

3. PROGRAM NARRATIVE

a Description of the Issue

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

Law Enforcement and Police Diversion

Youth typically enter the juvenile justice system when taken into custody by a police officer after having committed or being suspected of committing a delinquent or status offense. The officer may have observed the offense or been called to a scene after a perceived violation of law. Depending on the type of offense that occurred, the officer may take the youth into custody (arrest), cite the youth, divert the youth (only a handful of formal diversion programs exist across the state and most are with the larger police departments), or release the youth to a parent or guardian. Youth taken into custody are processed by law enforcement then transported to a juvenile facility, or taken directly to a juvenile detention facility for intake. Less frequently, entry into the juvenile justice system may occur when a youth is referred by a parent, school, or other source.

Detention

Ohio currently has 38 juvenile detention centers (JDC) operated by county juvenile courts. Because Ohio has 88 counties, most of the detention centers accept youth from other counties and three are regional/multi-county facilities. Youth enter a JDC as the result of being arrested for a delinquent offense or are ordered by the juvenile court for violation of probation or other offense. Youth entering detention are screened by an admission officer to determine whether a formal complaint should be filed, or the youth should be handled informally (diversion, referral, or mediation) rather than charged. Youth held in detention receive a hearing within 24 hours weekdays and 72 hours on weekends to determine whether detention should continue until the next hearing.

Juvenile Court

When a complaint is filed against a youth, a hearing is held to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to continue with the charges. When a judge determines there is sufficient evidence, an adjudication hearing is held where the judge hears both sides of the case and decides whether the youth who are adjudicated delinquent. If a youth is adjudicated delinquent, the judge may impose fines or divert the youth, or may require mediation, restitution, electronic monitoring or probation. For the most serious offences, youth may be sent to community correctional facilities or committed to the state juvenile correctional system.

Secure Confinement

Youth adjudicated for felony offenses can be committed to a DYS institution or community corrections facility, or sanctioned as a judge deems appropriate. When committed to a facility, the length of stay is based on the seriousness of the offense, the behavior of the youth, any delinquent history, relevant social factors, and the youth's level of remorse. After commitment to DYS, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court terminates and DYS assumes legal custody of the youth up to the age of 21. The juvenile court retains control over decisions concerning judicial release, early release, and supervised release of the youth. Upon release, youth are typically placed on parole supervision and required to complete programs that are intended to hold the youth accountable and promote self-sufficiency.

Parole Supervision

The majority of youth released from DYS are placed on parole supervision to one of DYS' two regional parole offices. The youth is assigned a parole officer, who must meet with the youth within 24 hours of their release. The parole officer will review the rules of parole, discuss established goals, and begin a relationship with the youth. Youth are placed in programs and provided with services that contribute to competency and self-sufficiency, and held accountable to the community for their actions.

The parole officer will continue to provide case management and enforce the rules of parole until parole supervision is terminated.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems and Needs

Since 2007, Ohio's primary focus and use of its Title II funding has been to address disparity in the justice system because it is an OJJDP's requirement and because data collected since 2003 has consistently shown a large amount of disparity at the points of arrests, detention, commitment, and bindover to the adult system. Additionally, Ohio's SAG, the Governor's Council on Juvenile Justice, has determined that addressing DMC is the best use of federal funding and must be a funding priority.

DYS typically uses UCR data, compiled and summarized by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, as part of its juvenile crime analysis. However, UCR data related to juveniles, **by state**, has not been updated since 2013 and therefore not useful per this solicitation. Since DMC is the primary focus, state data and county level data collected by DHS was used to identify needs and problems relative to disparity and African American (AA) youth. DHS is in the process of collecting CY 2017 but the process is not complete, and collection is expected to continue through the end of 2018. Although DMC data does not provide age, gender, and offense data, it provides definitive evidence of the disparity in arrests/detainment of AA youth and AA youth held in detention. Additionally, each of the 88 county juvenile courts provide separate data sets to DHS that includes adjudications, commitments, and bindovers by age, race, and gender. This data is also used in the analysis.

DMC County Data

Cuyahoga County Arrest Data

Cuyahoga County has a population of 1,248,514, according to 2017 census estimates, and an AA youth population of 44,822, which is the largest in the state. Based on annual self-report data, the county averages the second highest number of minority youth arrests in with 3863 AA youth arrested in CY 2015

and 2396 reported by county law enforcement agencies for CY 2016. The table below shows self-report data provided by law enforcement agencies in the county.

Cuyahoga 2015 Arrests/Contacts		Cuyahoga 2016 Arrests/Contacts	
White	1190	White	1002
Black	3863	Black	2396
Hispanic	37	Hispanic	90
Asian	4	Asian	6
Pacific Islander	3	Pacific Islander	1
American Indian	5	American Indian	0
	5102		3495

It is important to note that the number of arrests has dropped from CY 2015 to 2016 but may not have dropped as significantly as reported due to agencies that did not report. However, community providers have reported ongoing efforts to reduce arrest through prevention efforts and police community relations programs.

RRI data for the county has historically shown that the greatest area of concern is at the point of arrest. As youth are referred to and move through the juvenile courts system, youth are treated more equitably but disparity still exists at moderate levels. RRI numbers for diversion and detention are a concern but are being addressed by state and county JDAI efforts. At the point of confinement, AA youth are about twice as likely to be sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility but the recent DMC assessment attributed it to more gun and other violent offences. The following chart shows the history of Cuyahoga county's RRI numbers, since 2009, which show a consistent pattern across the years.

Cuyahoga County Relative Rate Index History								
AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH								
Decision Point	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrests	1.40	3.71	2.35	1.30	3.37	5.49	4.58	3.28
Referrals	3.14	1.08	1.83	1.18	1.44	0.95	0.99	1.41
Diverted	0.68	0.60	0.48	0.56	0.72	0.58	0.59	0.71
Secure Detention	1.68	1.89	1.88	2.07	1.61	1.78	1.82	1.92
Petitioned/Charged	1.07	1.08	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.09
Delinquent Finding	1.02	1.13	1.05	1.26	1.13	1.21	1.19	1.09
Probation	1.01	1.05	0.99	1.03	0.92	0.93	1.03	0.86
Confinement	1.55	1.46	2.11	2.15	2.56	2.15	2.20	**
Bindover	**	4.29	**	**	**	**	**	**

Franklin County Arrest Data

Franklin County has a population of 1,291,981, according to 2017 census estimates, and an AA youth population of 38,026, which is the second largest in the state. Based on annual reporting, the county averages the highest number of minority youth arrests with 1068 reported by county law enforcement agencies for CY 2016. The table below shows self-report data provided by law enforcement agencies in the county.

Franklin 2015 Arrests/Contacts

White	804
Black	981
Hispanic	26
Asian	14
Pacific Islander	1
American Indian	1
	1827

Franklin 2016 Arrests/Contacts

White	838
Black	1068
Hispanic	30
Asian	12
Pacific Islander	0
American Indian	1
	1949

It is important to note that the number of arrests have increased from CY 2015 to 2016 but may or may not be due to consistent reporting. Several programs are funded in the largest city, Columbus, to address disparity at the point of arrest.

RRI data for the county has historically shown that the greatest area of concern is at the point of arrest. As youth are referred to and move through the juvenile courts system, youth are treated more equitably but disparity still exists at moderate levels as with Cuyahoga and other counties with large minority populations. RRI numbers for diversion and detention are a concern but are being addressed by state and county JDAI efforts. At the point of confinement, AA youth are about twice as likely to be sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility but the recent DMC assessment attributed it to more gun and other violent offences. The following chart shows the history of Franklin County's RRI numbers, since 2009, which show a consistent pattern across the years.

Franklin County Relative Rate Index								
AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH								
Decision Point	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrests	2.82	3.75	3.38	1.99	1.99	2.11	2.53	2.30
Referrals	1.30	1.10	1.03	1.57	1.68	1.58	1.42	1.68
Diverted	0.54	0.61	0.66	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.52	0.55
Secure Detention	1.82	1.68	1.90	2.34	2.18	2.35	2.38	2.09
Petitioned/Charged	1.01	0.95	0.91	1.14	1.15	1.11	1.14	1.14
Delinquent Finding	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.20
Probation	1.20	1.20	1.59	1.23	1.14	1.31	1.40	1.03
Confinement	2.80	2.74	3.27	2.15	3.36	1.90	**	1.50
Bindover	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Hamilton County Arrest Data

Hamilton County has a population of 802,387, according to 2017 census estimates, and an AA youth population of 27,345, which is the third largest in the state. Based on annual reporting, the county averages the highest number of minority youth arrests with 4012 reported by county law enforcement agencies for CY 2015. The table below shows self-report data provided by law enforcement agencies in the county.

Hamilton 2015 Arrests/Contacts		Hamilton 2016 Arrests/Contacts	
White	713	White	625
Black	3278	Black	2092
Hispanic	18	Hispanic	22
Asian	2	Asian	2
Pacific Islander	0	Pacific Islander	0
American Indian	1	American Indian	0
	4012		2741

It is important to note that the number of arrests have declined from CY 2015 to 2016 but it is due to inconsistent reporting. Fewer agencies reported data and there appears to be a growing reluctance to provide this information because of scrutiny by private and governmental agencies. Programs are currently and will continue to be funded within Cincinnati and additional efforts are being made to work with law enforcement.

RRI data for the county has historically shown that the greatest area of concern is at the point of arrest. As youth are referred to and move through the juvenile courts system, youth are treated more equitably but disparity still exists at moderate levels as with Hamilton County Juvenile Court. RRI numbers for diversion and detention are a concern and although the juvenile court is not part of JDAI, they have completed an assessment and becoming a part of Ohio's JDAI initiative is still a consideration. At the point of confinement, the rate has declined dramatically from 8.07 in 2009 to too few cases to calculate. The following chart shows the history of Hamilton County's RRI numbers, since 2009, which show a consistent pattern across the years.

Hamilton County Relative Rate Index								
AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH								
Decision Point	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrests	7.01	5.15	5.81	1.30	3.37	NA	8.61	5.92
Referrals	0.59	0.77	0.64	1.18	1.44	NA	0.59	0.80
Diverted	0.88	0.97	0.97	0.56	0.72	NA	1.00	0.88
Secure Detention	1.82	1.87	1.87	2.07	1.61	NA	0.96	2.40
Petitioned/Charged	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.13	1.07	NA	2.26	1.03
Delinquent Finding	1.05	0.93	0.93	1.26	1.13	NA	0.45	1.05
Probation	1.16	1.27	1.27	1.03	0.92	NA	1.56	2.06
Confinement	8.07	4.79	4.81	2.15	2.56	NA	**	**
Bindover	**	**	**	**	**	NA	**	**

Statewide DMC Data

As typical of the data collected at the county level, statewide data shows that AA youth are more likely to have contact with police, and be arrested, than white youth. The disparity in arrest is consistent whether county level or state data is considered, and has persisted since data collection began approximately 15 years ago. It has also been consistent that AA youth are less likely to be diverted and more likely to be held in a juvenile detention facility, which is consistent with county data. Again consistent with county data is that disparity as youth progress through the juvenile court is moderate until through probation placement.

A noticeable difference in the statewide data is the RR for confinement, which drops significantly and shows only a modest amount of disparity. The average rate is less than 1.5 where county data RRI is typically 3-4 times more likely. The most striking difference between statewide data and county data is the rate at which AA youth are bound-over to the adult system. When looking at data collected statewide, the bindover rate for AA youth is more than eight times that of white youth.

Statewide RRI Chart			
African American Youth			
	2009	2011	2014
Arrested	4.57	3.12	6.10
Referred	0.81	1.11	0.56
Diverted	0.61	0.60	0.76
Detention	1.25	1.51	1.17
Charged	0.99	1.02	1.10
Adjudicated	0.96	0.97	0.91
Probation	0.72	0.89	0.69
Confined	1.34	1.66	1.21
Bound Over	7.12	8.95	9.71

Felony Adjudications, Commitments, and Bindovers

Data collected by DYS from each of the 88 county juvenile courts account for all of the felony adjudications throughout the state. The charts below show a breakdown by age, gender, race, and severity of charges (felony degree) for calendar years 2016 and 2017.

FY 2017 STATEWIDE PROFILE OF ADJUDICATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

		ADJUDICATIONS		COMMITMENTS	
		#	%	#	%
Age	under 12	35	0.8%	0	0.0%
	12	88	2.0%	0	0.0%
	13	277	6.2%	3	0.7%
	14	524	11.7%	23	5.6%
	15	865	19.2%	58	14.0%
	16	1,127	25.1%	113	27.4%
	17	1,165	25.9%	146	35.4%
	18	360	8.0%	62	15.0%
	19	40	0.9%	5	1.2%
	20+	15	0.3%	3	0.7%
Sex	Male	3,869	86.1%	392	94.9%
	Female	627	13.9%	21	5.1%
Race	Black	2,299	51.1%	250	59.8%
	White	1,881	41.8%	118	28.2%
	Other	13	0.3%	7	1.7%
	Multiple Races	99	2.2%	14	3.3%
	Hispanic of Any Race	145	3.2%	24	5.7%
	Unknown	59	1.3%	5	1.2%
Felony Degree	AM/MU	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1	319	7.1%	154	37.3%
	2	613	13.6%	109	26.4%
	3	965	21.5%	58	14.0%
	4	1,290	28.7%	52	12.6%
	5	1,309	29.1%	40	9.7%
Totals		4,496		413	
Commitment Rate		9.2%			

FY 2016 STATEWIDE PROFILE OF ADJUDICATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

		ADJUDICATIONS		COMMITMENTS	
		#	%	#	%
Age					
	under 12	38	0.8%	0	0.0%
	12	123	2.6%	0	0.0%
	13	294	6.2%	3	0.7%
	14	603	12.7%	32	7.4%
	15	978	20.6%	74	17.0%
	16	1,094	23.1%	104	23.9%
	17	1,233	26.0%	164	37.7%
	18	331	7.0%	52	12.0%
	19	26	0.5%	3	0.7%
	20+	25	0.5%	3	0.7%
Sex					
	Male	4,049	85.3%	407	93.6%
	Female	696	14.7%	28	6.4%
Race					
	Black	2,338	49.3%	254	58.4%
	White	2,077	43.8%	137	31.5%
	Other	41	0.9%	4	0.9%
	Multiple Races	106	2.2%	17	3.9%
	Hispanic of Any Race	161	3.4%	23	5.3%
	Unknown	22	0.5%	0	0.0%
Felony Degree					
	AM/MU	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1	329	6.9%	162	37.2%
	2	717	15.1%	122	28.0%
	3	1,027	21.6%	66	15.2%
	4	1,337	28.2%	55	12.6%
	5	1,333	28.1%	30	6.9%
Totals		4,745		435	
Commitment Rate		9.2%			

Adjudications by Age

Historically, youth ages 16 and 17 are most common for those youth who enter the juvenile justice system. These youths make up a greater number than all the other ages combined. Youth ages 16 to 17 also make up the largest population of youth committed to DYS for all offenses and for the most serious offenses.

Adjudications by Race

Of particular interest are the numbers of AA adjudicated for a felony offense. The data shows that more than 50 percent of adjudicated youth are AA and when mixed race youth are counted with AA youth, the percentage is about 53 percent.

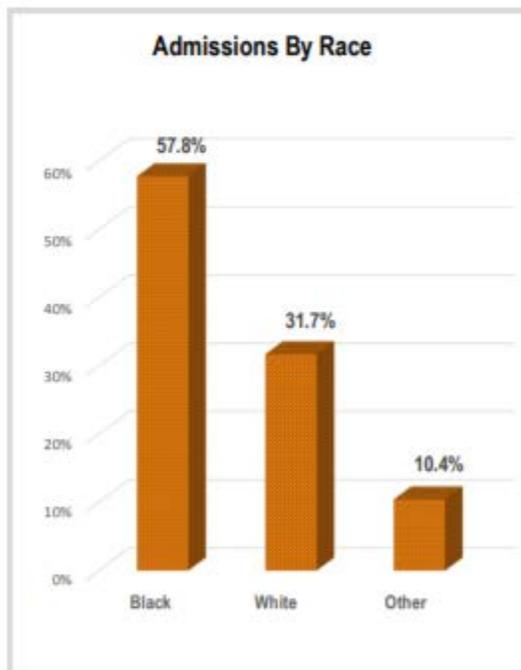
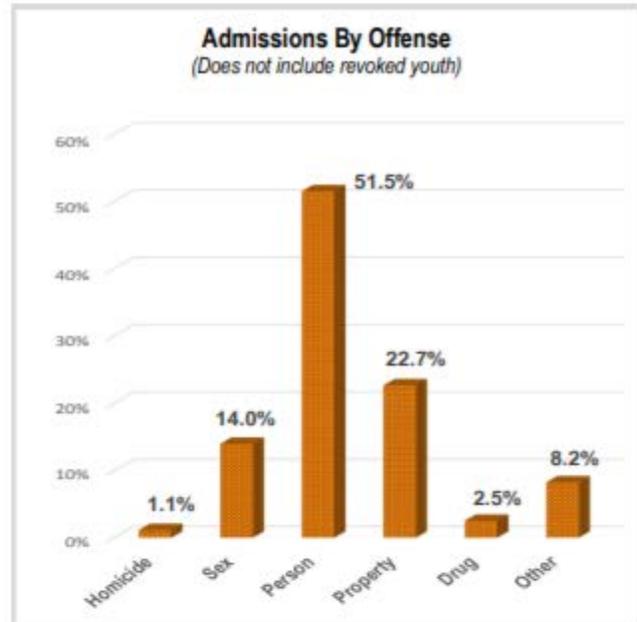
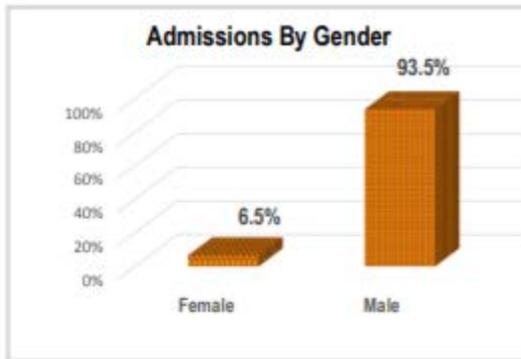
Adjudications by Gender

Statewide adjudication data shows that girls make up only a small portion of the youth adjudicated in Ohio with the annual average being about 5.5 percent over a two-year period. This is a decline over previous years where girls made up about 13 percent of adjudication. Boys make up the majority of adjudications at more than 94 percent. Data shows that males commit more crimes and typically more serious crime types.

Youth Committed to DYS

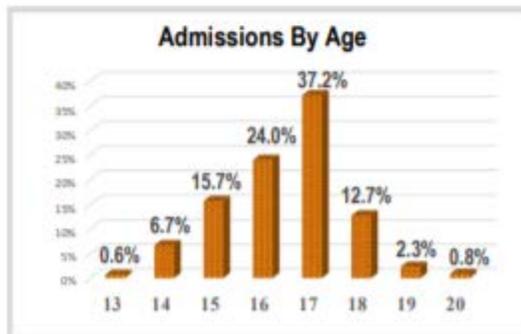
A felony adjudication may or may not result in a youth being committed to DYS, which is Ohio's juvenile correctional system. The presiding judge makes the determination based on the severity of the crime, previous history, and any other relevant factors. The following charts provide a summary overview of youth committed to DYS in calendar years 2016 and 2017.

2016 DYS Data



County	Percentage
Cuyahoga	21.9%
Hamilton	12.3%
Franklin	9.2%
Montgomery	5.8%
Lucas	4%

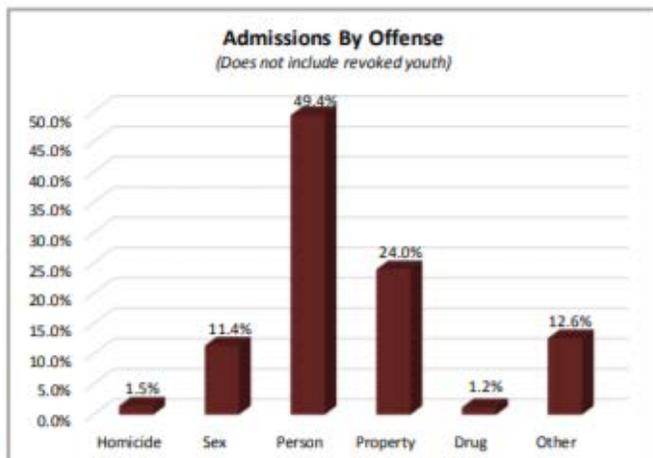
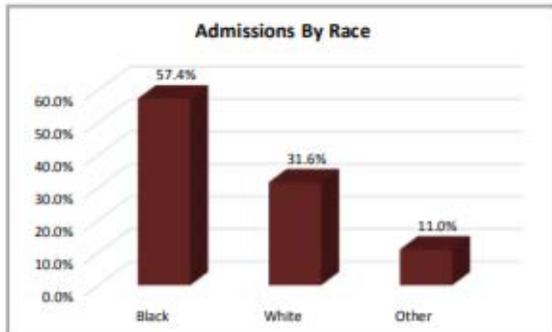
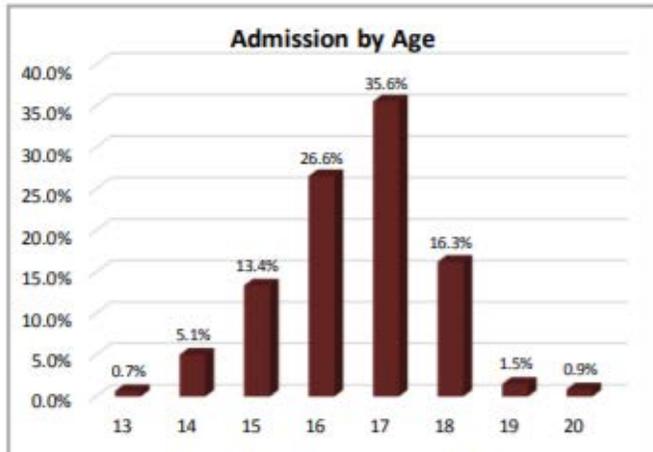
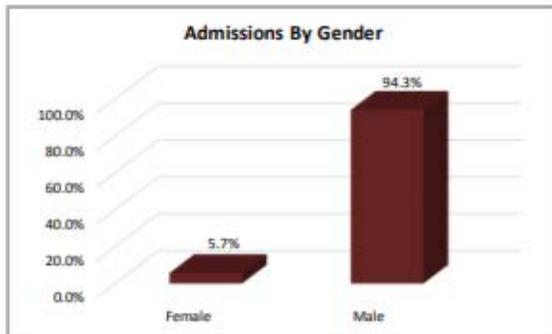
Site	Population
Applewood Centers	6
Montgomery County Center for Adolescent Services	8
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	138
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	136
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	134
Lighthouse Youth Center -Paint Creek	48
Pomegranate	9



Northern and Southern Regional Offices	310
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Education
 A total of 692 students were served by the Buckeye United School District. 57 youth received their GEDs, and 32 youth obtained their high school diplomas. A total of 327 career technical certificates were awarded. A total of 1,213 high school credits were earned.

2017 DYS Data



Site	Population
Applewood Centers	3
Montgomery County Center for Adolescent Services	8
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	140
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	150
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	139
Lighthouse Youth Center - Paint Creek	45
Pomegranate Health Systems	9

County	Percentage
Cuyahoga	27%
Franklin	13%
Hamilton	11.2%
Montgomery	4.6%
Licking	3.7%

Average Daily Population for the 3 Juvenile Correctional Facilities	429
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Northern and Southern Regional Offices	292
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Commitments by Race Totals

Fiscal Year	2016	2017
White	254	250
African-American	137	118
Hispanic	23	24
All Others	21	26

The numbers of all youth committed to DYS has decreased steadily for the last several years. DYS works closely with all juvenile courts to provide funding and other resources to keep youth in the community and least restrictive environment.

Bindovers to Adult Court

State bindover/transfer data shows that there is extreme disparity between the number AA youth and the number of white and other youth bound-over to the adult justice system with the number being more than 80 percent in 2016 and 2017.

2016 Bindovers

Race		
Black	135	80.4%
White	23	13.7%
Other	10	6.0%

2017 Bindovers

Race		
Black	161	80.9%
White	29	14.6%
Other	9	4.5%

All data shows that disparity in the juvenile justice system, relative to AA youth, is always a concern that must be addressed. As stated, DYS and the SAG have made addressing DMC its primary funding priority since 2007. Although the numbers of arrests and commitments have decreased slightly over time,

additional progress is needed. DYS will continue to address disparity and juvenile crime by enlisting grassroots and community organization in providing services before youth are arrested. By providing community prevention services at the front-end, to prevent youth contact with police or the juvenile and of the juvenile justice system, there should ultimately be a reduction in disparity throughout the continuum.

The majority of Title II funding will be used for prevention and early intervention to reduce the likelihood of arrest and involvement with the juvenile justice system. DYS will provide funding to community-based service providers to implement programs/ services for high-risk AA youth in high-risk urban communities such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo. A very small amount of funding is typically used to provide training and/or awareness about issues that affect disparity. The target groups for training and awareness are teachers, school resource officers, police, service providers, and juvenile court personnel.

It should also be noted that Hispanic youth have not be a primary target because of their small numbers in the population, and in the juvenile justice system. However, this would not prevent an Hispanic youth from receiving services when needed.

b. Goals and Objectives

Disproportionate Minority Contact Goals and Objectives (21)

Goal 1—reduce the number of AA youth arrests in targeted communities.

- Provide funding for programs and services in distressed urban communities with large numbers of AA youth
- Develop cooperative relationships with law enforcement
- Engage law enforcement in workshops that address issues related to juveniles
- Monitor progress by collecting data

Goal 2—increase programming/opportunities for minority youth at greatest risk.

- Provide funding for programs and services in targeted communities
- Provide technical assistance to providers about best practices

Compliance Monitoring Goals and Objectives (19)

Goal 3—maintain compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDPA

- Monitor at least one-third of facilities annually
- Collect data from law enforcement
- Collect data from detention facilities
- Provide ongoing training and technical assistance
- Support the salary of the compliance monitor

Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement (27)

Goal 4—improve state and local juvenile justice systems

- Provide training and technical assistance opportunities related to working with special populations
- Coordinate with the statewide efforts to address domestic minor sex trafficking
- Provide services to incarcerated youth or youth transitioning back to the community

c. Implementation

Implementation of DMC

DYS is currently funding first year programs that are eligible for up to four years of continuation funding. Programs that show adequate success will continue to receive funding through the 2018-2020 Three-Year Plan cycle. The follow is a list of programs eligible for FFY 2018 funding.

- Big Brothers Big Sisters of West Central Ohio – provides mentoring to African American youth in Lima City.

- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Cincinnati – provides mentoring to African American youth in inner city Cincinnati.
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Butler County- provided one on one mentoring. BBBS utilized Law Enforcement Officers to mentor high at risk minority youth in Middletown.
- United Way of Trumbull County-provided after school programming and counseling to high at risk minority youth in Warren.
- Save Our Children—provides after school programming and mentoring services to high at risk minority youth residing in Elyria.
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court contracts services from South Community to provide Family Functional Therapy to minority youth and their families referred by the juvenile court.
- Family Life Counseling – provides life skills and restorative justice programming in Mansfield.
- Alcohol and Chemical Abuse Council – provides counseling services, mentoring, and tutoring to youth. Works with police department to build community relations.
- K&C Educational Associates – provides in school and out of school tutoring and mentoring for minority girls.
- Directions of Youth and Families—provides after school programming to assist high at risk minority youth with homework and positive resiliency-based life skills at two inner city schools.
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Lorain County- provides one on one mentoring provided by law enforcement officers. The Bigs in Blue program serves high at risk minority youth.
- The Academy—provides mentoring, tutoring, character development, diversion and after school programming for minority youth referred by the juvenile court and local school districts.
- The Center for Cultural Awareness—provides after school and summer behavior change-skill building programming. Center of Cultural Awareness serves high at risk minority youth.

- Big Brother Big Sisters of Greater Cleveland—provides one-on-one law enforcement mentoring for high at risk minority youth residing in the inner city.
- Cuyahoga County – funds a trauma informed care program that works with children of incarcerated parents, a Kids and Families program that provides one-on-one coaching, tutoring, and mentoring, SEL Collaboration whereby officers interact with youth, a Rites of Passage program that provide job readiness and employment training, peer-to-peer mentoring, and character building.
- Franklin County – funds Capital University to provide tutoring to youth in detention, the Family Youth and Law Center to provide mentoring to youth, and the National Youth Advocate Program.
- Lucas County – four programs provide positive youth development, early intervention, proactive social skills, and police youth interaction.

Compliance Implementation

DYS has one full time compliance monitor who is responsible for conducting monitoring visits, collecting data, and keeping the state in compliance with the JJDP Act. DYS will continue this position through this plan cycle and include a small portion of funding to support salary and travel costs.

Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement Implementation

Currently, DYS youth and youth on parole are given the opportunity and encouraged to have inappropriate tattoos removed. This program is funded through a very small amount of Title II funding and will be continued. Additionally, as part of a larger statewide initiative, DYS is funding programs that addresses domestic minor sex trafficking by provided training and awareness to adults and to high school youth. This initiative will also continue.

Population Specific Plans

Gender specific services, rural services, and mental health services are funded by the state and by local jurisdictions. Title II funds will not be used for this purpose. Girls committed to DYS are held in three

facilities solely dedicated to the rehabilitation and treatment of girls. Additionally, DYS provides funding all juvenile courts through RECLAIM, Youth Services Grant, Targeted RECLAIM, Competitive RECLAIM, and BHJJ collective totaling over \$50 million dollars annually. This funding provides the 88 juvenile courts, most of which are rural, funding for a variety of programs and services targeting their specific community needs. Gender specific services, services in rural areas, and mental health services are funded through the state/DYS grant program rather than the limited amount of Title II funding.

Consultation

DYS has continuous contact with the juvenile courts and formal meetings are held quarterly. Input is obtained at these meetings without reference to federal funding. This is because the courts are already funded locally and by the state and there is very limited funding for grassroots community providers. Additionally, local needs vary immensely depending on the jurisdiction.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

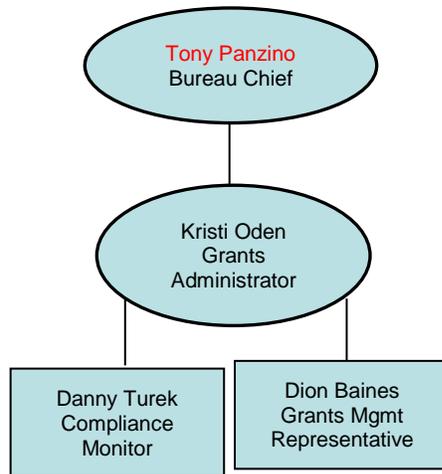
Depending on the type and source of the data to be collected, DYS will request from the appropriate agency (when already available) or collect the data itself. For example, juvenile arrests statistics are available through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services. The Ohio Attorney General's (AG) office also collects adjudication data by offense type, which includes the number of youth with a reported status offense. This data is available via the AG website. Data from other state agencies is collected as needed and incorporated into the Three-Year Plan and updates. Statewide adjudication and commitment data is collected by DYS annually, submitted by the 88 county juvenile courts. For law enforcement agencies, DYS collects the data directly for the purposes of DMC.

H.B. 304, the State Intersystem Collaborative for Youth, requires that state youth serving agencies work together to establish rules and procedures to coordinate and deliver services in a timely manner. This cluster group is facilitated by Ohio Family and Children First Councils. Additionally, Ohio Revised Code

permits all juvenile court judges access to child protection records, which includes a Family History Report on youth who come before the juvenile court.

d. Formula Grants Program Staff

Bureau of Subsidies and Grants



Federal Programs Administered by the Bureau of Subsidies and Grants

- Title II Formula Grant

Staffing and Management Plan

Name	Position Title	Other Funding	JJDP Percent
Tony Panzino	Bureau Chief	GRF	
Kristi Oden	JJ Specialist		100
Danny Turek	Compliance Specialist	50	50
Dion Baines	Grants Management Representative		100

Description of Duties

- Tony Panzino—strategic planning, decision making, and overall supervision of Bureau of Subsidies and Grants staff.
- Kristi Oden—oversees the administration of the grant programs. Includes federal applications, federal reporting, and DMC
- Danny Turek—monitors and reports compliance with the core requirements.

- Dion Baines—monitors funded programs to include application review, performance review, payment processing, and onsite monitoring.

4. Plan for Compliance

The compliance plan was submitted per OJJDP requirements.

5. Additional Requirements

Appendix I is submitted as separated attachment.

6. Plan for Collecting Performance Data

DYS requires subrecipients to collect and report data quarterly, and to compile and submit the data into the DCTAT annually. Subrecipients who fail to collect data, report data, or perform as expected are not eligible for payments or continued funding.

7. Budget and Associated Documentation

The budget is submitted as a separate document.

8. Indirect Cost Rate

NA

9. Financial Management Questionnaire

Attached as separate document.

10. Disclosure of Lobby Activities

Attached as separate document

11. Additional Attachments

- a. Disclosure of Pending Application—see attachment
- b. Research and Evaluation—NA
- c. Demonstration of Compliance with JJDP—see attachment
- d. Agency Contacts—see attachment