

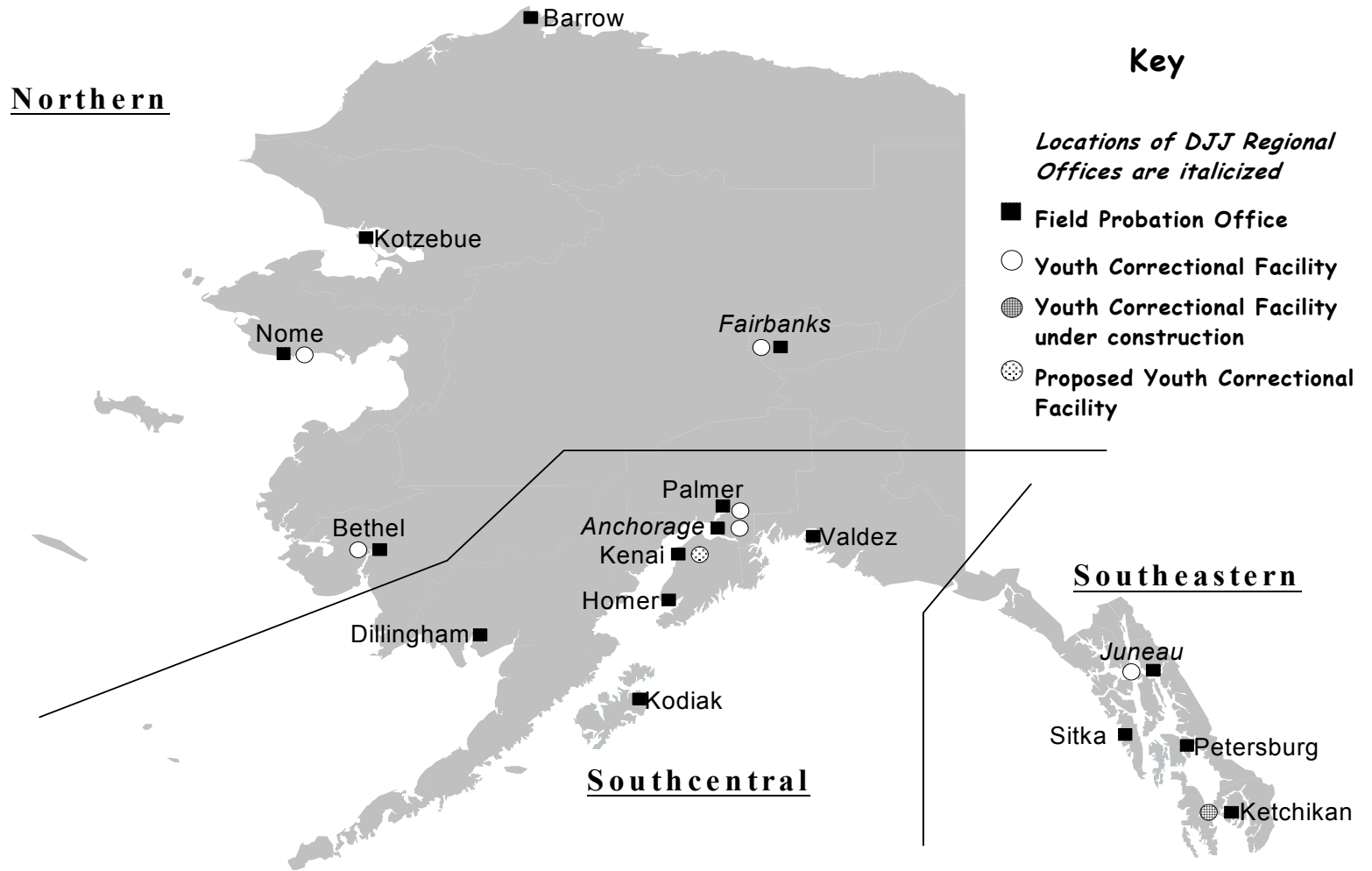
FY2000
Division of Juvenile Justice
Annual Report

Governor Tony Knowles
Commissioner Karen Perdue
Director George Buhite



State of Alaska
Department of Health and Social Services

Department of Health and Social Services Division of Juvenile Justice



Mission

The mission of the Division of Juvenile Justice is to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, promote the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and assist offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime.

Division of Juvenile Justice Strategic Plan

Goal I: Continue to Develop an Effective State-wide Juvenile Justice Organization

Strategy A: Develop an organization based on Restorative Justice principals at all levels

Strategy B: Expand quality services to juvenile offenders, their families, victims, and communities in both urban and rural areas

Strategy C: Enhance the continuum of care for young juvenile offenders and those with special needs

Strategy D: Maintain and expand the physical plants

Goal II: Increase Effectiveness by Creating a Culturally Diverse Organization that Reflects and Responds to the Clients and Communities it Serves

Strategy A: Promote awareness and expansion of cultural awareness at all levels

Strategy B: Increase staff development and career enhancement opportunities

Strategy C: Partner with communities to support effective local programs including Tribal and community courts

Goal III: Maximize Organizational Communication and Productivity Through Technology

Strategy A: Implement a comprehensive management information system

Strategy B: Expand the internet web page

Strategy C: Implement an effective research and evaluation program

Strategy D: Expand staff access to up-to-date equipment and technology

Goal IV: Collaborate with Stakeholders to Maintain an Effective Continuum of Services from Prevention Through Reintegration

Strategy A: Expand communication with all stakeholders including staff, juvenile offenders, their families, victims, schools, service providers, other agencies and communities

Strategy B: Participate in a community visioning process on services to juvenile offenders, their families, victims and communities

A Message from the Director

One year has now passed since the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice was established by the Commissioner of Health and Social Services. Our Division, which previously was housed as a section within the Division of Family and Youth Services, has made important strides toward our mission of holding juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, promoting the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and assisting offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime. This report highlights where we've placed our efforts in our first year, and where we expect to place them in the year ahead.

Our statutory responsibility toward a Restorative Justice philosophy, approved by the Alaska State Legislature in 1998, has placed increased emphasis on the role of front-line probation workers as they intervene earlier and more effectively with juveniles. Probation staff face heavier workloads as they continue to not only supervise the youth in their direct care but also work with their communities to ensure that youth who have left the system do not return. We have formed a working group to examine these workloads and determine how we can manage them more effectively.

We have continued to develop the recommendations of the Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice. Today nearly all of the 106 recommendations put forth in the 1996 Governor's Conference report have been acted upon or facilitated. Whether youth courts and community panels, increased youth involvement in public affairs, greater community collaboration, or more effective grants administration and delivery, these efforts are helping engage all Alaskans in building a safer and more productive society.

We also have continued to work on meeting goals outlined in the 1997 Master Plan for Facilities--goals that, in combination with effective community-based alternatives, will allow us to eliminate overcrowding in our youth facilities. We made additions to the McLaughlin Youth Center, broke ground for a Mat-Su Youth Facility, and made improvements at the Johnson Youth Center. With strong leadership from the Governor and Alaska Legislature, funding was secured that enabled us to move forward with plans for needed youth facilities in Ketchikan and Kenai.

Meeting our probation and facility needs is vital to our mission. Meeting them will result in greater community involvement with the juvenile justice system, strengthened competencies for our offenders, a deep and abiding respect and attention toward victims of crime, and the protection of the public - now and in the future. After all, when Alaskans many years from now look back on our day, they will measure our success by how well we anticipated and met our challenges. Let us meet those future challenges together.

Sincerely,

George Buhite
Director

Executive Summary

The Division of Juvenile Justice witnessed a slight decline in overall referrals and stabilization of its detention population for the second consecutive year. Staff workloads in the Division of Juvenile Justice continued to increase as the Restorative Justice philosophy has been more completely integrated into the juvenile justice system. Nevertheless, integration of this philosophy, along with development of new youth facilities and renovations of older ones, are helping us deliver better services to Alaska's youth, victims, families, and communities.

Here are some of FY 00's key developments:

Probation Services A time study was launched by the Division to determine the level of resources necessary to integrate Restorative Justice practices—such as increased services to victims and greater offender accountability—into the work that is routinely conducted by or juvenile probation staff.

Continued Development of Strong Community-based Partnerships Through our ongoing work and grant support we continue to work to develop strong community-wide collaborative partnerships. We also continue to work closely with other divisions of state government to ensure our efforts toward addressing substance abuse and mental health needs are coordinated with the appropriate state, local and non-profit entities.

New Facilities DJJ Facilities still operate above capacity. However, by continuing the efforts identified through the Master Plan for Youth Facilities in 1997, we have reduced overcrowding. This year we broke ground for a 15-bed facility in Mat-Su and completed a new 30-bed unit at McLaughlin Youth Center. We also proceeded with plans for the facilities needed in Ketchikan and Kenai. The recommendations from the Master Plan that remain to be completed are the renovations for the Fairbanks and Nome Youth Facilities, construction of the Kenai Youth Facility, and development of the community-based partnerships for all these facilities.

Federal Grant and System Support We continued to support federal efforts to increase funding for the federally mandated state activities in the juvenile justice arena. We recognize that our ability to hold the line on juvenile crime and to take proactive steps toward prevention efforts is due, in part, to the support we are able to provide for a wide variety of community partners through the grants process.

Meeting Performance Standards DJJ continues to work diligently to meet the Performance-Based budgeting goals established by the Alaska Legislature. At present DJJ is meeting most of these measures.

The Division continued to operate under full accreditation from the American Correctional Association—the mark of a well-run, professional juvenile justice organization. As 2001 dawns, we will—with your help—continue to provide one of the most effective juvenile justice systems in the country.

Juvenile Justice Delivery System

All Delinquency Referrals

Preadjudicatory Detention Screening

Detention

Non-Secure
Placement

Intake Investigation

Petition

Informal Probation

Adjusted

Formal Court Proceedings

Adjudicated

Held in
Abeyance
Probation
Services

Formal
Diversion
Probation
Services

Waived to Adult Court,
Withdrawn, Dismissed

Institution

Formal Probation, Aftercare, Restitution, etc.

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Communities with Youth and Community Panel Agreements December 1999

Youth Courts

Anchorage
 Kodiak
 Mat-Su
 Kenai Peninsula
 (Homer and Kenai)
 Fairbanks Northstar
 Nome
 Tetlin
 Sitka
 Kotzebue
 Delta Junction

Emerging Youth Courts

Valdez
 Cold Bay
 Tok
 Wrangell
 Klawock/Craig

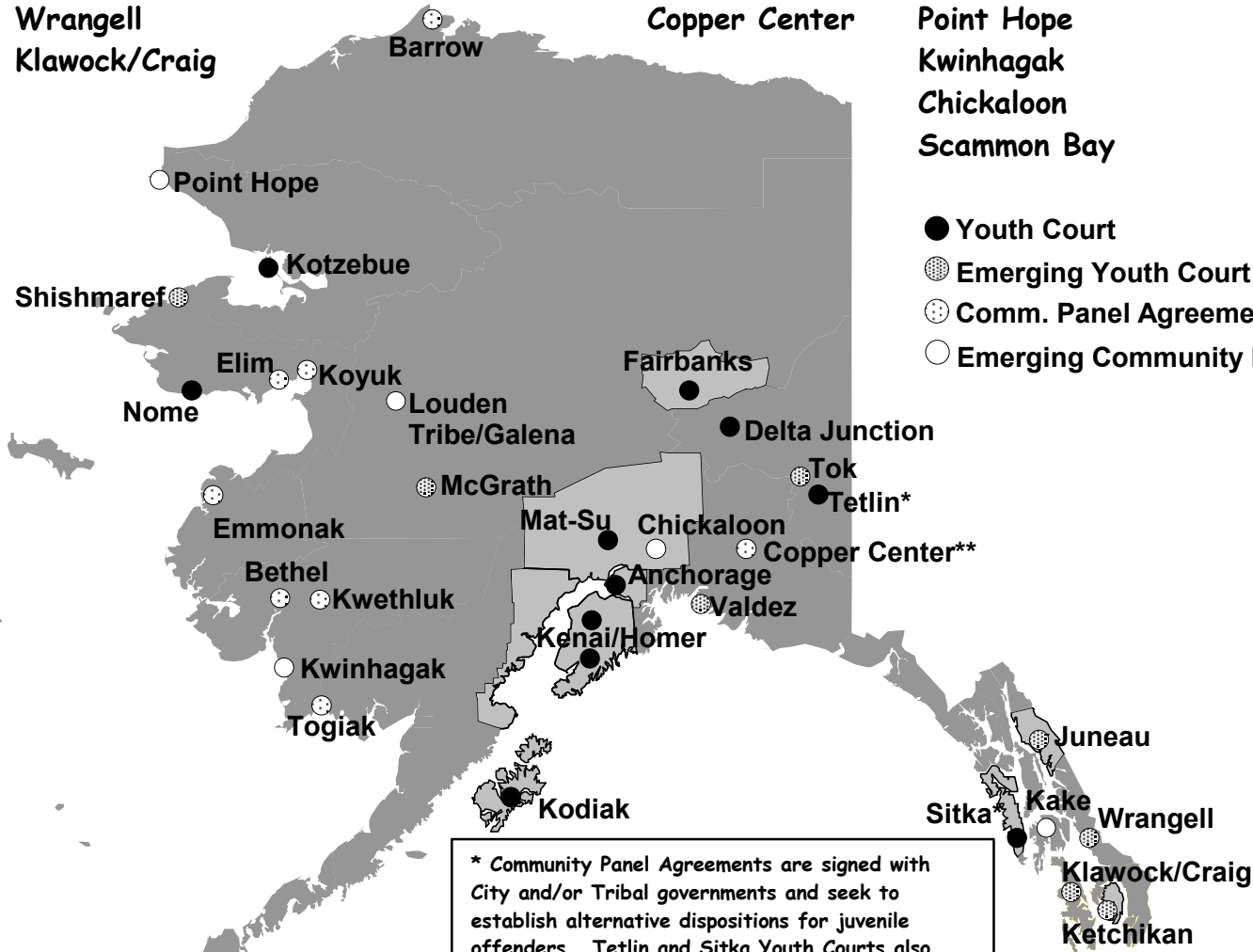
Comm. Panel agreements

Togiak
 Barrow
 Elim
 Kwethluk
 Koyuk
 Emmonak
 Copper Center

Emerging Comm. Panels

Kake
 Louden (Galena)
 Bethel
 Point Hope
 Kwinhagak
 Chickaloon
 Scammon Bay

- Youth Court
- ⊗ Emerging Youth Court
- ⊙ Comm. Panel Agreement *
- Emerging Community Panel



* Community Panel Agreements are signed with City and/or Tribal governments and seek to establish alternative dispositions for juvenile offenders. Tetlin and Sitka Youth Courts also have these agreements.
 ** Copper Center's Panel is a circuit panel covering the communities of Cantwell, Kluti Kaah, Gulkana, Gakona, and Tazlina.

A Professional, Community-Based Juvenile Justice System

Fiscal Year 2000 marked the birth and development of the new Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Formerly part of the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS), DJJ assumed all of that division's Youth Corrections functions - including oversight of the State's probation offices and youth facility system - on July 1, 1999. While both divisions remain part of the Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS), their two distinct missions are now better serving the distinct needs of their clients. The shared Departmental relationship between these divisions and the Divisions of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (DADA) and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD), ensures that young Alaskans receive the most comprehensive services possible to help prepare them for their role as citizens of our state.

Increased community outreach by administrative and line staff, combined with new facilities and needed facility upgrades, have been highlights of a second straight year of reduction in youth referrals and a stabilization of youth populations in the state-operated detention and treatment system. Efforts underway today to streamline the grants process and to continue to develop a strong network of community partners - as well as to maintain high levels of professional training for DJJ staff and strengthen staffing levels in difficult-to-serve communities - will continue to improve levels of service to all Alaskans.

Probation Services

Probation Services are directed through four regions. While varying dramatically in demographics and geography, all four regions continue to perform well in meeting the Division's goals of holding juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, promoting the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and assisting offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime. Recent changes in State law - particularly the amendment of AS 47.12 in 1998 - have placed an emphasis on meeting the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals identified in our mission statement. This additional focus has added significantly to the community-based time commitments of Division employees. This additional focus has added significantly to the community-based time commitments of Division employees. Recognizing this changing role, the Division initiated a time study this summer to help us gain an understanding of how are staff work and how we might better allocate resources to meet Restorative Justice principles. The study was nearing completion at the end of FY 00.

Throughout Alaska, DJJ Juvenile Probation Officers (JPO) are meeting the needs of communities by providing many hours of volunteer time and commitment to community-led initiatives focused on crime prevention. Whether through the Accountability Program developed in the Nome Youth Facility or the Anchorage Victim Advocate or Volunteer Coordinator positions in Anchorage, these community-based collaborations are having an impact on delinquent behavior. As mentioned in previous reports, JPOs are assigned critical public safety responsibilities under Alaska's juvenile justice system. As the first point of contact, the JPO must be available 24 hours a day, every day

of the year, to provide detention screening and to assist local and state law enforcement in delinquency matters. Most of our young offenders are not in our institutions, but are at home or in the community. JPOs need to keep track of these offenders to ensure that the public is safe, victims' needs are addressed and delinquents are held accountable for their actions.

Facilities

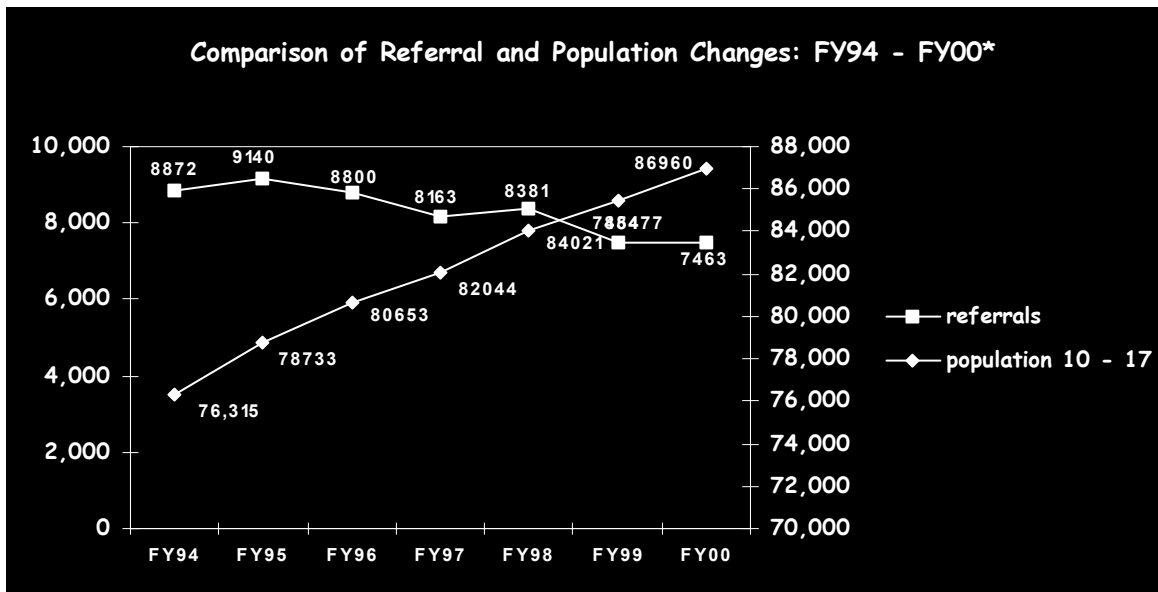
Alaska now has five operating youth facilities, with two under construction and an eighth in the planning stages. When completed, these facilities will provide enough beds to meet the present overcrowding and the future needs of our state for many years to come. Planning funds, and additional construction dollars over the past few years, have been used to begin construction of the new Mat-Su 15-bed Youth Detention Facility and design the 10-bed Ketchikan Regional Youth Facility. The new Ketchikan facility will use up to six beds for local youth detention and four beds for specialized services for youth with mental health needs. Providing these specialized mental health services in conjunction with mental health providers will keep youth in the community who might otherwise have been sent out of their community or been inappropriately incarcerated. During this same time period an additional 30 beds were added at McLaughlin Youth Facility in Anchorage to help address detention overcrowding at that facility. The Kenai 10-bed facility enters its design phase January 2001. Only the Kenai facility, Fairbanks Youth Facility remodeling and gym construction, the refurbishing of the Nome facility, and some system improvements remain to be completed through the facility component of the master plan. Planning efforts in Kenai and for the other new facilities were based on the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice and involved the communities extensively in their development.

Youth Facility Current and Planned Capacity

	Existing Capacity	New Beds	New Staff	Facility Open	Total Beds
McLaughlin Youth Center	170	30	23	July, 2000	200
Fairbanks Youth Facility	40				40
Johnson Youth Center	30				30
Bethel Youth Facility	19		2		19
Nome Youth Facility	6				6
Mat Su Youth Facility	0	15	22	October, 2000	15
Ketchikan Youth Facility	0	10	17	February, 2002	10
Kenai Youth Facility	0	Proposed 10 bed facility			
Total	265	55	64		320

New Initiatives and Trends

Declining youth crime continues to be the prevailing national trend for the fourth year in a row. While this is also reflected in Alaska, those declining trends show some evidence of leveling off. Both the implementation of the planned three-year plan for probation services and the completion of the Master Plan for Facilities will help us in our efforts to continue to meet Alaska's public safety, victim and offender needs. But this is not enough. We must also continue to work with community entities to develop and further enhance partnerships that help us address crime and its consequences immediately and effectively. A number of projects are doing just that.

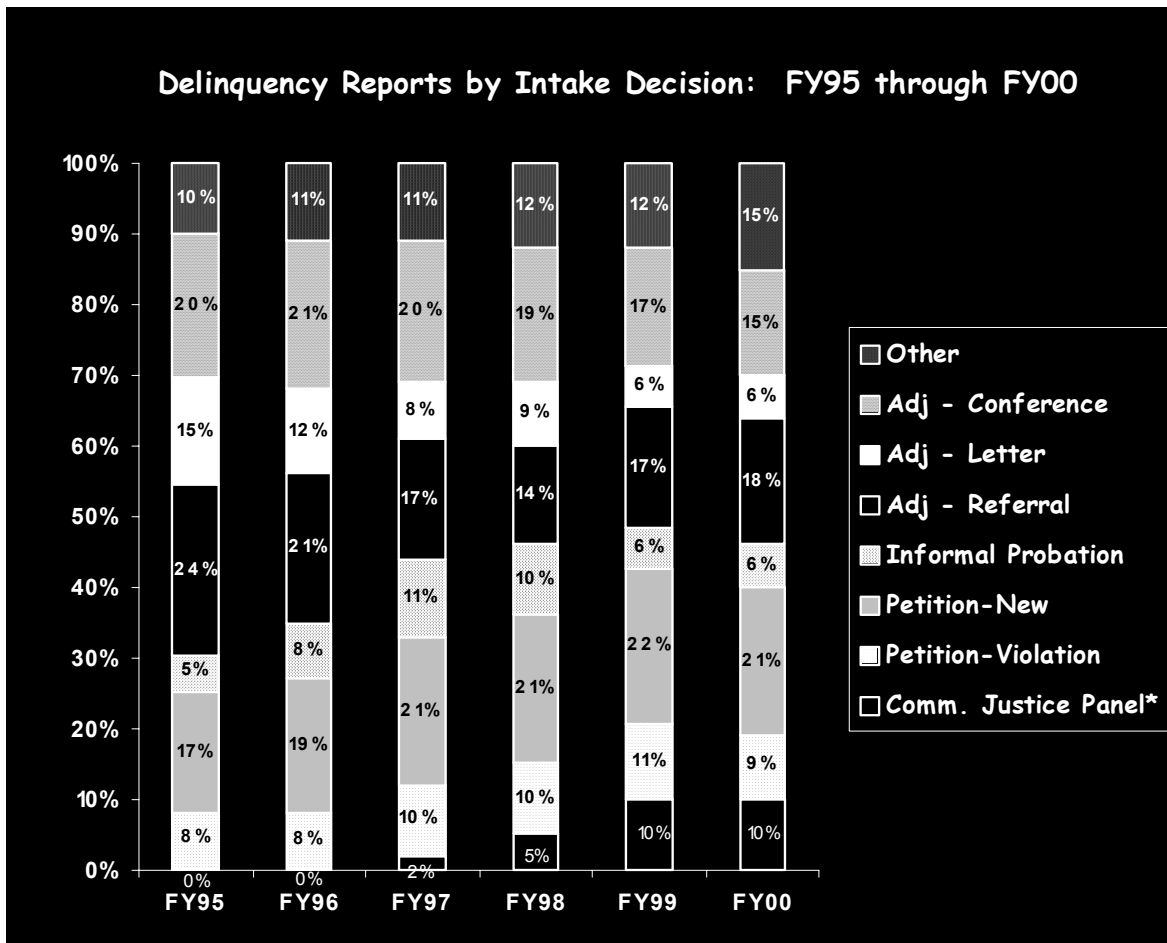


*Referral data changes slightly over time as entries are updated. These numbers will vary from last year's Annual Report and next year's numbers will also slightly shift. Population data is for calendar years - not fiscal years - and is derived from Alaska Population Overview: 1999 Estimates, Alaska Department of Labor.

Throughout Alaska the expansion of Youth Courts and village based Community Panels has helped hold an increasing number of first time offenders immediately accountable. Youth Courts or Community panels may be found working or in development in over thirty Alaskan communities. Ten percent of DJJ referrals are now handled by these community-based alternatives. Other projects are seeking to directly address the needs of victims. One pilot project in Anchorage shows considerable promise. Working with Victims for Justice and Anchorage's Criminal Justice Working Group, DJJ has developed a Victim Advocate's position. The Victim's Advocate is expected to become a crucial community partner that ensures that victims of juvenile crime are immediately contacted and that their needs are addressed. This effort will not only provide direct support for victims and involve the community directly, but will allow probation staff to focus more directly on holding the offender accountable. Already other areas of the state are looking at this pilot as a model for future activities.

DJJ is also beginning to more fully address the needs of those youth in the juvenile justice system who are suffering from mental illness or substance abuse and those who suffer from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) or Alcohol Related Birth Disorders (ARBD). Working with the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, we revised guidelines for mental health services grants to enable service providers to serve youth in custody more appropriately, and also examined ways to provide cross-training to staff in both our Divisions. DJJ also worked with the Alaska Native Justice Center this past summer to determine the extent of need, and what efforts are underway, to serve those populations with FAS or ARBD diagnoses. The outcome of that research, "Improving Juvenile Justice Services for Rural Alaska Youth with Multiple Needs" will be presented in FY2001 and incorporated into the Division's planning process.

Continuing to build a successful juvenile justice system based on the principles of Restorative and Community justice remains a goal of the Division. Towards that end, the Division has worked internally to provide numerous training opportunities to managers and line staff to better educate Division personnel to these principles. Externally, DJJ has provided training opportunities for the State Youth Court conference, rural communities, and other agencies to ensure a community-wide understanding of these principles. These efforts will continue.



*Community Justice Panels are Youth Courts, Community Panels and other community-based sentencing panels

Tomorrow's Juvenile Justice System

Action today will prepare us for tomorrow. DJJ has systematically reviewed its population needs and addressed those needs through planning documents that cover our field staff and facilities development. We have addressed the growing time commitment required by the passage of new laws and have focused on proactively addressing the growing number of special needs youth in our system. We have engaged our communities and our workforce in a positive vision of what our juvenile justice system can accomplish. Achieving our planning goals is one step toward ensuring that Alaska's juvenile justice system remains one of the finest in the nation. We encourage your support and involvement in this process.

Key Milestones

- Decrease in delinquency referrals
- Continued stabilization of institutional populations
- "Alaska Juvenile Probation Restorative Justice Resource Needs Time Study" launched
- Development of Victim's Advocate and Volunteer Coordinator Pilot Projects in Anchorage
- Continued to secure federal funding for grants programs
- Continued to increase the use of community-based alternatives for juvenile offenders
- Groundbreaking for 15-bed Mat-Su Youth Facility
- Opening of 30-bed addition at McLaughlin Youth Facility
- Increase in the number of Youth Courts and Community Panels in the state
- Researched activities for Special Needs youth and rural service delivery by the Division

Organizations Serving More Than One Community (some organizations receiving grants serve more than one community. These are listed below. Note that the symbol to the left indicates which grant program serves the organization):

● **Tanana Chiefs Association (37 villages)**

○ **Rural CAP**

○ **Volunteers of America, Alaska**

● **Southeast Alaska Guidance Association**

● **Chugachmiut**

Cordova/Eyak	Seward/Qutekcak
Valdez	Tatitlek
Chenega Bay	Nanwalek
Port Graham	

● **Maniilaq Association Family Resources**

Ambler	Buckland
Deering	Kiana
Kivalina	Kobuk
Kotzebue	Noatak
Noorvik	Selawik
Shungnak	

● **Kawerak** (serves the Norton Sound region)

● **Association of Village Council Presidents** (AVCP serves the Yukon/Kuskokwim Region)

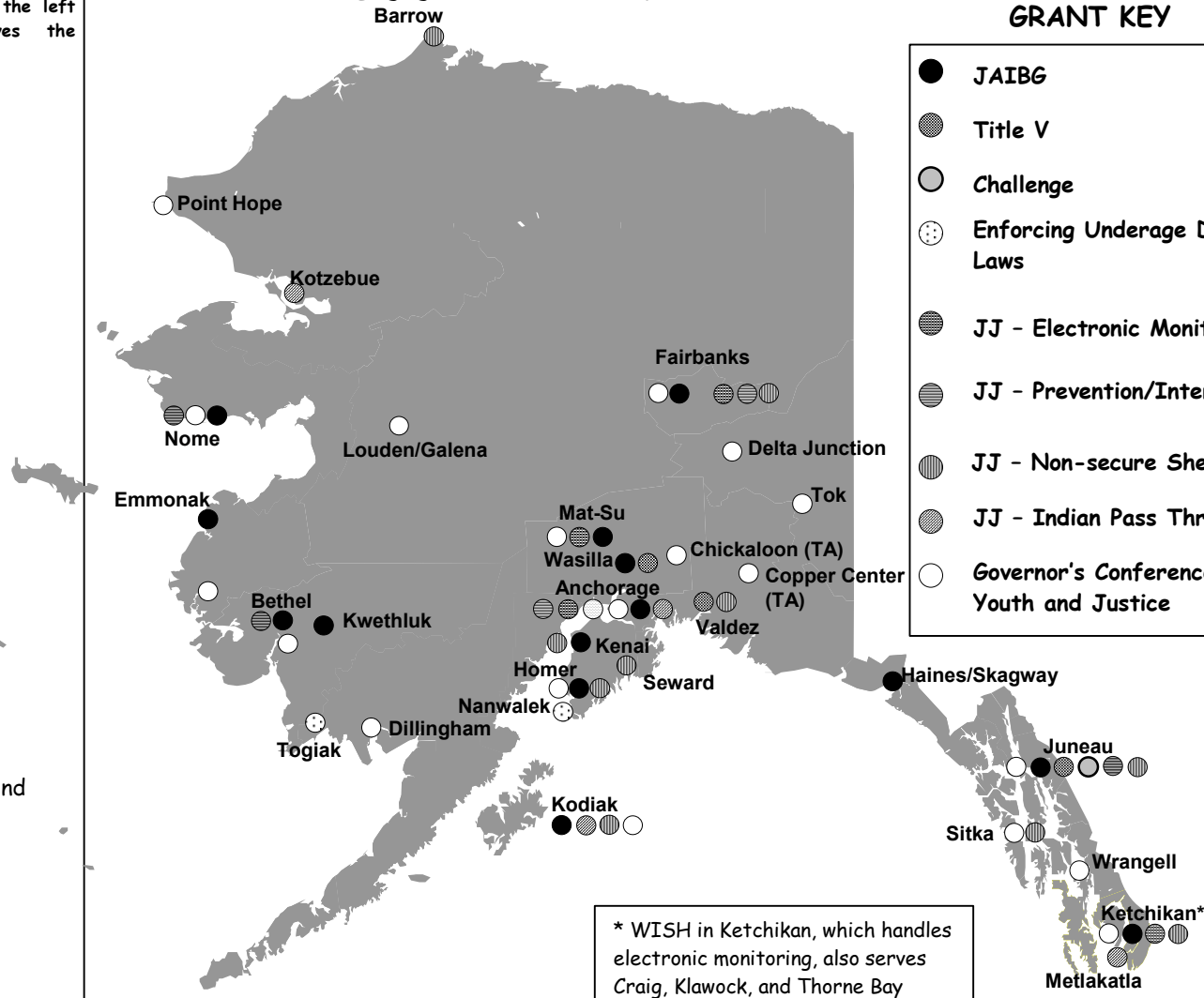
● **Area Native Association**

Akhiok	Karluk
Kodiak	Larsen Bay
Old Harbor	Ouzinkie
Port Lions	

DJJ Grants: FY 00

GRANT KEY

- JAIBG
- Title V
- Challenge
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws
- JJ - Electronic Monitoring
- JJ - Prevention/Intervention
- JJ - Non-secure Shelters
- JJ - Indian Pass Through
- Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice



* WISH in Ketchikan, which handles electronic monitoring, also serves Craig, Klawock, and Thorne Bay

Grants

Over the last several years, grant funds available through the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) have increased threefold. The commitment of government at both the State and Federal level to assist local communities in their efforts to address juvenile crime are evident both in the grant dollars that have been made available as well as the training and technical assistance opportunities the Division has provided to these communities. The state receives federal grant money generally through the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. These federal funds have, until recent years, almost exclusively been derived through the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. Over the past few years the State's ability to support emerging programs has been enhanced through the Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice Grant Program. Funds allowing the State of Alaska to broaden the number, type, and quality of programs providing sanctions that hold juvenile offenders accountable in local communities have been made possible through the new Federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (JAIBG). The Division has also received funding from the Department of Justice to support a demonstration program in rural justice initiatives.

DJJ administers the following grants to help support a variety of delinquency prevention and intervention efforts throughout the State. As the Division continues to work from a Balanced & Restorative Justice Model of Juvenile Justice, the need to work closely with community agencies, units of local government, and tribal entities becomes essential in developing local solutions. The grant programs below fund a variety of community-based programs. The majority of these grants are funded solely with federal dollars:

Formula Grant DJJ receives a Formula Grant through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act), as amended. For FY00, \$656,957 was made available for Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Grants, including Electronic Monitoring Grants, Non-Secure Attendant Care Shelter Grants, and Indian Pass-Through Grants. Some of these grants assist the State in maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The Formula Grant program also supports the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC). AJJAC reviews Formula Grant expenditures and advises the Division on these and other Juvenile Justice programs and issues.

Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Grant The Division receives a Title V discretionary grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). For FY00, \$120,000 was made available to communities and tribes to implement local delinquency prevention plans.

Challenge Activity Grant The Division receives a Challenge Activity discretionary grant from OJJDP. For FY00, \$87,500 was made available for intensive supervision programs and programs for female juvenile offenders. The same amount is expected to become available in FY 01. In FY02-03, the emphasis of the program will change to support programs offering alternatives to school suspension and expulsion.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program Grant (EUDL) The Division receives \$360,000 per year through OJJDP for law enforcement, prevention, and intervention efforts related to underage drinking. In FY00, \$242,000 was made available for community-based grant projects. Prevention and intervention programs were awarded \$100,000 of this, and \$142,000 was made available for law enforcement projects. This includes almost \$100,000 used by the enforcement arm of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board to conduct alcohol law enforcement efforts in towns and villages throughout the State. In FY02-03 the EUDL grants will be funding case management programs tracking youth that receive District Court judgements on alcohol violations.

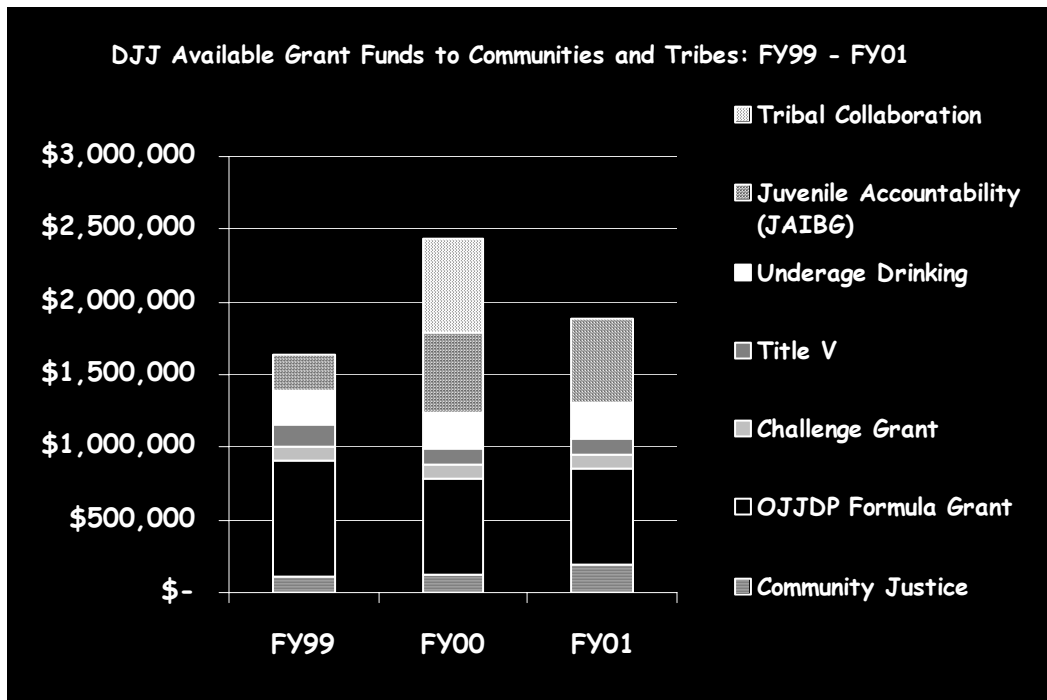
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) The Division receives grant monies through OJJDP to enhance juvenile accountability systems within the state. In FY00, \$550,000 was made available for community-based grants with projects that include youth and community courts, victim-offender mediation centers, and restitution and community work service programs. In FY01, about \$100,000 in JAIBG funds will be used to fund emerging programs that applied under the Community Justice Program's request for proposals (RFP) that met JAIBG program specifications. These additional funds have allowed the Division to work with an additional dozen community-based grantees in developing quality and consistent Juvenile Justice options in those communities. In FY02-03, the JAIBG program is looking forward to leading the effort in youth court and community panel development, victim-offender mediation, electronic monitoring, and other accountability-based programs.

Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice Grant Program This program was derived from the recommendations of the ten month-long Governor's Conference on Youth & Justice meeting process (November 1995 - September 1996), an interdepartmental and community effort that addressed youth and justice needs in three primary areas - prevention, youth at risk, and juvenile delinquency and developed 106 recommendations to help meet the needs of Alaska's children and youth. Of these 106 recommendations, 103 are presently being implemented or acted upon in some manner - many supported by both OJJDP and CJP grant funds as well as through other public and private grants and resources.

Operating on a minimum annual grant and operating budget (\$140,000 GF FY00), the project coordinator draws on these recommendations to help develop community-based projects consistent with the goals of the GCYJ recommendations. Grant recipients must provide a 150% cash or in-kind service match for funds received. Most projects must be derived from the community, show collaborative efforts, be non-duplicative of other community efforts and be consistent with GCYJ recommendations and the principles of restorative and community justice. Substantial portions of these funds support the growth of community and youth courts and, coupled with technical assistance offered by the DJJ State Office, encourage self sufficiency at the local level to ensure that communities are able to sustain working programs locally with reduced state support.

Rural Alaska Juvenile Justice Program DJJ has also received \$650,000 for developing Rural Alaska Collaboration projects for FY00. This project has evolved into an effort to have Community Justice Associates hired by agencies or units of local government to assist in the supervision of delinquent or pre-delinquent youth in five rural communities. Funding for these projects will be available in the winter of FY01.

Further Information about DJJ Grants More information about DJJ grants, including agencies and entities receiving grants, amounts, funding sources, and locations can be found at the new Department of Health & Social Services Grants web site: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/das/grants/>.



Juvenile Offender Management Information System

The Division secured a federal appropriation through the US Department of Justice, Community Oriented Police Services Office in 1999 to plan, design, build, and implement a new, fully integrated juvenile offender management information system (JOMIS). During the year the Division completed a project scope and requirements document which served as the basis for a system development and implementation solicitation. SoftTech of Tennessee was selected as the successful bidder and has begun work on the project with a goal of full implementation by the end of the calendar year. When this system is fully operational it will provide a statewide juvenile offender database. Offense histories, family information, court action, placement episodes, detention admissions, long-term youth facility client management, community supervision tracking, victim and restitution

information and a fully functional office operations system will be included in JOMIS. Designated community justice partners will be able to access juvenile offender information through a web-based application and field staff will gain increased mobility to be in the community and still have access to vital case information in JOMIS.

Performance Evaluation Goals

The Division of Juvenile Justice continues to work to meet the goals of Performance-Based budgeting established by the 1998 Alaska Legislature. This process asks different divisions and departments of state government to set clear outcome-based measures of performance based on their mission and goals. As the Division has become more familiar with measuring performance, initial measures have been modified to more accurately reflect DJJ practices. The Division's measures are discussed below:

- The percentage of ordered restitution and community service that is paid or performed. This measure has two components. The first is the percentage of restitution paid for cases in which there was a restitution order and is determined at case closure. The baseline measure is 79%, the percentage paid in the first quarter of FY 99. The second measure is of the percentage of community work service performed for cases in which there was a community work service order. The baseline is 83%.
- The percentage of juvenile intakes completed in 30 days or less will increase over time. The baseline for this measure is 55%, the percentage that met this definition in FY 98.
- The percentage of referrals receiving an active response will improve over time. The baseline for this measure is 92%, the percentage that received an active response in FY 98.
- The number of escapes from institutions will be maintained or reduced as measured against the historic patterns averaged over the last three to nine years. The baseline of nine is the average number of escapes that occurred during FY95 through FY97.
- The percentage of Juvenile Offenders that re-offend will decrease. This measure is in development and will include two components. One component will measure the re-offense rate of youth who have had a case or cases closed through DJJ probation services. The other will measure the re-offense rate of youth who have been released from a DJJ long-term treatment facility. Baseline measures are under development.

Appendix

Grants Distributed for FY 00

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES

Title V Grants

06-0723	City of Valdez	Youth Court	\$36,334
06-0724	City of Wasilla	Youth Court	\$40,000
06-0771	City of Brevig Mission	Subsistence Activities	\$ 2,202
07-0777	City & Borough of Juneau	SAGA - Youth Employment	\$39,895

Challenge Grants

06-725	Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption	Female Offenders Program	\$ 8,182
06-726	Juneau Youth Services	Female Offenders Program	\$19,318

Formula Grants - Prevention/Intervention Programs

06-0731	Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation (Anchorage)	Youth Offender Employment	\$30,000
06-0732	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Anchorage	School-based Mentoring	\$28,000
06-0733	Fairbanks Native Association	After-School Program	\$30,000
06-0734	Juneau Youth Services	Mobile Crisis Unit	\$30,000
06-0735	Juneau Youth Services	Alternative to Suspension	\$ 19,156
06-0775	Resource Center for Parents and Children	Victim/Offender Mediation	\$ 19,155
06-0736	Nome Community Center, Inc.	Juvenile Diversion Program	\$29,998
06-0737	Southeast Alaska Guidance Association (Hoonah/Klukwan/Kake/Angoon)	Youth Employment	\$29,910
06-0738	Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel)	Teens Acting Against Violence	\$29,998

Formula Grants - Electronic Monitoring

06-0727	Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation (Anchorage)	Electronic Monitoring	\$139,000
06-0728	Fairbanks Native Association	Electronic Monitoring	\$ 45,000

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06-0729	Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla)	Electronic Monitoring	\$50,000
06-0730	Women in Safe Homes (Ketchikan/Prince of Wales Island)	Electronic Monitoring	\$65,000

Formula Grants - Non-secure Attendant Care Shelters

06-0739	City of Dillingham		\$ 15,000
06-0740	Fairbanks Native Association		\$ 15,000
06-0741	Juneau Youth Services, Inc.		\$ 15,000
06-0742	Kenai Peninsula Community Care Center (Kenai, Seward, Homer)		\$ 50,000
06-0743	Kodiak Youth Services Center, Inc.		\$ 8,000
06-0744	North Slope Borough (Barrow)		\$ 5,000
06-0745	Residential Youth Care, Inc. (Ketchikan)		\$23,000
06-0746	City of Valdez		\$ 6,000
06-0747	Youth Advocates of Sitka		\$12,000

Formula Grants - Indian Pass Through Funds

06-0748	Chugachmiut	Youth Spirit Camp	\$ 2,640
06-0750	Kodiak Area Native Association	Youth Spirit Camp	\$ 2,747
06-0752	Metlakatla Indian Community	Diversion Counseling	\$ 2,920
06-0753	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	Youth Court (planning)	\$ 3,348
06-0751	Maniilaq Association Family Resources (Kotzebue)	Youth Court (training)	\$ 3,510

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

06-0717	Anchorage Police Department	Enforcement	\$49,662
06-0718	Anchorage Youth Court	Youth Court	\$13,500
06-0719	Nanwalek IRA Council	Youth Activities	\$23,427
06-0720	RuralCap	Mentoring/Community Work Service	\$24,029
06-0721	City of Togiak	Youth Activities	\$24,797
06-0722	Volunteers of America, Alaska	Prevention Training in Schools	\$14,236

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)

06-0701	Anchorage Youth Court	Youth Court	\$28,000
06-0702	Community Dispute Resolution Center (Anchorage)	Victim-Offender Mediation	\$29,700
06-0703	Juneau Youth Services	Restitution/Community Work Service	\$30,000
06-0704	Juneau School District	Youth Court	\$24,342

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06-0705	Kenai Peninsula Youth Court	Youth Court	\$29,500
06-0706	Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla)	"Value" Electronic Monitoring	\$29,991
06-0707	Kodiak Youth Services Center	Youth Court	\$29,000
06-0708	Mat-Su Youth Court	Youth Court	\$26,260
06-0709	Native Village of Emmonak	Community Court	\$30,000
06-0710	Nome Community Center, Inc.	Youth Court	\$30,000
06-0711	Orutsararmuit Native Council (Bethel)	Peacemaking Project	\$30,000
06-0712	Resource Center for Parents and Children (Fairbanks)	Victim-Offender Mediation	\$28,500
06-0713	Southeast Alaska Guidance Association (Haines, Skagway)	Restitution/Community Work Service	\$29,699
06-0714	Southeast Regional Resource Center (Ketchikan)	Youth Court (Planning)	\$26,258
06-0715	Volunteers of America, Alaska (Anchorage)	Restitution/Community Work Service	\$30,000
06-0716	Zach Gordon Youth Center (Juneau)	Victim-Offender Mediation	\$28,750

Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice

06-0755	Unitarian Universalist Community Services (Anchorage)	Afterschool Activities	\$ 8,000
06-0756	Choices for Teens (Homer)	Teen Center	\$ 8,000
06-0757	Nome Community Center, Inc.	Afterschool Activities	\$ 8,000
06-0758	Northstar Youth Court (Fairbanks)	Youth Court	\$ 8,000
06-0759	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Juneau	Mentoring in Schools	\$ 8,000
06-0760	Resource Center for Parents and Children/Fairbanks Community Dispute Resolution Center	Mediation Services	\$ 8,000
06-0761	Muldoon Community Development Corporation (Anchorage)	Youth Employment Services	\$ 7,999
06-0762	Delta Kiwanis Club (Delta Junction)	Youth Court	\$ 8,000
06-0763	Wrangell Community Services	Teen Center/Afterschool Program	\$ 6,083
06-0764	Sitka Prevention and Treatment Services, Inc.	Youth Court	\$ 6,500
06-0765	Craig City School District	Alternative School Program	\$ 8,000
06-0766	City of Ketchikan/Gateway Center for Human Services	Substance Abuse Research	\$ 8,000
06-0767	Organized Village of Kwethluk	Community Court	\$ 5,000
06-0768	Louden Tribal Council (Galena)	Tribal Youth Justice System	\$ 8,000
06-0769	Tetlin Village	Youth and Community Court	\$ 7,400
06-0770	PARENTS (Anchorage)	Parenting Training Program	\$ 8,000
06-0773	Mat-Su Youth Court (Wasilla)	Anti-shoplifting Program	\$ 1,400
06-0776	Association of AK School Students	Leadership Boards	\$ 1,000