

Program Narrative

a. Description of the Issue

System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The character and organization of Georgia's juvenile justice system vary widely across the State, yet the overarching goals of protecting and properly serving youth who come into contact with the system are constant. Georgia's juvenile justice system consists of two primary elements: local juvenile courts who serve either single counties or multi-county jurisdictions, and the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Together, the two are responsible for serving all youth under the age of 17 who have violated criminal statutes (i.e., delinquents).¹ For the purposes of this application, 'child' and 'youth' are interchangeable. When a youth aged 17 years or older commits a crime, his/her case will come under the jurisdiction of the State's adult criminal justice system, unless the youth has already been under juvenile court supervision before reaching the age of 17. In those instances, the juvenile justice system can retain jurisdiction over a youth until age 21 or until he/she is charged with a new criminal offense. Usually, however, youth exit the juvenile justice system by the time they are 18.

Juvenile Justice Reform

In 2012, the legislatively-created Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform (Council) expanded its focus to the *juvenile justice system* at the direction of Governor Nathan Deal. The Council conducted a detailed analysis of Georgia's juvenile justice system, solicited input from a wide

¹ State law (O.C.G.A § 15-2-10) defines a "child" as any individual who is under 18 years of age, under 17 years of age when alleged to have committed a delinquent act, under 22 years of age and in the care of DFCS; under 23 years of age and eligible for and receiving independent living services through DFCS; or under 21 years of age who has committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of 17; and been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court for the purpose of enforcing orders of the court.

variety of stakeholders, and developed policy recommendations with a focus on increasing public safety, holding offenders accountable, and reducing costs. Throughout this process, the Council received intensive technical assistance from the Pew Charitable Trusts' Public Safety Performance Project and the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Justice Strategy Group.

The Council found that Georgia taxpayers have not received a sufficient public safety return on their juvenile justice investment. Nearly two-thirds of DJJ's \$300 million FY 2013 budget was used to operate out-of-home facilities, and the state's secure residential facilities were calculated to cost an average of \$90,000 per bed per year. Despite these significant expenditures, more than 50% of the adjudicated youth in the juvenile justice system were re-adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a criminal offense within three years of release. This rate had held steady since 2003.

Additionally, the Council found: misdemeanor and status offenders, many of whom are low risk to reoffend, remain a significant portion of out-of-home placements (OHPs); risks and needs assessment tools were not being used effectively to inform decision making; many areas of the state had limited community-based programs which leaves judges with few alternative options, and the state struggled to collect uniform data on juvenile offenders. From these findings, the Council made evidence-informed recommendations in order to improve Georgia's juvenile justice system.

Please see Appendix A. GA System Description Continued for expanded description.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (Youth Crime) and Needs

To understand the following analysis for youth crime in Georgia, it is important to carefully consider the population, gender makeup, and racial breakdown of Georgia's at-risk youth (0 – 16 years of age).² Georgia also completed a disproportionate minority contact (DMC) Assessment which is currently waiting approval to disseminate. Additional information regarding the DMC Assessment findings can be found in the 2018 DMC Plan.

Per the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," Georgia's at-risk juvenile population has steadily increased over the past 15 years, estimated to be 2.4 million.³ This is a 43% increase in the number of at-risk youth since 1990. Of the 2.4 million at-risk youth in 2016, females accounted for roughly half of the population, which remained consistent with past years.

Unlike its gender composition, the racial makeup of Georgia's at-risk population has changed over the years. As reported in Georgia's DMC Plan, only four minority groups have qualified under OJJDP's 1% rule since 2011: White, Black/African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian youth. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other/Mixed did not meet the 1% rule, and thus, are not included in the following discussion.⁴ Of the 2.4 million at-risk youth in 2016, 46% were White, 35% were Black or African American, 15% were Hispanic or Latino, and 4% were Asian. Hispanic or Latino youth experienced the largest

² Please note, due to the use of multiple data sources, the most current data available differs for each analysis ranging from 2013 to 2016. Data used from the Juvenile Data Clearinghouse only includes data submitted by DJJ, local courts, and OJJDP "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations." Data used from the 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for Georgia only includes data submitted to Georgia Crime Intelligence Center by Georgia's law enforcement agencies statewide.

³ http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/profile_display.asp

⁴ The 1% threshold is a requirement by OJJDP.

increase of all juvenile populations – from 11% in 2006 to 15% in 2016. The largest *growing* youth population has been Asian (42% increase), followed by Hispanic or Latino (33% increase), and then by Black or African American (5% increase).⁵ The White youth population has steadily decreased since 2015.

Georgia continues to diligently monitor the racial makeup of the at-risk youth population as it changes to ensure that we appropriately address the needs of youth in our state. Understanding the general population of at-risk juveniles in Georgia allows for a better understanding of data at various points of contact within the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile arrests by type, gender, age, and race

Similar to national rates, juvenile arrests in Georgia have **decreased** overall despite the 4% **increase** in the state’s at-risk youth population.⁶ As reported in the Georgia Bureau of Investigation’s (GBI) 2016 Summary Report, entitled “Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for Georgia,” the total number of juvenile arrests declined by 34% between 2011 and 2017.⁷

Additionally, the percent of arrests in which juveniles account for has **decreased** between 2011 and 2015. In 2011, juveniles aged 0 – 16 accounted for 13% of index crime arrests in Georgia; by 2016, the same age group accounted for only 11 percent.⁸ As indicated in the table below, overall juvenile Part 1 Index arrests (i.e. murder, robbery, larceny, weapons) **decreased** between 2011 and 2016. The only charges in this index that increased over the four-year period was robbery (14%),

⁵ This data is available on the Georgia Juvenile Data Clearinghouse (<http://juveniledata.georgia.gov/>).

⁶ Georgia’s at-risk youth population in 2006 was 2,271,618 and in 2016 this population rose to 2,368,405.

⁷ 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Georgia Crime Information Center available at https://gbi.georgia.gov/sites/gbi.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/2016%20Crime%20Statistics%20Summary%20Report_Revised.pdf

⁸ *Ibid.*

motor vehicle theft (11%), forgery and counterfeiting (7%), and stolen property; building, receiving, possession (5%).

Overall Georgia’s juvenile arrests have decreased since 2011.

CHARGE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Trend Line
01A Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter		40	92	47	35	64	
2 Rape	52	33	53	43	35	50	
3 Robbery	549	588	680	629	584	626	
4 Aggravated Assault	1,275	1,143	892	992	838	780	
5 Burglary	2,392	2,071	1,908	1,908	1,573	1,315	
6 Larceny	7,954	7,289	6,713	6,689	5,560	5,063	
7 Motor Vehicle Theft	479	451	450	492	532	490	
8 Other Assaults	5,818	5,566	5,166	5,076	4,861	4,450	
9 Arson	93	69	56	61	36	37	
10 Forgery & Counterfeiting	68	91	71	56	53	73	
11 Fraud	269	235	248	191	216	121	
11 Embezzlement	22	9	9	7	10	8	
13 Stolen Property; Building, Receiving, Possessing	451	461	475	419	446	472	
14 Vandalism	945	878	639	897	684	741	
15 Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	928	715	755	670	659	630	
16 Prostitutions & Commercialized Vice	29	29	25	20	17	14	
17 Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prostitution)	679	620	507	448	555	464	
CHARGE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Drugs: Sale Manufacturing							
18A Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	60	50	46	31	26	32	
18B Marijuana	336	457	434	345	227	257	
18C Synthetic Narcotics Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	37	41	21	18	24	21	
18D Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzadrine)	114	124	142	166	192	195	
Drug: Possession							
18E Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	109	87	78	72	60	66	
18F Marijuana	2,387	2,453	2,447	2,213	2,107	2,038	
18G Synthetic Narcotics Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	147	82	61	60	77	87	
18H Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzadrine)	110	129	89	85	80	108	
Gambling							
19A Bookmaking (Horse & Sport Book)	0	0	0	0	2	0	
19B Numbers & Lottery	1	2	0	1	0	0	
19C All Other Gambling	9	11	5	9	4	7	
Other Charges							
20 Offenses Against Family & Children	256	246	174	197	218	181	
21 DUI	230	216	175	156	144	114	
22 Liquor Laws	1,126	1,095	843	728	489	379	
23 Drunkenness	81	60	52	64	54	23	
24 Disorderly Conduct	4,385	3,553	4,125	3,366	2,886	2,597	
25 Vagrancy	103	218	90	61	186	166	
26 All Other Offenses (except Traffic)	8,427	8,078	6,877	6,239	5,937	5,418	
27 Suspicion	22	10	6	196	8	4	
28 Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	738	720	709	646	527	411	
29 Run Away	1,759	1,847	1,504	1,504	886	738	
Total	42,480	39,767	36,567	34,458	30,683	28,240	

During this same period, Part II Index arrests (i.e. marijuana, juvenile arrests for run away, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, DUI, liquor laws, curfew and loitering law violations) also **decreased**. Specifically, alcohol-related charges (DUI, liquor laws, drunkenness) decreased

overall by 63%, runaway charges decreased by 34%, and curfew and loitering charges decreased by 44% percent. This is significant because since 2011, Georgia has passed sweeping juvenile justice code reforms restricting the charges brought against CHINS, also known as status offenders. The overall decrease is due to the dedicated and persistent efforts Georgia has taken to reform the juvenile Justice system and support for evidence-based alternatives to detention, which have been partially funded through the Title II Formula program.

Youth aged fifteen to seventeen account for more than 60% of juvenile arrests

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Under 10	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
10 to 12	10%	7%	7%	5%	6%	5%
13 and 14	21%	24%	21%	22%	21%	21%
15	21%	20%	22%	19%	19%	18%
16	23%	22%	24%	23%	22%	23%
17	24%	26%	25%	30%	31%	32%

The following data was pulled from Georgia’s UCR data collection portal for juvenile arrests between 2013 and 2017. Juveniles aged 16 and 17 accounted for the largest percentage of arrests within their age group over the past six years.

This age group accounted for 48% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, 52% of all juvenile arrests in 2014, 53% of all juvenile arrests in 2015, 2016 and 55% of all juvenile arrests in 2017.

Unfortunately, UCR juvenile arrest data becomes difficult to interpret when trying to draw links between race and gender or age. However, a distinct linkage between arrests with race or arrests with gender or age can be drawn. Males accounted for 69% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, despite making up 51% of the total juvenile population. By 2016, males accounted for 72% of all juvenile arrests, despite making up 51% of the total juvenile population. Whereas females accounted for

49% of the overall population in 2013, they accounted for only 31% of juvenile arrests. In 2016, females accounted for 49% of the overall population and only 28% of juvenile arrests. UCR data does not allow for one to see the offenses by gender.

Georgia's overall population has increased, particularly in regard to the minority population. Per UCR data, minorities accounted for 68% of all juvenile arrests in 2013, this percentage decreased to 64% in 2017.⁹ Arrests of Asian and Indian youth increased from 2013 to 2017, whereas arrests of Black or African American youth decreased by one percent. Over the same period, arrests of White youth decreased by seven percent. Due to the increase in the minority population, Georgia continues to monitor efforts surrounding DMC. Overall, the state of Georgia has had a decline in juvenile arrests over the past ten years.

Number of characteristics by (offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly omitting a delinquent or status offense.

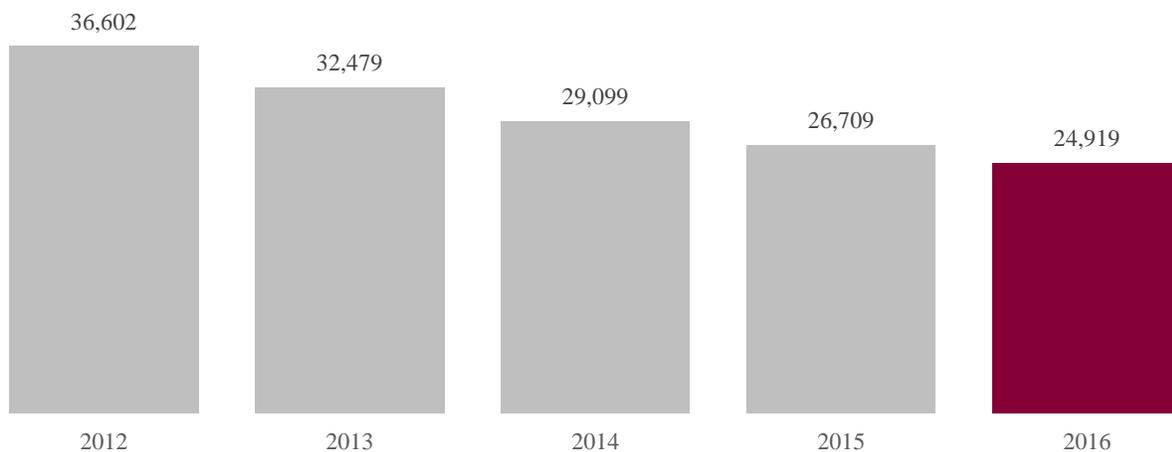
As previously mentioned, Georgia is divided into "independent" and "dependent" court systems, each with different data tracking systems. Consequently, statewide data is currently incomplete and cannot be compared by gender, race, and age. In order to provide accurate data, the following data used to describe the characteristics of referrals has been pulled from the GBI 2016 Summary Report UCR Program and the Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts' (AOC) Annual Caseload Report for Juvenile Courts.

⁹ Please note, UCR data used describe the racial breakdown of Georgia's juvenile arrests does not identify Hispanic or Latino as a race.

There are five different dispositions for juvenile arrests as reported in the Summary Report UCR Program. The five dispositions are: 1) handled within the police department, 2) referred to juvenile court, 3) referred to welfare department, 4) referred to other police department, or 5) referred to adult/criminal court. The majority of arrest dispositions continue to be referred to the juvenile court. In 2013, 62% of dispositions were referred to juvenile court, 23% were referred to adult/criminal court, 13% were handled within the department, and the remaining 1% were referred to the welfare department or another police department.¹⁰ In 2016, 60% of dispositions were referred to juvenile court, 22% were referred to adult/criminal court, 14% were handled within the department, and the remaining 4% were referred to the welfare department or another police department.

The AOC conducts an Annual Caseload Report for Juvenile Court.¹¹ The total number of juvenile court cases filed decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2016.

The total number of juvenile arrests resulting in a disposition decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2016.



¹⁰ 2016 Summary Report Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Georgia Crime Information Center available at https://gbi.georgia.gov/sites/gbi.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/2016%20Crime%20Statistics%20Summary%20Report_Revised.pdf

¹¹ Please note, these numbers only include the data reported to the AOC. <http://www.georgiacourts.org/content/caseload-reports> .

Specifically, in 2013, 43,622 delinquency cases were filed and 13,823 unruly cases (status, now known as CHINS) were filed. By 2016, there were only 37,333 delinquency cases filed and 11,724 CHINS cases filed. Georgia's juvenile courts experienced a 14% decrease in delinquency cases and a 15% decrease in CHINS cases. Additionally, the proportion of delinquency cases filed slightly increased (47% in 2013 and 54% in 2017 of cases), while the number of CHINS and dependency cases slightly decreased (CHINS - 15% in 2013 and 14% in 2016 of cases; dependency - 23% in 2013 and 20% in 2016 of cases).

Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment)

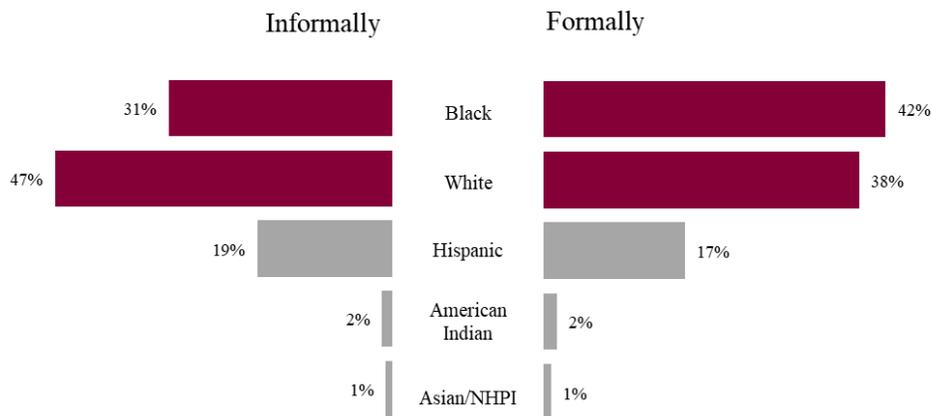
As previously mentioned, the state of Georgia is divided into independent and dependent court systems with unique data tracking systems. Due to this, statewide data is currently incomplete and cannot be compared by gender, race, and age. In order to provide the most accurate, current, data for cases handled formally or informally, the following has been pulled from OJJDP's Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts.¹²

In 2013, the estimated total number of cases handled informally were 362,965. In 2015, this number decreased by 15%. Of the cases handled informally in 2013, the majority were property offenses, followed by crimes against a person, public order, and then drugs. The majority of cases handled informally were predominately males. The majority of the informal cases were white

¹² OJJDP's Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts data is available at <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaco/asp/TableDisplay.asp>. Please note, the racial breakdown is reflected of what the data stated.

youth (47%), followed by Black youth (31%), Hispanic (19%), American Indian youth (2%), and Asian/NHPI youth (1%).

In 2013, the total number of cases formally handled were 431,032. By 2015, this number decreased by 14%. The majority of cases formally handled were also males. Of the cases formally handled in 2015, the majority were property offenses, followed by crimes against a person, public order, and then drugs. The majority of the formal cases were Black youth (42%), followed by White youth (38%), Hispanic (17%), American Indian youth (2%), and Asian/NHPI youth (1%).¹³ The biggest difference between cases handled informally versus formally is the racial makeup. Below is a chart showing the differences.



Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable)

Please note, the following data was provided by the DJJ and reported on the federal fiscal year.¹⁴

It is also important to note that status offenders counted in the tables in this section are listed per

¹³ <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezajcs/asp/display.asp>

¹⁴ The federal fiscal year is from October 1, 201X - September 30, 201X.

their most serious current offense. That is, these status offenders listed could have prior delinquent offense histories. Detailed information is provided in Georgia's Compliance Plan, Legal Standards, and Compliance data in Section (e) "Plans for compliance and data monitoring."

DJJ is responsible for all juvenile detention and confinement in the state of Georgia.¹⁵ Georgia's juvenile justice system consists of two main types of secure OHP: Secure Residential Youth Detention Center (RYDC) and Secure Youth Development Campus (YDC). RYDCs provide temporary OHP with secure care, and supervision to youth who have been charged with offenses, adjudicated delinquent, and/or are awaiting placement.¹⁶ YDCs provide long term OHP with secure care, supervision, and treatment services to youth who have been committed to DJJ.¹⁷ The total number of juveniles admitted to secure detention at all points have **decreased**. The following trends have been identified:

- Secure confinement from FY 2013 through FY 2017 has steadily decreased by 35%.
- Female juveniles are underrepresented in secure detention. Approximately 49% of Georgia's juvenile population are female. However, in FY 2017 female youth represented 20% of the RYDC detention population and only 7% of the YDC detention population.
- Although the overall number of youth detained has decreased, the proportion that minority makeup, in relation to the total youth detained has slightly increased. Black or African-American youth represented only 35% of Georgia's juvenile population in 2016, however, they accounted for 69% of all secure detentions in FY 2017. This trend holds true for both status and delinquent detentions.

¹⁵ DJJ Annual Report can be accessed at <https://djj.georgia.gov/department-juvenile-justice-publications>

¹⁶ <http://www.djj.state.ga.us/FacilitiesPrograms/fpRYDCAndYDC.shtml>

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

- White youth represented 49% of the juvenile population, yet they only represented 20% of youth detained in Georgia in FY 2017.
- Native American youth do not constitute a significant minority for study in Georgia, as they represent less than 1 % of the juvenile population. The percentage of Asian youth now represents approximately 3% of the population; however, both Asian and Native-American youth continue to be underrepresented in Georgia’s juvenile detention centers. Hispanic youth represented 7% of youth detained in Georgia in FY 2017, while representing approximately 13% of the juvenile population. However, this ethnic designation does not allow for easy population cross-checking as some youth identify themselves with multiple races and this may not be statistically valid for comparison.

Race / Gender	FY13 RYDC			FY15 RYDC			FY17 RYDC		
	Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinquent	Total
African American Male	560	4448	5008	251	3727	3978	252	3253	3505
Asian Male	0	18	18	1	21	22	2	12	14
Hispanic Male	99	439	538	57	330	387	57	299	356
Native American Male	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Other Male	21	137	158	6	119	125	13	117	130
White Male	270	1429	1699	106	1115	1221	92	907	999
African American Female	347	1056	1403	133	781	914	133	670	803
Asian Female	0	4	4	1	4	5	1		1
Hispanic Female	75	92	167	27	88	115	27	68	95
Native American Female	1	1	2				1		1
Other Female	19	70	89	11	49	60	13	40	53
White Female	189	394	583	97	287	384	71	253	324
TOTALS	1582	8090	9672	690	6522	7212	662	5620	6282

Race / Gender	FY13 YDC			FY15 YDC			FY17 YDC		
	Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinquent	Total	Status	Delinquent	Total
African American Female	1	37	38	0	27	27	0	28	28
Hispanic Female	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	3
Other Female	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
White Female	1	3	4	0	7	7	1	10	11
African American Male	25	410	435	5	377	382	24	462	486
Asian Male	1	1	2	0	4	4	0	2	2
Hispanic Male	1	45	46	0	17	17	0	31	31
Native American Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other Male	2	8	10	0	8	8	0	11	11
White Male	6	79	85	4	65	69	4	83	87
TOTALS	38	586	624	9	508	517	30	632	662

In very limited circumstances, a juvenile may enter an adult facility. Georgia’s Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitor and DJJ monitor these facilities, in addition to juvenile detention centers, to ensure Georgia’s compliance with the first three of the Four Core Protections, as outlined by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The Core Protections set forth by the JJDP are: deinstitutionalization of status offenders; separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults; removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and DMC. Each year, Georgia submits this data as part of the Title II Formula Grant program. For the past five years, Georgia has continued to **decrease** the number of youth held in adult facilities. As noted, additional information is provided in Georgia’s Compliance Plan, Legal Standards, and Compliance data in Section (e) “Plans for compliance and data monitoring.”

Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

In addition to juvenile justice data, it is important to understand other trends when addressing juvenile delinquency in Georgia. In order to provide accurate Georgia information, the following data was pulled from KIDS COUNT¹⁸. KIDS COUNT provides citizens and policymakers with current, reliable data, both online and in print, to inform planning, budget, and policy decisions that impact Georgia's children, families, and communities. KIDS COUNT is a state and national effort funded by Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children.

¹⁸ <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

In the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book, states are ranked 1 – 50 on overall being (i.e., economic, education, health, family, and community). Georgia was ranked 49th in 1990, 42nd in 2014, 40th in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Trend data to note includes:

- In 2016, Georgia reported an unemployment rate of 5.4%, and in 2012 the unemployment rate was 10 percent. Georgia also reported 29% of children have parents who lack secure employment in 2016.
- Eight percent of teens aged 16-19 reported not attending school or working in 2016.
- 426,660 households with children reported receiving food stamps in 2013. This is a 33% increase from 2009 (319,871). Of the entire population of children (under the age of 18), 30% were in families who received public assistance in 2016.
- 23.1% of children (under the age of 18) were living in families with income below the federal poverty line in 2016.¹⁹
- Black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino children remain the largest majority of children living in families where no parent has a full-time job or year-round employment.
- Black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino children remain the largest majority (66%) of children living in poverty.
- Georgia experienced an increase in the number of students absent from more than 15 days of school between 2013 (9.6%) and 2017 (11%).
- The total number of births in Georgia decreased by 1% between 2010 and 2015.
- The infant mortality rate increased by 9% between 2012 and 2016. In 2012 the rate was 6.7 per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rate in 2016 was 7.4 per 1,000 births.

¹⁹ The 2016 federal poverty line for a family/household of two adults and two children was \$23,339.

- Georgia's teen pregnancy rate has decreased dramatically. In 2012, there were 21.3 births per 1,000, and in 2016, this number decreased to 14.4 per 1,000 births.

After careful review of the State of Georgia's juvenile crime trends, one can conclude that the level of juvenile crime has remained stable or declined. This is a tremendous accomplishment given the population increase that Georgia has experienced. After careful review of the data presented, the Georgia Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG), identified three needs/problem statements that the state should focus on over the next three years (2018-2020):

- 1. We need to continue to educate and promote the use of evidence-based Juvenile Justice Programs and Practices that are in the best interest of the youth, as well as continue to educate stakeholders on the use of universal detention assessment instruments.*
- 2. In addition to evidence-based programs targeted at medium to high risk youth, we need to provide trauma, prevention, and accountability programs to youth who are on the front end of the juvenile justice system.*
- 3. While communities are gaining an understanding of juvenile reform and best practice, we need to better educate the public on how to appropriately address juvenile justice issues such as Disproportionate Minority Contact, gender-related disparities, and out of date, non-evidence-based programming.*

Each of these statements, and the SAG's continued efforts to address them, represents the commitment of the SAG to continue to support and improve the well-being of Georgia's children who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Georgia looks forward to continuing its work to promote the safety and well-being of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

b. Goals and Objectives

The state of Georgia’s goals and objectives are derived from and respond to the needs and problems identified by the SAG. Details on how the state proposes to accomplish each goal can be found in the ‘Implementation (activities and services).’

Problem Statement	Goal	Objective	Formula Grant Program Area
<p><i>We need to continue to educate and promote the use of evidence based Juvenile Justice Programs and Practices that are in the best interest of the youth, as well as continue to educate stakeholders on the use of universal detention assessment instruments.</i></p>	<p>Improve cooperation and coordination among the partners in Georgia’s juvenile justice system (DJJ, DFCS, mental health, school systems, juvenile courts & law enforcement) and increase support for diversion programming.</p>	<p>Support local juvenile justice diversion initiatives in Georgia.</p>	<p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>
<p><i>In addition to evidence-based programs targeted at medium to high risk youth, we need to provide trauma, prevention, and accountability programs to youth who are on the front end of the juvenile justice system.</i></p>	<p>Increase the number and percent of youth completing program requirements.</p> <p>Increase the use of evidence-based practices in Georgia's juvenile justice system by initiating community-based juvenile justice programs.</p> <p>Reduce the recidivism rate of youth involved with Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>To support local juvenile justice prevention initiatives in Georgia.</p>	<p>6. Delinquency Prevention</p> <p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>

<p><i>While communities are gaining an understanding of juvenile reform and best practice, we need to better educate the public on how to appropriately address juvenile justice issues such as DMC, gender-related disparities, and out of date, non-evidence-based programming.</i></p>	<p>To improve Georgia’s juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective activities associated with planning and administration of Georgia’s Formula Grant Program.</p> <p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective State Advisory Group Activities in Georgia.</p>	<p>28. Planning and Administration</p> <p>31. State Advisory Group Activities</p>
	<p>Improve the state’s ability to accurately and adequately monitor compliance with the JJDP.</p>	<p>To support the first three core protections of the JJDP in Georgia.</p> <p>To support the DMC core protection of the JJDP in Georgia.</p>	<p>19. Compliance Monitoring</p> <p>21. DMC</p>

Implementation (activities and services)

The state of Georgia has supported and/or implemented various activities, services, and projects to achieve the goals listed above. These activities and services are listed in the chart below. Georgia utilizes both state and federal funds to achieve these goals, thus not all activities listed below are strictly federally funded.

Goal	Activities and Services Planned	Formula Grant Program Area
<p>Improve cooperation and coordination among the partners in Georgia’s juvenile justice system (DJJ, DFCS, mental health, school systems, juvenile courts & law enforcement) and increase support for diversion programming.</p>	<p>CJCC will provide training and technical assistance, hold meetings among partner agencies, and provide grant funding to support the development of juvenile diversion programs throughout Georgia. Representatives from other child serving agencies will be invited to attend SAG quarterly meetings.</p> <p>The Juvenile Justice Unit currently sits on the following committees: DJJ Juvenile Reentry, DJJ Detention Assessment Instrument Committee, Pre-Disposition Risk Assessment Stakeholders Group, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Steering Committee, the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) Committee, and Cherokee CHINS Committee. Additionally, the SAG and Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program Funding Committee is attached to the CJCC. These committees play important roles in juvenile reform efforts across the state.</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2018 the Council of Juvenile Court Judges (CJCJ) will hire a state-funded statewide CHINS Coordinator. The SAG and CJCC will work collaboratively with this individual.</p> <p>In 2015 Governor Deal proclaimed to expand Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) statewide.²⁰ This is led by Georgia’s JDAI Coordinator and JDAI Assistant. The SAG will continue to support the JDAI initiative. More</p>	<p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>

²⁰ <http://gov.georgia.gov/press-releases/2015-07-29/deal-launches-juvenile-justice-committee>

	<p>information on JDAI can be found at http://www.aecf.org/work/juvenile-justice/jdai/.</p> <p>The Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) Committee will conduct state-wide JDEX and best practice / evidence-based risk assessment tool trainings.</p> <p>Funding will go to support the JJIG. The JJIG funds local juvenile justice projects that demonstrate potential cost-savings to taxpayers by reducing the number of youth served out-of-home and creating community-based alternative to detention. Towards this end, CJCC is working to help communities build capacity to enable sustainability of activities and services.</p> <p>The SAG will continue to provide support and expertise to local initiatives across the state.²¹</p>	
<p>Increase the number and percent of youth completing program requirements. Increase the use of evidence-based practices in Georgia's juvenile justice system by initiating community-based juvenile justice programs.</p> <p>Reduce the recidivism rate of youth involved with Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>CJCC will provide training and technical assistance, hold meetings among partner agencies, and provide grant funding to support the development of evidence-based juvenile programs. The aim for all proposed renewal projects for this funding are to improve juvenile accountability for offending behaviors, while reducing future recidivism.</p> <p>CJCC will provide model fidelity assistance to programs funded to ensure that all programs are being conducted with fidelity to the model. Additionally, staff will conduct Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI) trainings across the state.</p>	<p>6. Delinquency Prevention</p> <p>3. Alternatives to Detention</p>
<p>To improve Georgia's juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>The state's juvenile justice system was dramatically changed with sweeping reform. In 1971 Georgia created a separate juvenile section from the adult criminal code to address the critical developmental differences between</p>	<p>28. Planning and Administration</p>

²¹ For example, in FY 2017 Georgia received a TA opportunity from the Vera Institute of Justice for status offender reform. Through this opportunity, one local jurisdiction, Cherokee County, formed a CHINS stakeholder group, conducted a data analysis, and is now continuing efforts to improve the system. The DSA now sits on this Committee and will continue to support local efforts.

	<p>children and adults. In 2013 legislative session the ‘Children’s Code’ came to passage, garnering unanimous support on the House and Senate floors. HB 242 was signed into law by Governor Deal in May 2013 creating a new Children’s Code; this first substantial overhaul of our juvenile code in over 40 years became effective as of January 1, 2014. Georgia will continue to strengthen and support current and future juvenile justice mechanisms.</p> <p>Georgia will hold quarterly SAG and DMC Subcommittee meetings. The SAG will support and strengthen the newly created Youth Subcommittee.</p> <p>Georgia will conduct state wide Strategies for Youth – Policing the Teen Brain.</p>	<p>31. State Advisory Group Activities</p>
<p>Improve the state’s ability to accurately and adequately monitor compliance with the JJDPA.</p>	<p>CJCC has hired a new compliance monitor, who is currently training with the former compliance monitor. Georgia plans to receive assistance from OJJDP state representative to ensure proper compliance monitor training takes place. The compliance monitor will attend all related OJJDP hosted trainings. The compliance monitor will conduct trainings across the state for DJJ, jail, and sheriff staff. The additional activities are included in the Plan for Compliance.</p> <p>CJCC received technical assistance from OJJDP state representatives to ensure compliance. Federal partners conducted a DMC/RED Training in August 2016. Additionally, in the Spring 2018 Georgia DMC Assessment was completed and is currently awaiting approval to be disseminated. The additional activities are included in Plan for Compliance with DMC Core Requirement.</p>	<p>9. Compliance Monitoring</p> <p>21. DMC</p>

The state of Georgia is continuously looking for ways to improve the current juvenile justice system. As noted above, in the past few years the state has committed to dramatic changes to

improve Georgia's juvenile justice system. This includes reforming juvenile law to reflect data-driven, best practices and providing resources to local communities to implement community evidence-based programming. CJCC continues to promote youth development and well-being through the website (<http://cjcc.georgia.gov/juvenile-justice-incentive-grant>), the juvenile data clearinghouse (<http://www.juveniledata.georgia.gov/>), and on social media sites, such as Twitter (<https://twitter.com/gacjcc>) and Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/gacjcc/>). CJCC's website provides information surrounding Georgia's juvenile justice systems, the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program, DMC, Core Requirements compliance monitoring, and model fidelity.

Georgia is examining data for the best way to target state-wide resources for gender-specific services. Similar to other states, Georgia has seen an increase in the number of girls who have a behavioral health diagnosis (9% in 2012 to 67% in 2017).²² DJJ works to address this with more robust interventions as well as more specialized training and interventions by staff. Additionally, youth served by the JJIG follow model fidelity best practices for gender specific group-based services. Mixed gender groups are not held unless there is an appropriate number of youth of both genders referred. The gender breakdown of youth served by the JJIG is reflective of the gender breakdown for all youth receiving OHP in Georgia. Moving forward, as funding becomes available, the SAG plans to research the need for female targeted interventions as more females become involved with the juvenile justice system.

Youth who reside in areas that do not participate in the JJIG, are eligible for evidence-based services (same programs through the JJIG), through funding appropriated to DJJ. DJJ implemented

²² This data was provided by the DJJ

the Community Services Grant (CSG) program to provide evidence-based programming to counties where JJIG programs are not available. The CSG allows state partners to work strategically to enhance community and evidence-based programming as alternatives to OHPs, and collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that informed detention, commitment, and placement decisions are being made. Since the initial rollout, all of Georgia's 159 counties and their respective juvenile courts have the option of placing youth into evidence-based community programming as an alternative to OHP.

The state will continue to coordinate and work to improve mental health and substance abuse services for youth in the juvenile justice system. Georgia appropriated state funding this fiscal year to the DBHDD for juvenile competency/forensic evaluations. DBHDD also received a federal grant totaling \$11.8 million to support prevention, treatment, and recovery activities for opioid addiction. Many of the cognitive behavioral therapies provided through the JJIG are considered mental health therapies by Medicaid and other third-party insurance providers. However, with the growing need for mental health services, CJCC intends to continue discussing available options with the SAG. CJCC applied for a SAMSHA grant for FY18 to provide Strengthening Families to youth with co-occurring substance abuse and/or mental health needs. Awards will be announced in August 2018.

CJCC will continue to facilitate meetings between local juvenile justice offices and local child protection offices to increase participation of units of local governments and the collection and sharing of juvenile justice information.

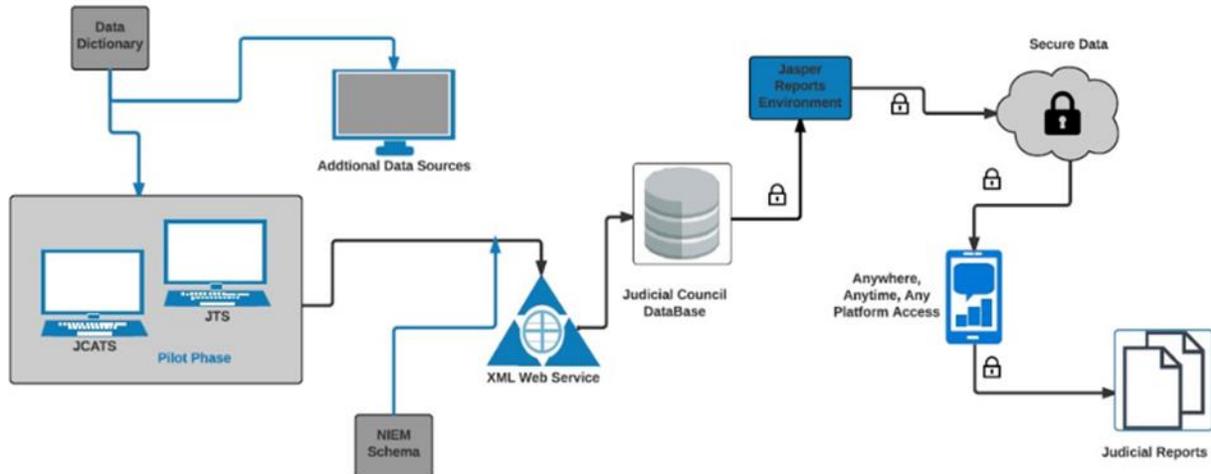
The SAG is comprised of various juvenile related stakeholders including a local sheriff, local probation officer, youth who were involved at the local level with the juvenile justice system, and three Representatives from the Georgia House of Representatives. These members allow for local needs to be brought forth and incorporated on a constant basis. Additionally, as noted in the implementation section, the SAG and CJCC continuously work to increase collaboration statewide and locally. The CJCC provides program assistance as requested from local jurisdictions, including meetings with commissioners, judges, sheriffs, and other juvenile justice stakeholders. These meetings allow for CJCC staff to assist juvenile justice staff at local juvenile courts build support, but also build partnerships with local stakeholders and identify gaps for improvement.

State partners are diligently working to improve the quality and consistency of data collection and facilitate information-sharing. As mentioned, the state of Georgia is served through either dependent or independent juvenile courts. Dependent courts use the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). JTS is an online, interactive, menu driven system that permits the user to add, update or view juvenile records or to gather juvenile data. Juvenile information entered via JTS immediately creates or updates a record. JTS facilitates the generation, organization and availability of juvenile records throughout the DJJ field of operations. Independent courts use their own management system known as Juvenile Court Activity Tracking System (JCATS), and only use JTS if the youth is committed to DJJ.

As a result, juvenile judges are sometimes unable to make informed decisions about youth who may have encountered the justice system in other jurisdictions. In order to address the issue of disparate case management systems, the state has contracted with the Judicial Council of Georgia

AOC for the Juvenile Data Exchange (JDEX) project. JDEX is a statewide data repository of juvenile data for the entire state and will vastly improve the sharing of data and making informed judicial decisions. This is an interagency effort that will allow for easier communications between agencies on any case found in the JDEX system when a child is court-involved. JDEX is currently being tested in selected jurisdictions, and is funded using state funds. The first roll out of JDEX will occur Summer 2018. Information on JDEX can be found <http://jdex.georgiacourts.gov/>.

GEORGIA'S JUVENILE DATA EXCHANGE



Additionally, DJJ and DFCS are included when possible to routinely communicate about any case or information that may be found in the JDEX system (when complete, and the current JTS system) when a child is court-involved.

Currently, CJCC hosts the most comprehensive juvenile data system available for public use. Georgia's Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse (<http://juveniledata.georgia.gov/>) provides the most

current and accurate juvenile crime data available and also provides the most complete data available for juvenile justice decision points (statewide and for all 159 Counties) from calendar years 2006-2016. Furthermore, as shown in the crime analysis section, juvenile justice data is also collected by AOC and GBI.

Fellow child welfare agencies also collect and provide public data. The Department of Education's public data is available at <https://gosa.georgia.gov/> or <http://www.gadoe.org/Pages/Home.aspx>. The Department of Family and Children Services public data is available at <https://dfcs.georgia.gov/data>. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities public data is available at <https://dbhdd.georgia.gov/presentations-reports>. The Georgia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) hosts a wide-range of data and is currently creating a repository for all internal data collections and will facilitate data sharing with partner agencies.²³ This warehouse will store all data collected related to Victims Services Statistical Reports, Criminal Justice Services Statistical Reports, Drug Task Force Reports, Accountability Court Reports, and Victims Compensation.

There are no state statutes or departmental regulations that prohibit the sharing of information in Georgia. While many states and localities seems to have the universal experience of friction between child welfare and juvenile justice agencies, Georgia has been able to overcome much of this reluctance to share information required by OJJDP and, over the past 10 years, greatly improve the accuracy and completeness of our data.

²³ Development and implementation of a data warehouse and business intelligence platform for CJCC-collected data is funded through Bureau of Justice Statistics' State Justice Statistics funding. Additional information can be found <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/current-and-recently-concluded-research>.

On May 7, 2018 Governor Nathan Deal signed SB 407, legislation that will improve data communication throughout the state. Among other criminal justice improvements, SB407 mandates the Judicial Council of Georgia to publish or make a rule requiring each clerk of the juvenile court to “collect data on each child alleged or adjudicated to be a delinquent child and transmit such data” and “develop and enact policies and procedures necessary to carry out,” effective January 1, 2019. This legislation demonstrates the continued support for and improvement of data collection and sharing in Georgia.

d. Formula Grant Staff

An organizational chart of CJCC has been provided in *Appendix B. GA CJCC Organizational Chart*.

Position	Employee	Funding Source(s)	% of Time	Job Duties
Program Director	Laura Thompson	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	25% 75%	Responsible for providing management and assist with troubleshooting as needed and work with staff to complete federal reports.
Juvenile Justice Specialist/DMC Coordinator 1.0 FTE	Stephanie Mikkelsen (25% Title II 25% State Match) (50% State)	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	50% 50%	Serves as Juvenile Justice Specialist; monitors Title II Formula and Title V sub grant recipients; serves as Juvenile Justice Unit Supervisor; manages the Juvenile Justice Incentive Grant Program, sits on several stakeholder groups; supervises special projects; supervises Grants Specialist, Compliance Monitor, and Model Fidelity Coordinators. Serves as DMC Coordinator.
Juvenile Justice Grant and Program Specialist 1.0 FTE	Haley Dunn (25% Title II) (75% State)	Title II Formula w/ 100% State Match State Funding	25% 75%	Monitors Title II subgrant recipients and state-funded grant initiatives/data collection; writes federal grant applications; conducts fiscal review site visits for grantees.
Juvenile Justice Detention Monitor 1.0 FTE	Wykemia Davis (100% Title II)	Title II Formula	100%	Monitors state's compliance with jail separation, jail removal, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders; and serves

				as resource to promote detention alternatives.
Juvenile Justice Model Fidelity Coordinators	Chelsea Benson (100% State)	State	100%	Monitors the fidelity of evidence-based programs in Georgia, including those funded by the Title II Formula program.
	Destiny Bernal (100% State)	State	100%	

4. Plans for compliance and monitoring

Georgia's compliance monitoring plans, manual (including any updates), data report, and supporting documentation for period October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2017 for the four core requirements was submitted separately from this application through the OJJDP's compliance monitoring tool on May 2, 2018.

Georgia expects to be in compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; Separation of Juvenile and Adult offenders; Jail Removal core requirements; and DMC. Status of Compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDPA per the submitted data and plan:

- 1) The state of Georgia's rate of non-compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) in 2017 was 4.7. Due to the rate being below 8.5 per 100,000 juvenile populations under *De Minimis* compliance Option 1, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 233(a)(11) of JJDPA, Georgia does not place status offenders and non-offenders in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under exceptions. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.
- 2) The state of Georgia's rate of non-compliance with Jail Removal in 2017 was 4.01. Due to the rate being above 0 and below 8.41 per 100,000 juvenile populations under De Minimis option 1, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDPA, the state of Georgia shall not detain status offenders, non-offenders, and delinquent juveniles in an adult jail, adult lockup, or detention center except as allowed under exceptions. There are no exceptions allowing status offenders or non-offenders to be detained in an adult jail,

adult lock up, or adult detention center. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.

- 3) The state of Georgia's rate of juvenile Separation non-compliance in 2017 was 0.04. Due to the rate being below 0.32 per 100,000 juvenile populations, Georgia is in compliance. Pursuant to Section 233(a)(12) of JJDPA, the state of Georgia shall not detain youth alleged or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and non-offenders in which they have contact with an adult inmate. Related statute can be found in Georgia Code at O.C.G.A. 15-11-135 and 15-11-412.
- 4) Georgia assesses and addresses the disproportionate contact of youth of color at key decisions points in the juvenile justice system. Through data collection, educational forums and curriculum, and community-based programs, Georgia has shown its commitment to addressing DMC.

Additional information on status of compliance with the four core protections can be found in the submitted Plans for Compliance, Compliance Monitoring Manual, and DMC Plan for Compliance.

5. Additional Requirements

Please see *Appendix I. for Compliance with the JJDP A Formula Grants Program State Plan Requirements.*

In accordance with the JJDP A, the SAG shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members that the chief executive officer of the state appoints. The membership qualifications are described in subsections i–v of Section 223(a)(3)(A) of the JJDP A, as amended. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 31.102, in the event that a state’s SAG serves in a strictly advisory capacity, the state agency must, as an alternative, maintain a supervisory board (i.e., board of directors, commission, committee, council, or other policy board) with responsibility for supervising the preparation and administration of the 3-year plan and its implementation. As per 28 C.F.R. § 31.103, this board must include the chairperson and at least two additional citizen members of the SAG. A citizen member is defined as any person who is not a full-time government employee or elected official.

Georgia’s SAG members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), the designated state agency (DSA). The SAG actively communicates with stakeholders to understand the needs of local jurisdictions. The Council serves as the supervisory role but relies on the SAG to supervise the preparation and implementation of the state’s Juvenile Justice 3-Year Plan and compliance to the JJDP A, as required by Title II Formula Grant funding. The SAG develops, reviews, and adjusts the plan accordingly throughout the implementation period. The SAG advises the DSA on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications received by the DSA. Additionally, four members of the SAG work for local units of government and are actively engaged with their community

stakeholders and share grassroots information with the SAG. Please see *Appendix D. GA CJCC Supervisory Board* and *Appendix D. GA SAG Members and Appointments*.

(I) at least 1 locally elected official representing general purpose local government; (Sheriff Tim Burkhalter)

(II) representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, publicly supported court-appointed legal counsel for children and youth charged in delinquency matters, and probation workers; (Judge Steven Teske, Jay Sanders, Judge LeRoy Burke, Sheriff Tim Burkhalter, Melissa Carter, Joe Vignati, Adolphus Graves, Rose Williams, Todd Ashley)

(III) representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, children's mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services; (Joe Vignati)

(IV) representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children; (Melissa Carter, Polly McKinney, Nikki Berger, Thomas Worthy)

(V) volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency; (Lisa Kinchen, Emily White, Brittany Myers)

(VI) youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities; (Ryan Newallo, Brittany Myers)

(VII) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; (Judge Steven Teske, Joe Vignati, Adolphus Graves, Judge LeRoy Burke, Sheriff Tim Burkhalter)

(VIII) the executive director or the designee of the executive director of a public or nonprofit entity that is located in the State and receiving a grant under part A of title III; (Judge Steven Teske if designated by Clayton County or Judge LeRoy Burke if designated by Chatham County or Joe Vignati if designated by DJJ)

(IX) persons with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in juvenile delinquents and those at-risk of delinquency; (Adolphus Graves, Nikki Berger)

(X) representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups; (Nikki Berger)

(XI) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning and other disabilities, truancy reduction, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender youth, school failure; and emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence; (Nikki Berger)

(iii) a majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government; (Chair non full-time gov. Thomas Worthy; only 8 full-time government employee out of 21 members)

(iv) at least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 25 at the time of appointment; and (Ryan Newallo, Iesha Redden, Alexis James, Emily White, Brittany Myers)

(v) at least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; (Ryan Newallo, Iesha Redden, Alexis James, Brittany Myers)

	Name / Email	Rep -res- ents	FT gov.	Youth	Date of Member Appt.	Residence
1	Thomas Worthy, Chair Thomas.Worthy@piedmont.org	B, D			Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
2	Melissa Carter, Vice Chair Melissa.d.Carter@emory.edu	B, D			Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
3	Todd Ashley TAshley@pacga.org	B	X		Oct 9, 2015	Morrow
4	Representative Mandi Ballinger Mandi.Ballinger@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	Canton
5	Nikki Berger nikkib@gacfa.org	D, I, J, K			Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
6	Judge LeRoy Burke lburke@chathamcounty.org	B, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Savannah
7	Sheriff Tim Burkhalter sheriffimb@gmail.com	A, G	X		Sep 11, 2015	Lindale
8	Adolphus Graves Adolphus.Graves@fultoncountyga.gov	B, G, I	X		Sep 11, 2015	Atlanta
9	Alexis James TJamesCando@gmail.com	L, M		X	Sep 11, 2015	Fayetteville
10	Lisa Kinchen Lisa@southernjournalmagazine.com	D, E			Sep 11, 2015	Locust Grove
11	Polly McKinney PMckinney@georgiavoices.org	D			Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
12	Brittany Myers myerssheree92@gmail.com	L, M, E		X	Dec 16, 2016	Atlanta
13	Ryan Newallo Creolebrs@gmail.com	F, L, M		X	Sep 11, 2015	Fayetteville
14	Representative Bert Reeves Bert.Reeves@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	
15	Iesha Redden Ann.Ruth1335@yahoo.com	L, M		X	Oct 2, 2015	Fayetteville
16	Jay Sanders Jay.Sanders@dcs.ga.gov	G	X		Sep 11, 2015	Forsyth
17	Judge Steven Teske Steve.Teske@co.clayton.ga.gov	B, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Jonesboro
18	Joe Vignati JoeVignati@djj.state.ga.gov	B, C, G, H	X		Sep 11, 2015	Decatur
19	Representative Andrew Welch Andrew.Welch@house.ga.gov	C			Aug 1, 2017	
20	Emily White Emily.white@bobcats.gcsu.edu	E, L	X	X	Sep 11, 2015	Milledgeville

21	Rose Williams Rosemariew@windstream.net	B, C, E			Sep 11, 2015	
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Symbol	Represents
A	Locally elected official representing general purpose local government
B	Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, publicly supported court-appointed legal counsel for children and youth charged in delinquency matters, and probation workers
C	Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, children’s mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services
D	Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children
E	Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency
F	Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities
G	Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion
H	The executive director or the designee of the executive director of a public or nonprofit entity that is located in the State and receiving a grant under part A of title III
I	Persons with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in juvenile delinquents and those at-risk of delinquency
J	Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups
K	Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning and other disabilities, truancy reduction, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender youth, school failure; and emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence
L	Under the age of 28 (1/5 of Members)
M	At least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system

6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for Performance Measures

All programs receiving funds are required to provide a monthly or quarterly report on established outputs and outcomes. Additionally, all are required to provide an annual progress report that gives a complete overview of the impact and effectiveness (or lack thereof) of the project. CJCC staff review reports on a quarterly and annual basis for program effectiveness. Projects not meeting a majority of their program outcomes are provided technical assistance. If program outcomes are continually unmet, despite technical assistance and support provided by staff, the program will be at risk of losing funding. On at least an annual basis, OJJDP requires output and outcome data to be pulled from federally funded individual grantee reports and uploaded into the DCTAT and GMS systems.²⁴ Progress for all these projects can be found in those previously submitted reports.

Objective	Performance Measure - Output Measures	Performance Measure – Outcome Measures
To support local juvenile justice diversion initiatives in Georgia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formula grant funds awarded for services 2. Number of program youth served 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements 2. Number and percent of program youth who offend/re-offend during the reporting period 3. Cost savings per youth

²⁴ Projects funded with federal juvenile justice funds are required to use the mandatory OJJDP performance measures reported via DCTAT and GMS according to established schedules.

<p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective activities associated with planning and administration of Georgia's Formula Grant Program.</p> <p>To support juvenile justice system improvement in Georgia and state and local prevention and intervention efforts by providing effective SAG activities in Georgia.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formula grant funds awarded for services 2. Number grant applications reviewed 3. Number and percentage of programs monitored 4. Number of planning activities conducted 5. Number of sub grants awarded 6. Number of SAG meetings held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of programs in line with 3-Year plan 2. Number and percentage of programs evaluated 3. Average time from receipt of sub grant application to date of award 4. Number and percentage of plan recommendations implemented
<p>To support the first three core protections of the JJDP in Georgia.</p> <p>To support the DMC core protection of the JJDP in Georgia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (A) (14) of the JJDP of 2002 2. Number of compliance monitor site visits and technical assistance provided 3. Number of SAG and DMC Subcommittee meetings held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of Complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP 2. Submission of complete Annual DMC Report to OJJDP