice Commission**

**State of New Jersey
Juvenile Justice Commission**

2018 Comprehensive Plan
October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2022

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Plan

C. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Phase I: Identification

(1) Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

New Jersey updates the Identification Spread Sheets/Relative Rate Index (RRI) Spreadsheets biannually. We have attached the 2015 Identification Spread Sheets/RRI Spreadsheets for the State and the 20 counties implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), as Reducing Racial Disparities is a core strategy of JDAI.

(2) DMC Data Discussion

- a) The RRI Index Tracking Sheet is attached for the State and three jurisdictions (Camden, Hudson, and Middlesex counties).
- b) The data discussed below has been compared to the data included in the FY 2015 - 2017 3-year comprehensive plan. The RRI Tracking Sheet was used to interpret and analyze the values that drive decision making described in this plan.

(1) RRI Values that are Statistically Significant Across the State

- In New Jersey, minority youth are 3.38 times more likely than White youth to be arrested. The RRI for arrests involving Black youth increased from 3.47 in 2014 to 3.51 in 2015. Across all minority categories, the rate increased from 2.24 to 3.38. In order to reach statistical parity, 10,616 fewer minority youth would have to be arrested.
- Black youth are more likely than White youth to be referred to court. The referral rate for cases involving Black youth increased slightly from 1.30 in 2014 to 1.34 in 2015. However, across all minority categories, the referral rate decreased from 1.88 to 1.28. In order to reach statistical parity, 1,778 fewer minority youth would have to be referred to court.
- Minority youth are less likely to be diverted than White youth. The diversion rate decreased slightly from 0.74 in 2014 to 0.70 in 2015 for cases involving Black youth. Across all minority categories, the diversion rate decreased slightly from 0.78 to 0.75. In order to reach statistical parity, 1,136 more minority youth would have to be diverted from court.
- Minority youth are over five times more likely to be placed in secure detention than White youth. For cases involving secure detention, the rate increased for Black youth from 5.48 in 2014 to 5.87 in 2015. Across all minority categories, the rate for cases involving secure detention increased from 4.93 to 5.30. In order to reach statistical parity 2,068 fewer minority youth would have to be placed in secure detention.
- Minority youth are slightly (1.36) more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than

White youth. Across all minority categories, the rate increased slightly from 1.22 to 1.36. In order to reach statistical parity 1,352 fewer minority youth would have to be adjudicated delinquent. In cases involving a finding of delinquency, the rate increased from 1.26 in 2014 to 1.42 in 2015 for cases involving Black youth.

- Minority youth are 1.10 times more likely to receive a probation placement than White youth. For cases involving probationary placements, the rate decreased from 1.22 in 2014 to 1.08 in 2015 for cases involving Black youth. In order to reach statistical parity, 205 fewer minority youth would have to be placed on probation.
 - Minority youth are 3.18 times more likely to be placed in secure confinement than White youth. However, for cases resulting in confinement in juvenile correctional facilities, the rate decreased from 4.33 in 2014 to 3.21 in 2015 for cases involving Black youth. Across all minority categories the rate decreased from 3.67 to 3.18. In order to reach statistical parity, 141 fewer minority youth would have to be placed in secure confinement.
- In 2015, the cases resulting in petitions and transfers to adult court are less than 1% of the youth population for all races.

(2) RRI Values with the Greatest Magnitude for 2015 by County

Juvenile Arrests

- In 2015, the counties with a statistically significant RRI for arrests of minority youth include: Sussex (10.12), Salem (6.12), Essex (4.68), Monmouth (4.66), Passaic (4.58), Mercer (4.47), Hunterdon (4.22), Cumberland (4.13), Camden

(3.99), Union (3.86), Gloucester (3.72), Warren (3.58), Ocean (3.43), Hudson (3.32) Atlantic (3.05), Burlington (3.03), Somerset (2.71), and Cape May (2.57).

Referrals to Juvenile Court

- In 2015, the counties with a statistically significant RRI for referrals to juvenile court for minority youth were: Hudson (4.94), Bergen (4.79), Warren (3.41), Cumberland (2.03), Essex (1.73), Passaic (1.71), Union (1.45), Atlantic (1.41), Middlesex (1.37), Ocean (1.36), Burlington (1.28), Gloucester (1.23), and Camden (1.14).

Cases Diverted

- In 2015, the counties with a statistically significant RRI for diversions of minority youth were: Atlantic (0.92), Cumberland (0.86), Salem (0.78), Monmouth (0.77), Middlesex (0.77), Ocean (0.75), Burlington (0.73), Cape May (0.72), Gloucester (0.69), Bergen (0.68), Hudson (0.68), Somerset (0.64), Morris (0.63), Mercer (0.63), Passaic (0.62), Sussex (0.52), Essex (0.51), Union (0.46), and Warren (0.33).

Cases Involving Secure Detention

- In 2015, the counties with a statistically significant RRI for the detention of minority youth were: Essex (11.08), Passaic (6.95), Atlantic (5.73), Burlington (4.90), Middlesex (4.62), Bergen (3.77), Gloucester (3.43), Hudson (3.29), Monmouth (3.12), Ocean (2.54), Salem (2.34), Cape May (2.30), Camden (2.25), Somerset (1.94), Sussex (1.83), and Cumberland (1.56).

Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings

- In 2015, the counties that had a statistically significant RRI for delinquency

adjudications of minority youth were: Essex (2.03), Hudson (1.78), Monmouth (1.59), Union (1.56), Somerset (1.48), Atlantic (1.47), Ocean (1.40), Burlington (1.37), Mercer (1.32), and Morris (1.30)

Cases Resulting in Probation Placement

- In 2015, the counties that had a statistically significant RRI for cases resulting in probation placement were: Bergen (1.33), Atlantic (1.32), Salem (1.30), Burlington (1.31), Ocean (1.27), and Passaic (1.22).

Cases Resulting in Secure Confinement

- In 2015, there were no counties that had cases resulting in the confinement of minority youth that accounted for more than 1% of the youth population for all races.

(3) RRI Values with the Greatest Volume of Activity in 2014 by County

Juvenile Arrests by Volume

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of juvenile arrests for Black youth by volume were: Camden (1,750), Essex (1,575), Mercer (774), Passaic (759), Burlington (625), Union (618), Monmouth (611), and Hudson (463).
- The available juvenile arrest data defines Hispanic as an ethnicity, therefore Hispanic arrest data is not comparable as those figures are already represented in the other race categories (White, Black, American Indian, and Asian).

Referrals to Juvenile Court by Volume

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of referrals to juvenile court for Black youth by volume were: Essex (945), Camden (552), Burlington (509),

Mercer (396), and Union (384).

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of referrals to juvenile court for Hispanic youth were: Hudson (374), Passaic (308), Bergen (276), and Camden (156).

Cases Diverted by Volume

- In 2015, the counties diverting the lowest number of Black youth were: Sussex (3 of 78 youth arrested), Cape May (7 of the 68 youth arrested), and Morris (12 of 83 youth arrested).
- The counties diverting the lowest number of Hispanic youth data is not included. Hispanic juvenile diversion data cannot be compared to Hispanic juvenile arrest data as diversion data defines Hispanic as a race and arrest data defines Hispanic as an ethnicity.

Volume of Cases Involving Secure Detention

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of Black youth who were securely detained were: Essex (643), Camden (233), Hudson (172), Passaic (123), Mercer (116), and Burlington (102).
- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of Hispanic youth who were securely detained were Passaic (105) and Hudson (92).

Volume of Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of cases resulting in delinquent findings for Black youth were: Essex (817), Camden (460), Mercer (308),

Burlington (254), Monmouth (251), Passaic (225), Union (196), and Hudson (189).

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of cases resulting in delinquent findings for Hispanic youth were: Passaic (247), Bergen (163), Hudson (152), Middlesex (130), Camden (126), Essex (104), and Cumberland (89).

Volume of Cases Resulting in Secure Confinement

- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of Black youth that resulted in secure confinement were: Essex (47), Camden (32), Mercer (16), Union (14), Hudson (10), and Atlantic (6).
- In 2015, the counties with the highest number of Hispanic youth that resulted in secure confinement were: Camden (13), Passaic (11), Bergen (6), and Middlesex (6).

(4) Comparing RRI Values

No comparison could be made with the National DMC Databook as it uses data from 2007 and our analysis used 2015 data. Thus, data comparisons could not be made.

(5) Feasible Target Populations

Consideration of the DMC assessment (see below) and the 2015 statewide data above indicates New Jersey should be most concerned with the decision-making point of arrest, with an RRI of 3.51 for Black youth. Additional areas of concern for minority youth include referrals to juvenile court, with an RRI of 1.28; diversion, with an RRI of 0.75; secure detention with an RRI of 5.30; and secure confinement

with a decreased RRI of 3.18 compared to last year.

Based on the DMC assessment and the RRI data, feasible target populations that may experience the largest impact of DMC reduction efforts are Atlantic, Camden, Hudson, Middlesex, and Monmouth counties. All these sites are JDAI sites and have been highlighted as DMC target sites below. RRI Index Tracking forms were completed in these counties due to the statistical significance of the RRI, high magnitude of the RRI and/or the volume of activity at key decision-making points in these counties.

In New Jersey, an examination of the data indicates that despite attention to the issue, minority youth continue to be overrepresented at key points of the continuum resulting in disproportionate confinement in county and state secure facilities. Minority youth are more likely to be arrested, referred to court, placed in county detention facilities, adjudicated delinquent, and committed to the JJC. They also are less likely to be diverted by the court from adjudication proceedings. The differences vary within racial/ethnic categories (with Black youth typically most overrepresented) and by jurisdiction. Note, however, that the RRI does not account for the role that severity of the offense or prior history plays in decision-making, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

(1) Summary of Findings

A DMC assessment was conducted by The College of New Jersey in 2012. The report is organized into five sections: peer reviewed literature regarding DMC published since 2002; an overview of original empirical research that examines the impact of race on the decision to place juveniles adjudicated delinquent in an out-of-home placement. This includes secure correctional placements and a summary of steps New Jersey policy makers and administrators have taken to address DMC since the 2003 call to action. This summary is based on interviews and a review of county youth service commission DMC plans as well as an overview of “best practices” in DMC remediation.

The assessment focused on one key decision point in New Jersey’s juvenile justice system – the decision to commit a youth to secure confinement once adjudicated delinquent. It focused on this decision point for two reasons. First, the state’s tracking of this decision point using the RRI indicated that disproportionality was increasing. Second, the magnitude of the disproportionality – 91% of the JJC’s committed population being minority – indicated that this was a potentially troublesome decision point. The data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) contained relevant demographic and offense information on every juvenile adjudicated delinquent who was disposed in 2010. The initial aggregate file included 11,195 cases.

The assessment indicated that the number of prior delinquency adjudications was the single most important variable related to the commitment outcome; thus, a juvenile’s history was the most important factor in predicting commitment to a secure juvenile

facility. In addition, the most serious offense committed by a juvenile was the second most important factor.

(2) DMC Assessment

A statewide DMC assessment was completed in 2012.

Phase III: Intervention

The JJDP Committee has identified an intervention plan for the reduction of DMC based on RRI, referral, diversion and detention admission data. In addition, per the Title II FY 2018 solicitation, the SAG identified Staffing and Training as an activity to address.

Staffing and Training

A review of the required training for law enforcement personnel has revealed minimal focus on racial and ethnic disparities and cultural diversity. As such, the committee is addressing DMC by investing in the professional development and training of law enforcement. This priority meets JJDP Act requirements by using funds to ensure that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability. The JJDP Committee and the JJC, through collaboration with a leadership team of State and county stakeholders, have developed and posted a NOAF with the intention of contracting with an agency or entity to develop and support the implementation of a Law Enforcement Training Curriculum. The curriculum, to be piloted in four sites, should be focused on juvenile specific issues relevant to police and law enforcement professionals. Topics should include but are not limited to: recognizing the characteristics of youth that inform their responses to law enforcement,

information on adolescent development and youth culture to better assist in interpreting youth behavior and responses, and current trends in adolescent behavior and paths to juvenile justice and communication strategies for de-escalating crisis situations and improving decision making skills. As the goal is to reduce disproportionate minority contact, it is critical that training not be simply developed and taught, but rather a curriculum be implemented and reinforced over time to effect change. The implementation of this training would involve the local Police Academies.

(1) Progress Made in FY 2017 (period of 10/1/16 – 9/30/17)

(a) Activities Implemented

Activities implemented during FY 2017 are as follows:

Support New Jersey in its goal to expand JDAI to all 21 counties, as JDAI is a mechanism for addressing DMC and disparities in the Juvenile Justice System. JDAI is currently being implemented in 20 of New Jersey's 21 counties. The following highlights some DMC activities facilitated through the work of the JDAI which is not funded through the JJDP Committee.

- The CJJSI Coordinating Subcommittee on Racial Disparities & DMC, in coordination with the Administrative Office of the Courts, created a modified screening form to be filled out by Family Division staff from seven pilot counties: Atlantic, Cape May, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Sussex. This was due to reviews of court diversion data indicating that rates of court diversion for youth of color are lower than diversion rates for White youth. The subcommittee sought to determine whether these

disparities remained after considering the severity of the current offense and prior history, and to otherwise assess consistency in diversion practices across counties. The analysis revealed that when controlling for severity of current offense, variation in screening decisions by race/ethnicity persists, and county-by-county variations in screening outcomes exist as well.

- In Burlington and Cape May Counties, the Family Court Advocate works one-on-one with families to support parents and link them to services. Surveys are collected by race/ethnicity so that they can evaluate how many minority families receive support services. Cape May County uses this information, when appropriate, to link youth and family to these services within and via the school system with the hope of impacting disproportionate minority suspensions.
- Camden County sent a delegation of 16 state and local representatives from the prosecutor's office, public defenders association, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Community Planning and Advocacy Council (CPAC), Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), Probation and Family Division to the Annie E. Casey's JDAI/Deep End Conference Inter-Site Conference in October 2016. The Conference's sole focus was race equity and inclusion (REI), and each site was tasked with coming up with action commitments related to REI. Camden's delegation committed to bring Restorative Justice practices to the county level, beyond just the court system. Additionally, Family Division and Probation State level staff will solidify a process of communication to the local level so that actionable steps can be taken at the level and in the community. A delegation of stakeholders is scheduled to attend another deep end conference in September 2018.

- Camden County created a new Front End/Police Diversion Subcommittee whose mission is to safely reduce law enforcement referrals for low level offenses and ensure racial and ethnic equity across law enforcement diversion practices. The Subcommittee is co-chaired by representatives from the Prosecutor's Office and local law enforcement.
- Camden and Ocean Counties participated in the Enhanced Station House Adjustment (ESHA) Program Pilot. One primary goal of implementing the ESHA Program was to create a greater opportunity for diversion for low-risk/high-need youth where, absent the program, the police would have typically filed a formal delinquency complaint in court, and to do so in a manner that maintains community safety and reduces racial disparities. The JJC's Deputy Executive Director of Policy, Research & Planning drafted the ESHA report to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. Results of this pilot, as described in the report will be disseminated and used to improve the Enhanced Station House Adjustment program.
- The Monmouth County local CJJSI approved practice change pertaining to youth ages 9-12 years-old and/or grades 5-8, are screened for a court diversion starting with a Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) appearance for any offenses of the 4th degree or less. This is intended to prevent pre-teen youth from entering the formal juvenile justice system.
- Also, in Monmouth County, the Juvenile Prosecutor approved practice change pertaining to the diversion of minor school-based complaints deemed discretionary by the Memorandum of Understanding Agreement between Law Enforcement and the Department of Education. Specifically, as it pertains to referring youth to law enforcement for Property, Theft, and Trespass type offenses of the 4th degree or less.

(2) DMC Target Sites & Reduction Activities

Activities in Target Sites

One of the eight core strategies of JDAI is addressing racial/ethnic disparities in the detention system and therefore, all 20 JDAI sites are considered DMC target sites. Five sites have been highlighted below because of their leadership and continued substantive work in DMC reduction. These sites (Atlantic, Camden, Hudson, Middlesex, and Monmouth counties) did not require JJDP funding to implement DMC reduction activities. All five sites are JDAI sites and the work described is ongoing. It is anticipated these activities will impact and reduce DMC over the next four years. Examples of these activities are:

- Community Education Subcommittees continue to convene in multiple counties including Atlantic and Camden counties with the goal of educating the community on the court process as well as engaging community members in system reform efforts, specifically focused on reducing disparities.
- In Camden County, a Front End/Police Diversion Subcommittee whose mission is to safely reduce law enforcement referrals for low level offenses and ensure racial and ethnic equity across law enforcement diversion practices. The subcommittee is co-chaired by representatives from the Prosecutor's Office and local law enforcement.
- To better address the issues surrounding racial and ethnic disparities in Hudson County, the Case Processing Subcommittee began reviewing data reports that specifically addressed Hispanic youth in the system. The number of Hispanic youth entering into the Juvenile Justice System has increased. The subcommittee used this information to

develop specific programs to brainstorm to develop specific programs for minority youth.

- Atlantic, Hudson, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties participated in a pilot to utilize a Case Screening Tracking Sheet. An evaluation of diversion data revealed that minority youth were being diverted at a lower rate than non-minority youth. The Case Screening Tracking Sheet is intended to quantify the information, specifically prior history, used in decision making and in turn, identify and address disparity in diversions. A report summarizing these results has been completed and will be shared with state and local stakeholders.
- The Middlesex DMC Subcommittee reviewed data that revealed, a higher percentage of minority youth do not successfully complete the Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) court diversion program, some due to failures to appear. The Subcommittee launched a pilot whereby an intern (liaison) with the Family Court made direct phone calls to youth/families that were referred/diverted to the JCC to help reduce the number of failures to appear, thus increasing the success rate for minority youth and reducing the number of minority youth who are pushed deeper into the system.

JJDP Committee planned reduction activities

- The JJDP committee will address DMC by investing in the professional development and training of law enforcement. Specifically, the committee will implement a DMC focused curriculum into the required training at local police training academies.
- Funding will be made available through the JJDP committee to develop strategies to reduce suspension, expulsion, and youth arrests in schools.

County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) Planning Process

- CYSC's are a legislatively established planning body within each County that are charged with planning and implementing programs for at-risk youth or youth already involved with the juvenile justice system. CYSC's are required to submit a Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and Plan updates to the State every three years. County plans focus on the development of their juvenile justice continuum. Data is required to be reviewed at each point of the continuum of care: Delinquency Prevention, Diversion (Law Enforcement, Family Crisis Intervention Unit, and Family Court), Detention, Disposition, and Aftercare/Reentry. Each of these sections in the planning guidelines are broken down into subsections: definition and rationale, required data and methodology, data worksheets, and analysis questions.
- As part of the CYSC's planning process the counties review data, by race and ethnicity, at each point of the Juvenile Justice System continuum in order to identify racial disparities. A member of the Statewide Association of CYSC is a liaison to the JJDP Committee which allows for information sharing.