

## NEW YORK STATE

# New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Annual Report to the Governor and New York State Legislature 2008

David A. Paterson  
Governor

Denise E. O'Donnell  
Deputy Secretary for Public Safety  
Commissioner, NYS Division  
of Criminal Justice Services

Sean M. Byrne  
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Submitted By:  
Elizabeth Glazer, Chair  
on behalf of the  
Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

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## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the work of the New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) for the calendar year 2008 and is submitted to the Governor pursuant to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) and New York State Executive Order No. 80.<sup>1</sup>

The JJAG is a Congressionally mandated board that is responsible for supervision of the preparation, administration, and implementation of New York State's federally required juvenile justice plan. Comprised of a broad array of juvenile justice experts, the JJAG convenes policy makers, practitioners, researchers, and individuals with experience in the juvenile justice system to identify critical juvenile justice issues in New York State, develop a strategy to address those issues, and monitor both compliance with federal juvenile justice requirements and the implementation of the strategy. A chart of the composition of the JJAG from 2008 is attached as Appendix A. The JJAG provides a unique forum for many component parts of the juvenile justice system – state and local agencies, non-profit and private organizations, advocates, academics and other experts – to craft and implement the state's juvenile justice policy.

The federal mandate fulfilled by the JJAG is set out in the JJDP, originally passed by Congress in 1974 and most recently reauthorized in 2002.<sup>2</sup> The JJDP requires each state to establish a State Advisory Group (SAG) responsible for directing policy and monitoring compliance with federal juvenile justice mandates. In addition, the JJDP requires that each state designate a state agency to supervise the preparation and administration of the federally required juvenile justice plan. The JJAG meets the federal SAG requirement for New York State and New York State's Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is the federally required designated state agency.

As the planning and administrative bodies for New York's federal juvenile justice plan, the JJAG and DCJS distribute and monitor the use of federal juvenile justice funds. In 2008, New York State was the recipient of awards totaling more than \$5 million in Formula (Title II), Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) and Title V Community Prevention funds through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

To be eligible for formula funding, each state must prepare and submit to OJJDP a comprehensive juvenile justice plan that describes its priorities for a three-year period. Based on the analysis of crime statistics and the mandate of the JJAG, the 2006 – 2008 State Plan set the following as priority juvenile justice needs: 1) serious crime, including gangs, guns and

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<sup>1</sup> **NYS §4.80 Executive Order No. 80: Juvenile justice planning** designates the New York State JJAG as the supervisory board for purposes of supervising the preparation, administration and implementation of the state's juvenile justice plan, and sets forth the JJAG's additional roles and responsibilities.

<sup>2</sup> The **Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)** of 1974, as amended and reauthorized in 2002 [42 U.S.C. 5601], was adopted by the U.S. Congress in order to establish a comprehensive nationwide program of juvenile delinquency prevention, offender rehabilitation and juvenile justice system improvements.

drugs; 2) truancy; 3) children of incarcerated parents, and 4) reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC).

This report describes the JJAG's activities during the final year of New York's 2006 – 2008 State Plan. It outlines the initiatives supported with federal funds, the juvenile justice planning process completed by the JJAG in 2008, and New York State's continued compliance with federally mandated juvenile justice protections that the JJAG is required to monitor.

## **FEDERAL FUNDING for JUVENILE JUSTICE and DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

### **2008 General Awards**

During 2008, New York State received federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention awards as follows:

- \$3,207,149 in Formula funds for new and innovative projects designed to reduce juvenile crime measurably, promote individual accountability, enhance public protection, and prevent delinquency through positive youth development.
- \$2,082,800 in JABG funds to develop programs that promote individual accountability and greater accountability in the juvenile justice system throughout New York State.
- \$48,360 in Title V funds to support community-based prevention and intervention efforts, utilizing a research-based framework focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors.

The history of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention awards to New York State (1998 – 2008) is shown in Appendices B, Tables 1 through 5.

### **Programmatic Summary**

In 2008, DCJS and the JJAG awarded a total of \$4,243,248 in formula, JABG, and Title V funds to 41 programs in urban, suburban and rural areas throughout New York State. Funded initiatives included:

- efforts to reduce violent crimes committed by youth in selected high-crime areas;
- projects aimed at reducing violent juvenile behavior through the use of anger management and conflict resolution techniques;
- accountability-based programs aimed at making the juvenile responsible for his/her actions;
- school programs designed to prevent suspension, truancy and expulsion;
- counseling, advocacy, mentoring and tutorial programs through which police, probation,

schools and families can help children at risk;

- gender-specific programs designed to address the special needs of young females in the juvenile justice system or at risk of entering it;
- efforts to reduce recidivism by improving aftercare services for juveniles returning to their communities;
- programs aimed at system improvements and development with interagency coordination, and
- ensuring compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation and jail removal.

Charts showing the distribution of New York State's 2008 federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grants to local agencies are found in Appendices B, Tables 6, 7, 7a and 8. Maps detailing distribution by county are found in Appendices B, Maps 1 through 4 (see table of contents).

### **Formula Grants Program**

Formula funds are appropriated by Congress; OJJDP awards the money to states on the basis of the proportion of the state's population that is younger than age 18. Pursuant to OJJDP guidelines, states may use their formula grants to support programs related to delinquency prevention and reduction, juvenile justice system improvement, research, evaluation, statistical analysis, and training and technical assistance.

In accordance with its 2006 – 2008 Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, New York State prioritized the following concerns when distributing 2008 Formula funds:

- Intervention in truancy;
- Juvenile gang activity;
- Illegal use of guns;
- Use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and non-prescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol;
- Proportion of minority youth in contact with juvenile justice system;
- Children of incarcerated parents;
- Delinquency, and
- Re-entry/ aftercare.

DCJS and the JJAG used 2008 Formula grant funds to support 30 projects in localities across the state, with awards ranging from approximately \$27,000 to \$196,000. Formula grantees, project titles and award amounts are listed in Appendices B, Table 6. Formula funds also are used to support efforts to maintain compliance with four mandates contained in the JJDP Act, mandates which apply to every state. Those mandates are discussed further on page 7 of this report.

### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program**

As envisioned by Congress,<sup>3</sup> the goal of the JABG program is to reduce juvenile offending by supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems. As established by federal statute the basic premise underlying the JABG program is that both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system must be held accountable. For the juvenile offender, accountability means assuring that the delinquent faces individual consequences for his or her actions and that he or she is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences. For the juvenile justice system, accountability means strengthening the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system, increasing its capacity to develop youth competence, developing meaningful data that reveals where the significant crime and process issues are, and providing enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions.<sup>4</sup>

OJJDP awards block grants to states, which must pass through at least 75 percent of the funds to local jurisdictions. Those “pass-through” monies are allocated to local governments by the federal government according to a formula based on the localities’ law enforcement expenditures and the number of violent crimes. JABG funds that remain in the state allocation after direct awards have been distributed are awarded competitively. Both the localities that receive allocations based on formula and those localities which compete for funds are required by federal statute to convene a standing committee of a Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (“JCEC”). This group is charged with developing and monitoring a strategy for reducing juvenile crime, termed the Coordinated Enforcement Plan. The New York State JJAG functions in the role of a JCEC at the state level.

In line with priorities set in its 2006 – 2008 Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, New York State prioritized the following concerns when distributing 2008 JABG funds:

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<sup>3</sup> The House of Representatives passed the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Act in 1997 under Title III of H.R. 3, the Juvenile Crime Control Act of 1997. Congress first funded the program through an appropriations act in fiscal year (FY) 1998 (Public Law 105–119, 111 Stat. 2440). OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice, is the administering agency. Section 12102 of the 21st Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273, 116 Stat. 1758), codified at 42 U.S.C. 3796ee, included provisions to change the name of the JAIBG program to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program, expand the number (from 12 to 16) and scope of the purpose areas, refine the program’s reporting and monitoring requirements, and include funding of the program as part of Title I (Part R, Chapter 46, Subchapter XII–F) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

<sup>4</sup> JABG program description adapted from OJJDP’s website (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=1>).

- Graduated sanctions: Developing, implementing and administering sanctions for juvenile offenders;
- Information Sharing: Establishing and maintaining interagency information sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts;
- Accountability: Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies;
- Risk and Needs Assessment: Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment of such offenders;
- Restorative Justice: Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs;
- Juvenile Courts and Probation: Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing juvenile recidivism, and
- Re-entry: Establishing, improving, and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders.

Ten localities received direct awards through New York's JABG allocation. Awards amounts ranged from \$11,564 to \$894,522 and were distributed to seven counties and New York City, which used its award to fund six distinct citywide initiatives: JABG grantees, project titles and award amounts are listed in Appendices B, Table 7.

In 2008, the JJAG continued oversight of JABG-funded Youth Violence Reduction (YVR) projects in 11 communities. The YVR projects grew out of New York State's Youth Violence Reduction Strategy (YVRS), implemented in 2004 to promote a coordinated approach to youth violence in selected high-crime areas. See Appendices B, Table 8 for more information on the YVR projects operational in 2008.



## **Title V Community Prevention Grants Program**

The Community Prevention Grants Program<sup>5</sup> is a federal grants program to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. OJJDP allocates funds to qualifying states based on the number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. Units of local government (city, county, township, or other political subdivision) can apply to their states, which award Community Prevention Grants Program funds through a competitive process.

New York's 2008 Title V award (\$48,360) was combined with other funds to support one project, the Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP) in the city of Utica. LRP, a model program recognized by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, uses social psychology and behavioral interventions to enhance protective factors and reduce delinquency.

## **2008 OJJDP Program Monitoring Site Visit**

OJJDP conducted its annual program monitoring site visit in July 2008 to monitor New York State's implementation of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grants for which DCJS and the JJAG are responsible. During the visit OJJDP reviewed staffing and program administration, sub-grantees, activities of the JJAG, the three-year planning process for New York State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs, and New York State's progress in complying with federal juvenile justice mandates. The audit included site visits to five programs funded with federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention funds. OJJDP found New York State to be progressing well in its implementation of federally funded juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING**

### **Strategic Planning Activities and Recommendations**

In preparation for submission of a new, three-year juvenile justice plan to OJJDP in 2009, the JJAG participated in a two-day Strategic Planning session in May 2009. The session was facilitated by OJJDP staff and consultants, as part of federally available technical assistance. During the planning session, JJAG members reviewed the analysis of juvenile crime in New York State, identified key issues, and began to develop strategies to address those issues. The strategic planning process produced a set of goals and recommendations that subcommittees of the JJAG have continued to develop. During 2008, the JJAG set the following broad goals:

**Goal #1:** To reduce and prevent juvenile crime through a comprehensive and coordinated statewide strategy.

Recommendations focused on 1) improving coordination among the numerous governmental, non-profit and private entities which comprise the juvenile justice system in the state; 2) identifying programming that would have the greatest impact in reducing crime,

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<sup>5</sup> The Title V program was established in the 1992 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974.

as well as instituting performance measures to enhance accountability; 3) creating effective utilization of funding streams to enhance public safety and maximize the impact of services on children, youth, and families; 4) fostering collaboration among the JJAG and DCJS and local educational institutions and other agencies to support programs that reduce truancy and increase educational attendance, and 5) reducing reliance on detention and residential placements for behavioral incidents while maintaining community safety.

**Goal #2:** Develop the infrastructure to support the state's strategy.

Recommendations focused on 1) improving data collection and dissemination to better inform juvenile justice decision-making; 2) enhancing coordination and cooperation between youth service partner agencies at local and state levels; and 3) the need for programming and funding decisions to be rooted in local needs analyses and to support evidence-based and research-based practices and program evaluation.

## **COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE MANDATES**

### **JJDPA Compliance**

The JJDPA establishes four core juvenile justice mandates for states. Those four core requirements are:

1. *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders:* Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (i.e., status offenses) shall not be placed in secure detention facilities.
2. *Sight and Sound Separation:* Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, status offenders or non-offenders will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates.
3. *Jail Removal:* States must provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed six hours.
4. *Disproportionate Contact of Minority (DMC) Juveniles:* States must address DMC with the juvenile justice system through juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Statewide compliance with the first three core requirements is overseen by the JJAG through monitoring by the New York State Commission of Correction (SCOC). SCOC actively monitors jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities and non-secure facilities to ensure that New York

State maintains compliance with deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, and jail removal protections.

Compliance with the federal DMC mandate also is overseen by the JJAG. New York State's DMC activities are coordinated by a statewide DMC Coordinator, based at DCJS. In 2008, DMC activities included the oversight of eight DMC arrest diversion projects in the following counties: Albany, Broome, Chautauqua, Chemung, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga and Ulster. DCJS staff led a meeting for representatives from each local DMC project in November 2008, providing an opportunity for projects to discuss issues of common interest and to strategize solutions for common problems.

### **2008 OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Field Audit**

OJJDP staff conducted a Compliance Monitoring Field Audit in New York in October 2008. The purpose of the audit was to determine the extent to which the state's system for monitoring compliance with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of adult and juvenile offenders, and jail removal provisions of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act satisfies the requirements for monitoring contained in Federal Regulation 28 CFR, Part 31. In keeping with generally accepted auditing standards, the audit was carried out as an onsite verification of the written materials provided by the state. The onsite visit was preceded by a desk audit which involved a review of the state's written description of the compliance monitoring system and the Compliance Monitoring Report for 2006.

The OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Audit team, consisting of two OJJDP state representatives and the New York Audit team, composed of staff from DCJS and SCOC, toured the following facilities during the field audit: Guilderland Police Department (non-secure police department), Monroe County Children's Center (juvenile detention facility), Brighton Police Department (suburban police lockup), Monroe County Jail (adult jail), City of Poughkeepsie Secure Holdover (co-located facility), Dutchess County Supreme Court/Family Court (court holding), Highland Limited Secure Residential Center (juvenile correctional facility) and Astor House Non-Secure Detention (non-secure detention).

OJJDP found New York State to be in compliance with all three core requirements that were the subject of this audit.

### **EXAMPLES OF FUNDED PROJECTS 2008**

#### **New York City Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator**

Queens Community Monitoring and After-School Supervision	\$205,000
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QUEST, the two-tiered community monitoring and after-school supervision program administered by the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) in the borough of Queens, serves as an alternative to detention for eligible juveniles awaiting disposition of delinquency proceedings in

the Queens Family Court. During 2008, the program was supported for the second year by Juvenile Accountability Block grant funds.

The program targets moderate risk youths, assigning each participant a compliance monitor who tracks school attendance and compliance with curfews and follows up on court appearances. After-school programming includes academic enrichment (homework assistance, supervised computer lab, and tutoring), recreational activities, and counseling and cognitive/behavioral options.

Of the 90 cases closed in 2008, 77 (85.5%) were considered successful discharges, meeting all program requirements. Only six youth were rearrested; others who did not complete successfully were non-compliant with curfews, court dates or school attendance requirements.

### **Harlem RBI Team Enrichment Program**

Harlem RBI, Inc.

\$163,390

Harlem RBI's Team Enrichment Program is an innovative long-term youth development program that engages at-risk and Persons in Need of Supervision ("PINS") youth in East Harlem, promoting youth achievement and addressing risk factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. The Team Enrichment Program targets truancy, gang involvement, substance abuse, and disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system. The program leverages the power and popularity of playing on a sports team to engage boys (baseball) and girls (softball), while working with them toward high school graduation and college matriculation. The Team Enrichment Program consists of three age-specific, group-based experiential learning components: Team Builders (13 – 14), Team Works (15 – 16) and Dream Works (17). Through this program model, Harlem RBI provides academic enrichment, service learning experiences, job and college readiness training, social work assessments and referrals.

During 2008, the project was supported by its first year of Formula funding and was awarded second year funding. According to data from the first year's reports, the Team Enrichment Program met its target goal, serving a total of 160 teenagers, between the ages of 13-18. Reports suggest that the organization is meeting its outcome goals: 19 of 22 eligible DreamWorks participants (youth who entered the school year as high school seniors) have been accepted to college; 100% of youth involved in the program avoided committing a criminal offense or re-offending, and 90% avoided gang activity/involvement. Only 3% of program participants were suspended from school; and 84% of program youth attended school at least 85% of the school year.

### **NYS Unified Court System**

Erie Family Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Model Court

\$151,162

The Erie Family Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Model Court was implemented in 2006 to institutionalize the Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines (JDG) as developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). The project focuses on improving delinquency

case outcomes by enhancing the process for handling juvenile cases and by emphasizing assessment, diversion and appropriate dispositions. Evaluation of program, as well as youth and family, outcomes is another priority for the model court, which has engaged researchers from the State University of New York at Buffalo to evaluate the project.

Results of the research report covering the project's first two years (through November 2008) suggest the program's goals are being met. There has been a reduction in the average length of time a youth waits for disposition, evidencing improvement in the court's handling of cases. In addition, penetration into the juvenile justice system is reduced for program youth: adjournment in contemplation of dismissal increased from 19% in 2006 to 56% of cases in 2008; in the same period, the percent of probation cases dropped from 63% to 29% and placements dropped from 12% to 4% of cases.

The project continues under its third and final year of Formula funding, awarded in 2008.

### **Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the North Country**

Children's Home of Jefferson County

\$27,440

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the North Country ("BBBSNC") was supported by its third and final year of Formula funding in 2008. BBBSNC assists children between the ages of 7–17 in meeting their potential through professionally supported one-to-one mentoring relationships with volunteers. At the end of the second year, BBBSNC had made 80 matches in Jefferson County. Since entering the BBBSNC program, none of the youth were reported to be involved in any delinquent activity, drug use, or violations of probation. Feedback provided by the program-based outcome evaluation yielded valuable information which assisted staff in tailoring mentees' individual programs to address any determined area of weakness or concern. Parent and mentor feedback regarding the program was overwhelmingly positive, with an average parent satisfaction rate of 98%. During the third program year, BBBSNC will continue to employ all recruitment and retention methods to ensure that the mission is fulfilled with quality one-on-one matches.

### **CONCLUSION**

During 2008, the JJAG fulfilled its mandate to supervise the development and implementation of New York State's federal juvenile justice plan and to oversee New York State compliance with the core protections of the JJDPA. In addition, the JJAG embarked on a critical strategic planning process to identify New York State's most pressing juvenile justice issues and to lay the groundwork for a three-year plan for 2009-2011 that provides for the wise investment of funding to make the most significant impact possible in reducing New York State's juvenile crime.

## **APPENDIX A**

## APPENDIX A

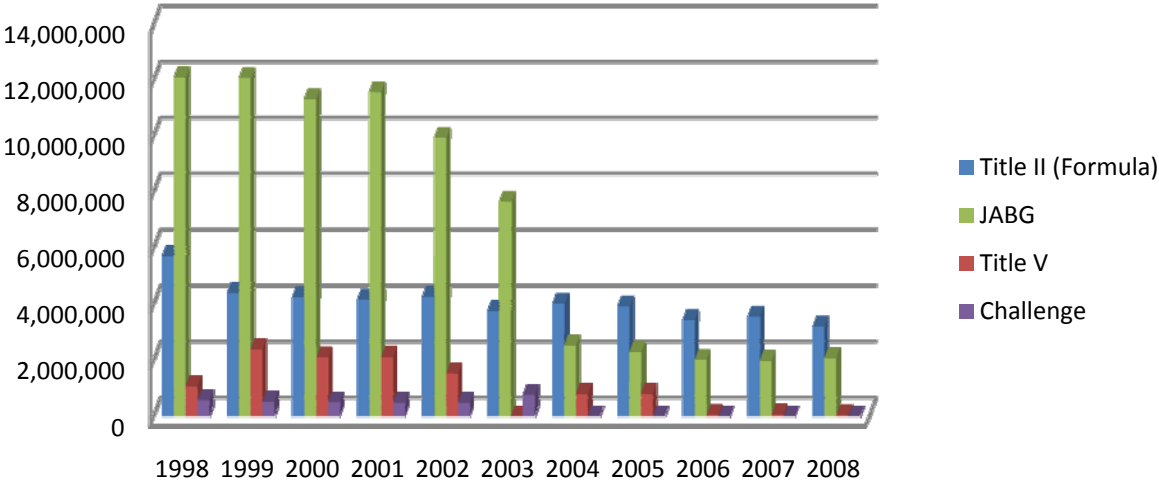
### JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP (JJAG) 2008 MEMBER ROSTER

NAME	APPOINTMENT DATE	TERM ENDS
Elizabeth Glazer (Chair)	10/5/2007	10/5/2011
Thomas Beilein	11/3/2008	11/3/2012
Elmer Blanco	8/19/2008	8/19/2012
Robert Burns	10/16/1997	9/1/2009
Gladys Carrión	8/2/2007	8/2/2011
Joseph Coccozza	12/4/2008	12/4/2012
Michael Daly	8/18/2005	8/18/2009
Janet DiFiore	11/7/2008	11/7/2012
David Hansell	7/10/2008	7/10/2012
Laura Houry	12/14/2004	9/1/2009
Robert Maccarone	8/2/2007	8/2/2011
Rev. Darius G. Pridgen	10/1/2007	10/1/2011
Haley Reibold	10/15/2007	10/15/2011
Peter Reinharz	7/12/1996	9/1/2009
Richard Riccio	10/11/2006	10/11/2010
Karen Richmond	11/19/2001	9/1/2009
John Russell	7/1/1998	9/1/2009
Euphemia Strauchn	7/1/2008	7/1/2012
Alana Sweeney	9/4/1996	9/1/2009
Lisa Payne Wansley	12/24/2008	12/24/2012
Meredith Wiley	12/4/2008	12/4/2012
Judy Wolfe	4/4/2001	9/1/2009
Laura Yambor	8/22/2005	8/22/2009

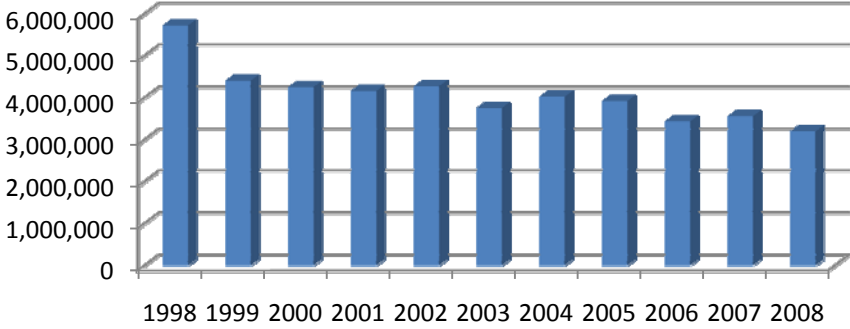
## **APPENDICES B**



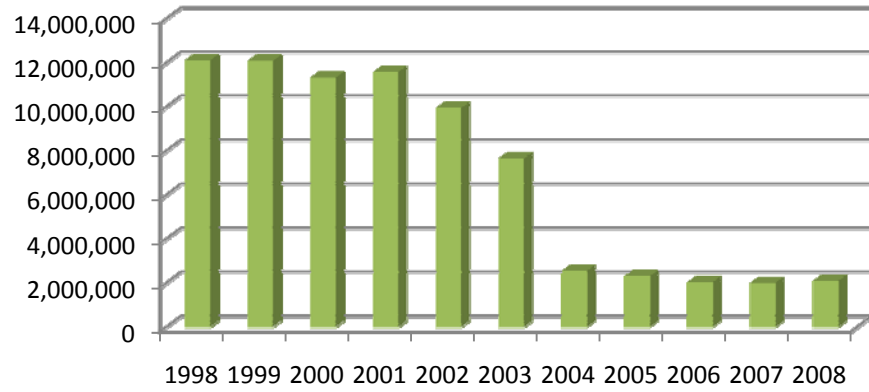
**Table 1.**  
**OJJDP Awards to NYS, 1998-2008**



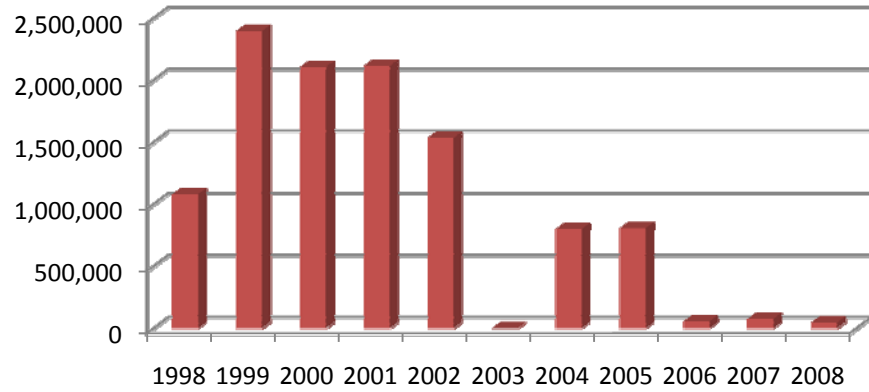
**Table 2.**  
**Title II (Formula) Awards to NYS, 1998-2008**



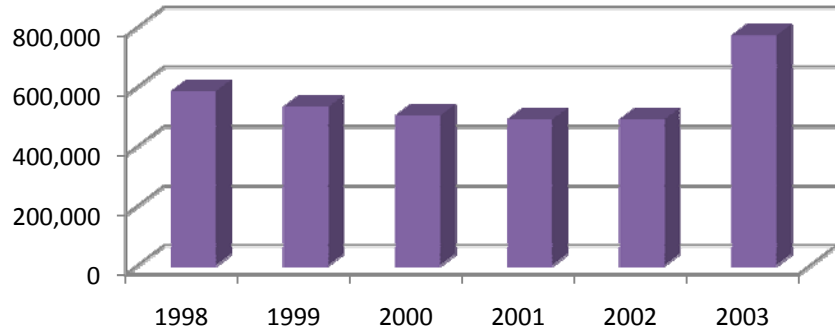
**Table 3.**  
**JABG Awards to NYS, 1998-2008**



**Table 4.**  
**Title V Awards to NYS, 1998-2008**



**Table 5.**  
**Challenge Awards to NYS,**  
**1998-2003\***



\*Funding program discontinued following FFY2003

**Table 6.**  
**2008 FORMULA PROJECTS**

<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>AWARD</b>
BiasHELP of Long Island	Delinquency prevention for Suffolk County girls using FAST	\$ 71,730
Binghamton Housing Authority	CASASTART - Binghamton	\$ 71,523
Center for Community Alternatives, Inc.	Smart Choices	\$121,010
Center for Court Innovation/Fund for the City of New York	Truancy Intervention Program (TIP) at MS 352	\$44,100
Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	Brocton After School Program	\$42,193
Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	Jamestown DMC Arrest Diversion Project*	\$58,105
Children's Home of Jefferson County	Big Brothers Big Sisters of the North Country	\$27,440
Children's Home of Jefferson County	Wings Program	\$49,000
Erie County Probation Department	Girls Circle Delinquency Prevention and Treatment	\$182,280
Family of Woodstock, Inc.	Family's Juvenile Arrest Diversion Project*	\$78,184
Fund for the City of NYC/Center For Court Innovation	Harlem and Red Hook Attendance Courts	\$123,197
Harlem RBI, Inc.	Harlem RBI's Team Enrichment Program	\$160,122
Monroe County	MCSO/Wheatland Chili Central School District SRO Program	\$89,596
Niagara County	Starpoin Truancy Offensive Program (STOP)	\$40,320
NYS Unified Court System	Erie Family Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Model Court	\$74,069
Orange County Probation Department	Juvenile ROR	\$97,092
Oswego County Opportunities, Inc.	The Fulton School Mentoring Program	\$98,000
Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial Hospital	Juvenile Arrest Diversion Endeavor*	\$48,445
Partnership for Results, Inc.	Auburn Development of Engagement and Prevention of Truancy	\$107,274
Queens Borough Public Library	Arvene Youth Empowerment Program	\$52,034
Queens Borough Public Library	Far Rockaway Youth Empowerment Program	\$133,590
Rochester City School District	Rochester Re-Entry Program	\$167,861
Schenectady City School District	Oneida Middle School CASA START Program	\$91,053
St. Joseph's Villa of Rochester	St. Joseph's Villa/RPD DMC Arrest Diversion Project*	\$60,618
Student Assistance Services Corp.	Meaningful Alternative to Suspension/Truancy (MAST)	\$140,971
Trinity Institution- Homer Perkins Center, Inc.	Trinity Institution DMC Youth Impact Program*	\$87,245
Troy, City of	Truancy Prevention School Resource Officer (Lansingburgh CSD)	\$37,730
Troy, City of	City of Troy Truancy Reduction Program	\$185,471
Troy, City of	Truancy Prevention School Resource Officer (Troy CSD)	\$75,460
Yonkers, City of	Yonkers Implementation Grant	\$196,000

\* DMC arrest diversion projects

**Table 7.**  
**2008 JABG PROJECTS**

<b>2008 JABG DIRECT AWARDS</b>			
<b>LOCALITY</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>AWARD</b>
Buffalo, City of	Buffalo Division for Youth	Buffalo Youth Court	\$19,534
Erie County	Erie County Probation Department	Enhanced Intelligence Through Information Sharing	\$32,960
Monroe County	Monroe County Office of Probation	JABG - Accountability - Enhanced Supervision Program	\$39,878
Nassau County	Nassau County Probation Department	Juvenile Accountability Assessment and Treatment Program	\$101,391
New York City	<i>See table below for NYC awards and project titles</i>		\$894,522
Onondaga County	Onondaga County Probation Department	Juvenile Crime Reduction Initiative	\$26,293
Orange County	Orange County Department of Social Services	Juvenile Accountability Employment & Mentoring Project	\$14,409
Rochester, City of	Rochester City Police Department	Juvenile Accountability Conferencing	\$11,564
Suffolk County	Suffolk County Probation Department	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program	\$60,820
Westchester County	Westchester County Probation Department	Probation's Accountability Based Community Supervision Program	\$64,223

**Table 7a.**

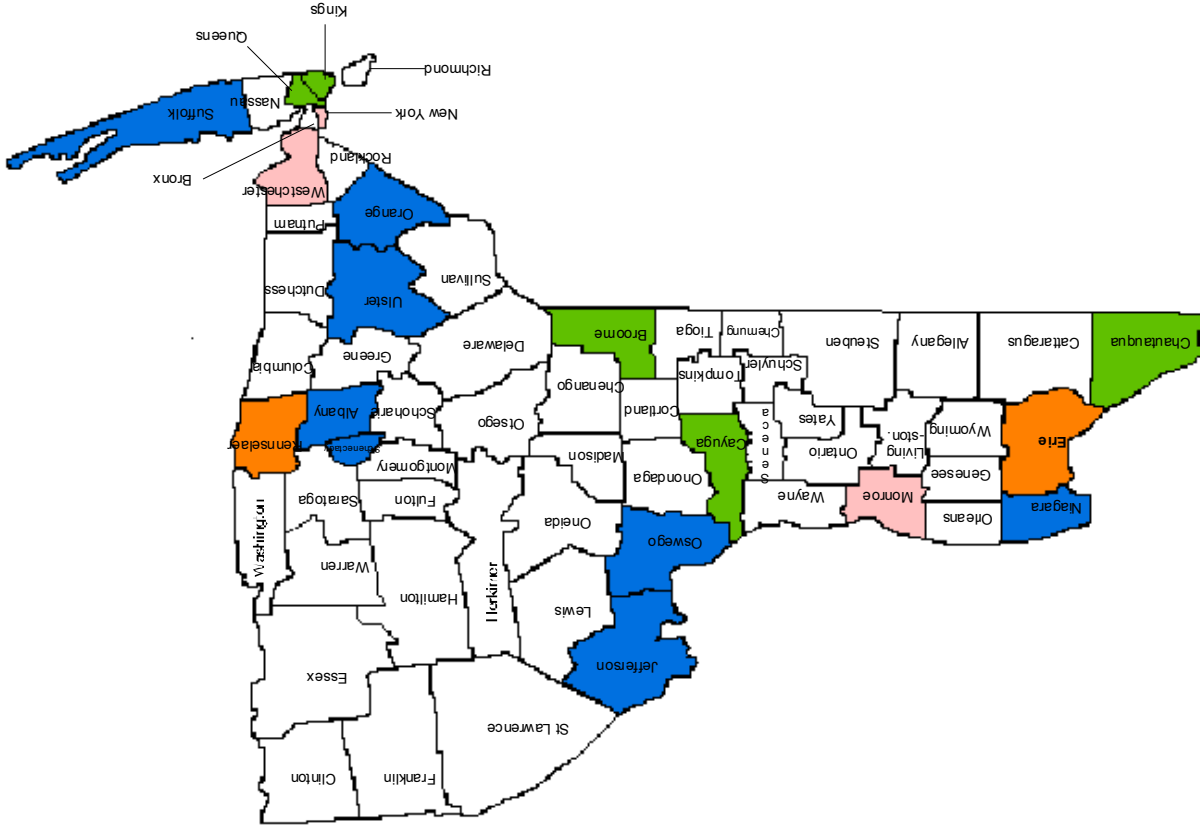
<b>2008 New York City Awards</b>		
<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>AWARD</b>
Center for Community Alternatives, Inc.	The After School Supervision & Community Monitoring Program	\$286,057
Fund for the City of New York/ Center for Court Innovation	Queens Community Monitoring and After-School Supervision	\$301,574
New York City	Assistant Juvenile Justice Coordinator	\$76,656
New York City	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Administrator	\$40,070
New York City Administration for Children's Services	NYC Administration for Children's Services-Confirm	\$122,665
New York City Law Department – Family Court	Major Case Unit (formerly Designated Felony Prosecution Unit)	\$67,500

**Table 8.**  
**2008 YVR PROJECTS**

<b>2008 Youth Violence Reduction (YVR) Projects</b>		
<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>AWARD</b>
Albany, City of	Truancy Abatement Program	\$352,174
Binghamton, City of	Binghamton Youth in Motion Program	\$58,746
Buffalo, City of	Getting Back To Basics: Safety In Schools/Acceptable Conduct	\$188,637
Mount Vernon, City of	Mount Vernon Police-Probation Partnership	\$200,741
Newburgh, City of	Youth Violence Reduction Strategy III	\$292,500
Niagara Falls, City of	Juvenile Accountability through Intensive Case Management	\$265,515
Poughkeepsie, City of	YVRS City of Poughkeepsie Youth Empowerment Project	\$138,168
Rochester, City of	Rochester Youth Violence Task Force	\$207,400
Schenectady, City of	Community Probation Officer Program	\$316,667
Syracuse, City of	YVR Middle School Integrated Program	\$204,897
Troy, City of	Truancy Reduction Program (Lansingburgh)	\$191,708
Utica, City of	City of Utica Juvenile Crime Implementation Grant	\$216,660
Yonkers, City of	Yonkers Implementation Grant	\$164,000
Yonkers, City of	Yonkers Youth Violence Reduction Strategy	\$71,697

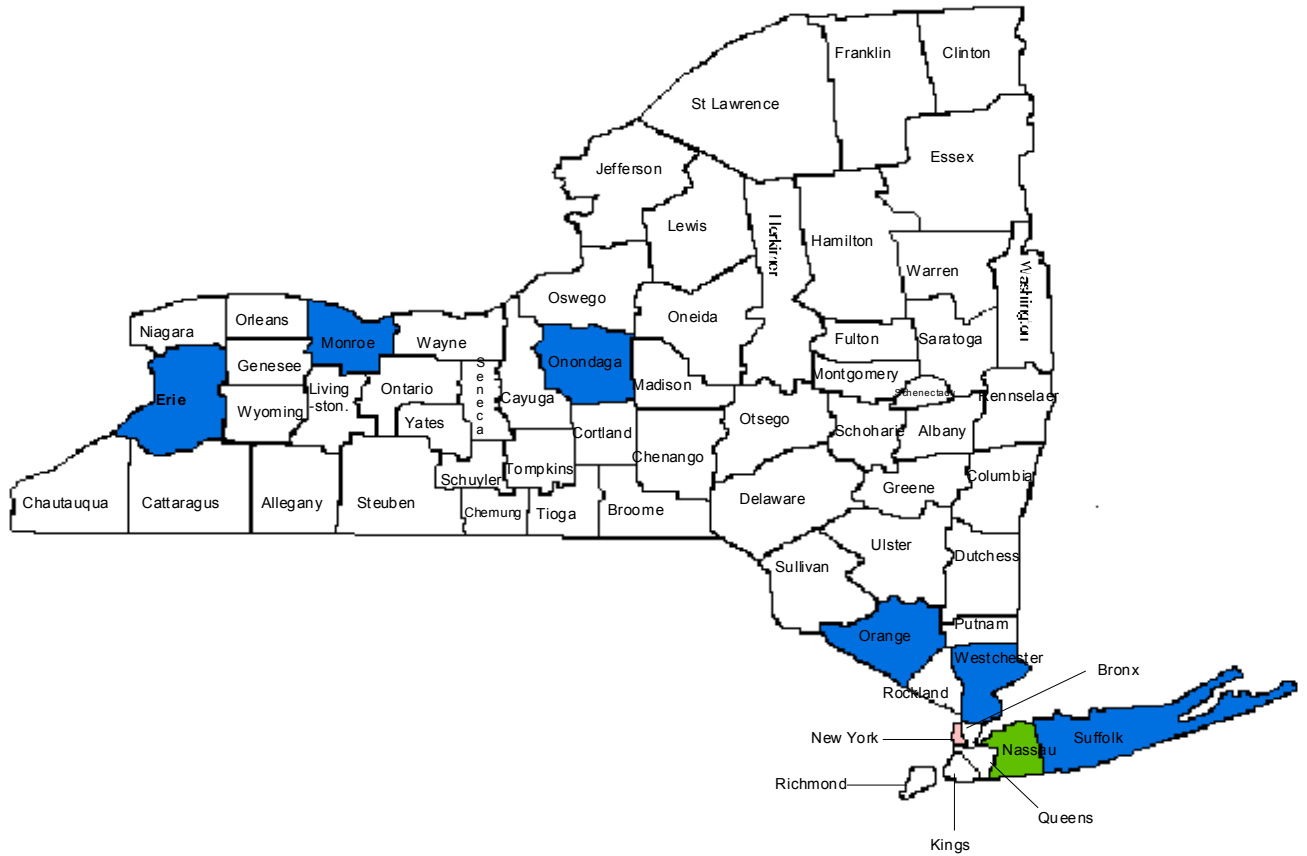
## 2008 Formula Projects Funding by County

COUNTY	NUMBER of PROJECTS	TOTAL
Niagara	1	\$40,320
Suffolk	1	\$71,730
Jefferson	2	\$76,440
Ulster	1	\$78,184
Albany	1	\$87,245
Schenectady	1	\$91,053
Orange	1	\$97,092
Oswego	1	\$98,000
<b>Total Awards \$100,000 - \$200,000</b>		
Niagara	2	\$100,298
Chautauqua	1	\$107,274
Cayuga	1	\$119,969
Broome	2	\$121,010
Kings	1	\$121,010
Queens	2	\$185,624
<b>Total Awards \$200,000 - \$300,000</b>		
Erie	2	\$256,349
Rensselaer	3	\$298,661
<b>Total Awards &gt; \$300,000</b>		
Monroe	3	\$318,075
New York	3	\$327,419
Westchester	2	\$336,971



**2008 NYS JABG Projects (Direct Awards)  
Funding by County**

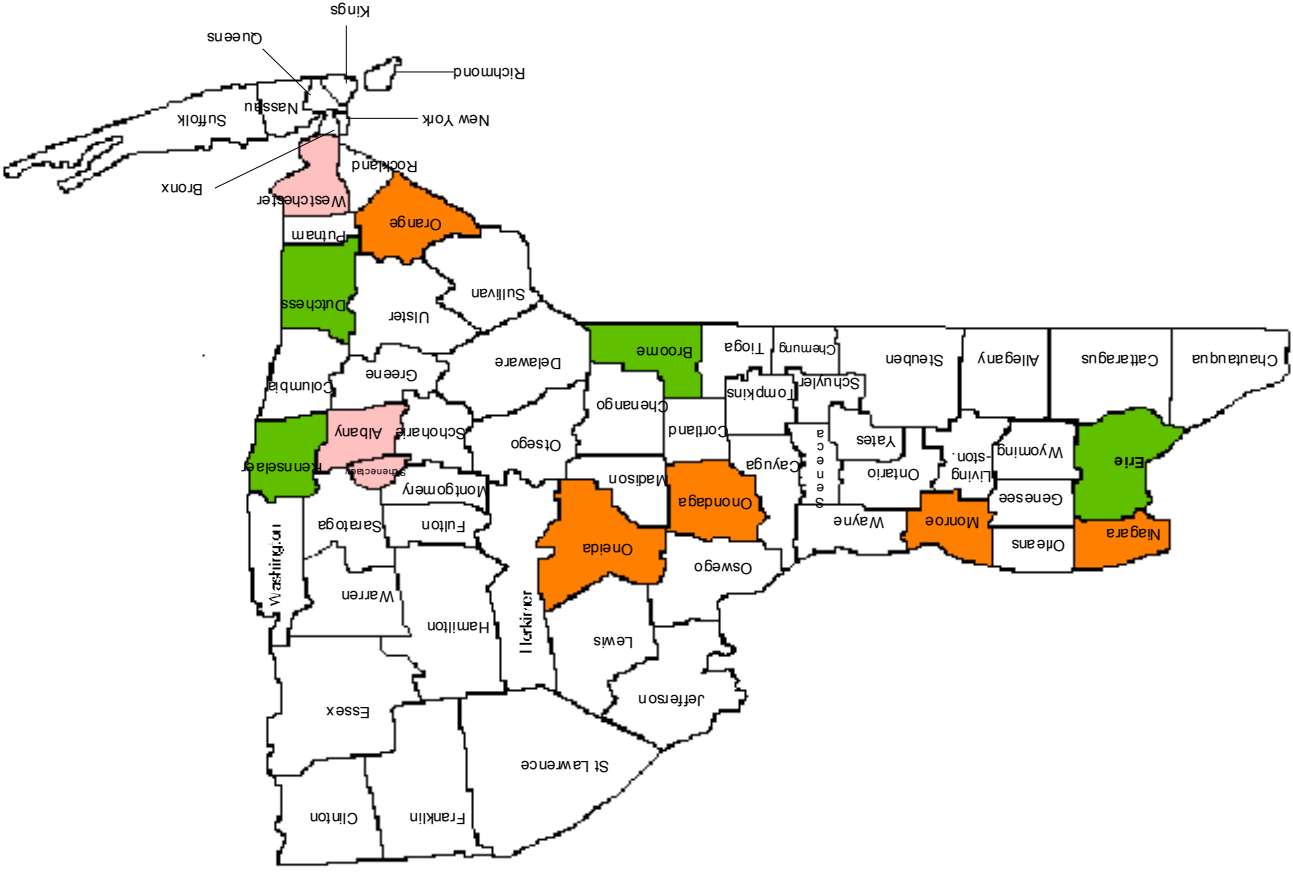
COUNTY	NUMBER of PROJECTS	TOTAL
<b>Total Awards &lt; \$100,000</b>		
Orange	1	\$14,409
Onondaga	1	\$26,293
Monroe	2	\$51,442
Erie	2	\$52,494
Suffolk	1	\$60,820
Westchester	1	\$64,223
<b>Total Awards \$100,000 - \$200,000</b>		
Nassau	1	\$101,391
<b>Total Awards &gt; \$300,000</b>		
NYC	1 (funded 6 projects)	\$894,522





**2008 NYS VVR Projects:  
Funding by County**

COUNTY	NUMBER of PROJECTS	TOTAL
<b>Total Awards \$100,000 - \$200,000</b>		
Broome	1	\$58,746
Dutchess	1	\$138,168
Erie	1	\$188,637
Rensselaer	1	\$191,708
<b>Total Awards \$200,000 - \$300,000</b>		
Onondaga	1	\$204,897
Monroe	1	\$207,400
Onida	1	\$216,660
Niagara	1	\$265,515
Orange	1	\$292,500
<b>Total Awards &gt; \$300,000</b>		
Schenectady	1	\$316,667
Albany	1	\$352,174
Westchester	3	\$436,438



**ALL 2008 NYS OJJDP-funded Projects by County**

COUNTY	NUMBER of PROJECTS	TOTAL
<b>Total Awards &lt; \$100,000</b>		
Jefferson	2	\$76,440
Ulster	1	\$78,184
Oswego	1	\$98,000
<b>Total Awards \$100,000 - \$200,000</b>		
Chautauqua	2	\$100,298
Nassau	1	\$101,391
Cayuga	1	\$107,274
Kings	1	\$121,010
Suffolk	2	\$132,550
Dutchess	1	\$138,168
Broome	3	\$178,715
Queens	2	\$185,624
<b>Total Awards \$200,000 - \$300,000</b>		
Onondaga	2	\$231,190
<b>Total Awards &gt; \$300,000</b>		
Niagara	2	\$305,835
New York	3	\$327,419
Oneida	2	\$382,601
Orange	3	\$404,001
Schenectady	2	\$407,720
Albany	2	\$439,419
Rensselaer	4	\$490,369
Erie	5	\$497,480
Monroe	6	\$576,917
Westchester	6	\$837,632
NYC	6	\$894,522

