

Annual Report

The Division of Juvenile Justice

FY99



Governor Tony Knowles
Commissioner Karen Perdue
Director George Buhite



State of Alaska
Department of
Health and Social Services

A Message from the Director

This past year marked a significant milestone in the development of our State's commitment to our youth. On July 1, 1999 Governor Tony Knowles and Commissioner of Health and Social Services (DHSS) Karen Perdue established the new Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), formerly the Youth Corrections section of the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS). While still appropriately housed in the DHSS, this new designation recognized the important missions of both sections and reinforced the commitment the Governor, the Legislature, DJJ staff, and our communities have made toward preventing juvenile delinquency.

In that same month, DJJ senior managers met to refine our five year strategic plan designed to more fully integrate Restorative Justice and our commitment to public safety into the Division. Our new mission statement - developed at that meeting - is reproduced on the right and underscores our new direction and success over the past year. While there remains much to do, we have accomplished much.

Successful Accreditation of our Probation field staff and our facilities, new construction to begin to alleviate our chronic overcrowding problems, increased community-based activities and a reduction in youth referrals are some of the key successes of this past year. This second Annual Report more clearly details these areas of success and provides a better idea of how Alaska's nationally recognized Division of Juvenile Justice is evolving. However, all of us recognize that there is much more to be done to ensure the safety of our communities and a bright future for the youth in our care and the citizens of Alaska. Through the hard work of our DJJ staff and our community partners we are building a better Alaska. I hope that you will take the time to read this report and join us in our efforts.

Sincerely,

George Buhite
Director

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.

Executive Summary

Despite continuously overcrowded youth facilities, 1999 witnessed both a slight reduction in juvenile offender referrals and a stabilization of the Division of Juvenile Justice's detention population. These positive developments occurred at a time of ever-expanding roles for, and increased pressure on, juvenile probation and facility staff. This past year DJJ efforts focused on maintaining a nationally accredited system, securing substantial federal grants to support community and juvenile justice system partners, developing detention and treatment resources, and continuing to expand community-based options for first-time and minor juvenile offenders. Following is a summary of some of those key developments:

- **Accreditation** This fall the DJJ became just one of six statewide juvenile justice systems in the country to be fully accredited under the rigorous standards of the American Correctional Association (ACA). ACA accreditation is the mark of a well-run, professional juvenile justice system which improves service to DJJ's many clients and reduces the State's exposure to lawsuits and other legal actions.
- **New Facilities** The Master Plan for Youth Facilities in 1997 set out a clear plan for facility development. This year, as part of that plan and with the strong support of the Legislature and the Governor, DJJ opened 20 detention beds at McLaughlin Youth Center and 22 treatment beds, at Johnson Youth Center. Even with these new beds and the reopening of 6 beds in Nome, DJJ still continues to operate at above capacity.
- **Federal Grant and System Support** This year saw a continued increase of federal support through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) and other federal appropriations to the state and its juvenile justice partners. These funds are being used around the state to hold youth more accountable to their victims, their communities, and themselves for the offenses they commit. While these funds support programs like youth courts and victim offender mediation, they have also been used to provide fiscal support to DJJ's juvenile justice partners like the Court System and prosecutors, and to bolster pre and post facility initiatives to deal effectively and safely with juveniles in the community. A significant portion of these funds is also designated for difficult-to-serve communities in rural Alaska
- **Development of a Division Strategic Plan** As part of DJJ's commitment to improved service, Division staff and community partners have developed a strategic plan to serve the community effectively and cost-efficiently.
- **Meeting Performance Standards** In response to the Legislature's Performance-Based budgeting goals, DJJ has developed key outcome measures of success and, despite scarce resources, has met the majority of those measures.
- **Continued development of strong, community-based, partnerships** Consistent with DJJ's statutory charge, mission, and strategic planning goals, the Division has doubled the number of youth and community courts to hold first-time offenders accountable, enhanced victims' services and formed a statewide Victim Services oversight and planning group, established an intern program with the University of Alaska, the Alaska Native Justice Center, and other community organizations, and increased other community-based alternatives for offenders.

Together DJJ and its partners will continue to build on the success of 1999.

Department of Health and Social Services Division of Juvenile Justice

(locations of the DJJ regional offices are denoted by italics)

Northern

■ Barrow

■ Kotzebue

○ Nome

○ Fairbanks

- Field Probation Office
- Youth Correctional Facility
- Youth Correctional Facility under construction
- ⦿ Proposed Youth Correctional Facility

Southeastern

○ Juneau

■ Petersburg

● Ketchikan

Southcentral

○ Bethel

■ Dillingham

● Palmer

○ Anchorage

● Kenai

■ Homer

■ Kodiak

■ Valdez



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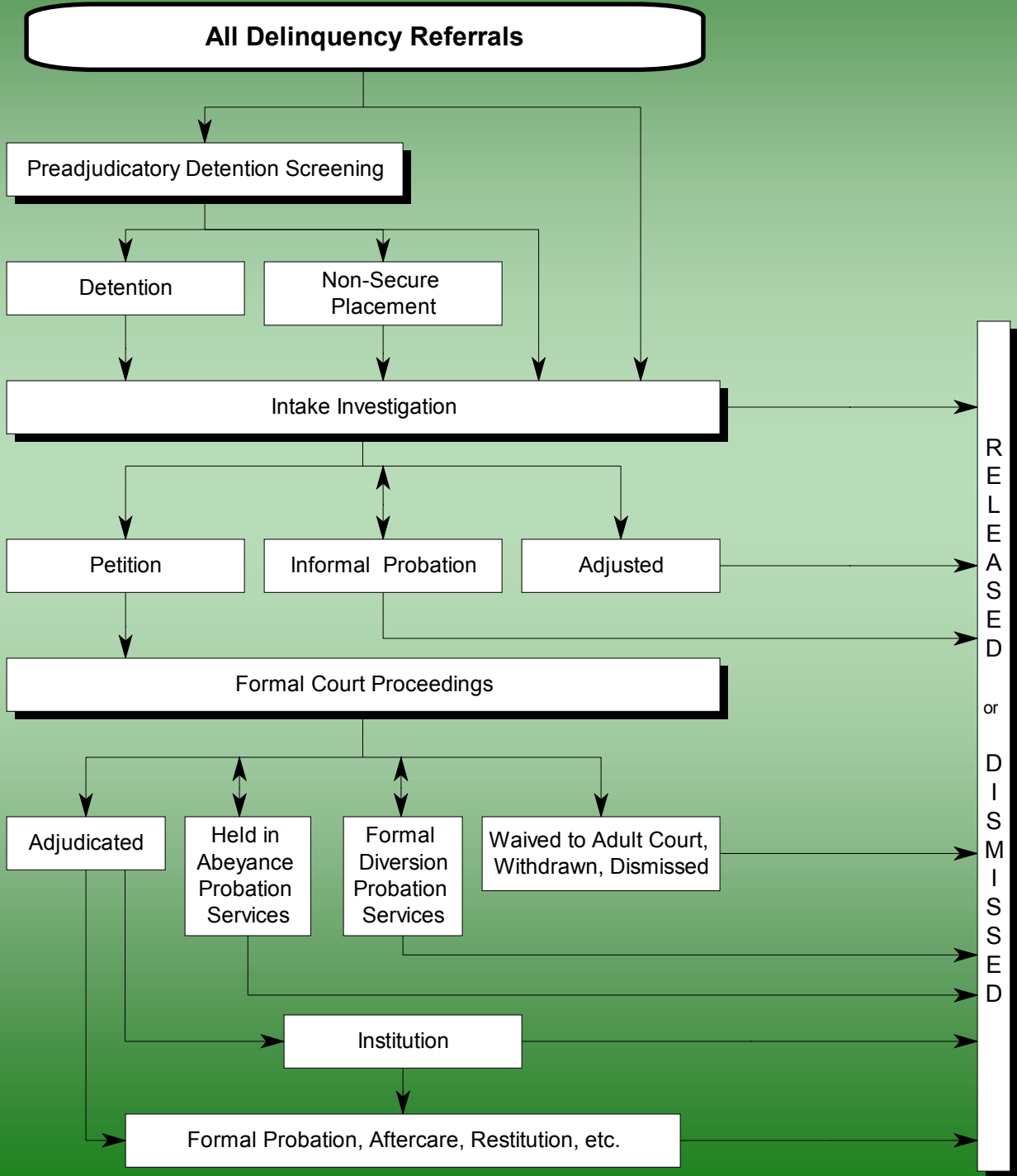
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Juvenile Justice Delivery System



FY99 Report

A Professional, Community-based Juvenile Justice System

FY99 was the last year of the Youth Corrections section of the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) and the first year of the new Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). The transition from Section to Division shaped much of the past year's activities at the administrative level, while serving to acknowledge the evolution of Alaska's Juvenile Justice system throughout our State. FY99 also saw the continued development of the DJJ long term strategic plan designed to better meet the needs of clients and the public. Strong support from the Governor and Legislature for new and existing youth facilities, securing substantial federal grant funds for community-based accountability programs and systems improvements, and continued integration of the practices and principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice were other hallmarks of the year.

Over the past decade a series of planning documents were prepared that together have provided a sound footing for the evolution of DJJ. The NCCD Trends report, the Master Plan for Youth Facilities, and the Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice report all demonstrated the need for system development with community participation. Recently, consistent with these reports, treatment and detention bed space have increased and a substantial emphasis has been placed on developing and supporting community-based programs.

FY99 saw rapid growth in DJJ partner initiatives such as youth courts, rural community court agreements, aftercare programs, school and community-based probation, victim/offender mediation, creative community-based treatment and detention efforts, and a variety of other programs. These efforts coincided with a decline in the rate of youth crime. Today DJJ referral trends are moving down and our institutionalized population, though still over capacity, appears to have stabilized.

While expanding service in these areas, the Division also developed a workable strategic plan. This plan addresses system growth, cultural diversity, improved communication, and strengthened collaboration - from prevention through reintegration - for offenders, their victims, and their communities. All of these efforts underscore the professional development of DJJ culminating in this fall's successful system-wide accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA) - one of only six state juvenile justice systems to achieve this standard.

Facilities

Alaska maintains five operating youth facilities. Two additional facilities are under construction or in the design phase of construction and a third is proposed. The State's central facility remains the 115 treatment and 55 detention bed McLaughlin Youth Center (MYC) in Anchorage. Fairbanks Youth Facility in Alaska's second largest city has 20 treatment and 20 detention beds. The Johnson Youth Center (JYC) in Juneau provides 8 detention beds and opened a new 22 bed treatment wing this year. Regional facilities in the small rural communities of Bethel (11 treatment and 8 detention beds) and Nome (6 detention beds), round out the system and help meet some of the needs of Alaska's rural and isolated communities. The 15 bed Mat-Su youth detention facility presently under construction, is slated for partial opening in April 2000. The 10 bed Ketchikan Youth Facility (four detention, four mental health diagnostic beds, and two "swing" beds) will break ground in 2000 and is scheduled to open in 2001. A 4 to 10 bed facility is also proposed for the Kenai Peninsula. Site selection for that facility was completed recently, though the facility has not yet received funding for construction.

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 | April, 2000 | 15 |
| Ketchikan Youth Facility | 0 | 10 | 17 | January, 2001 | 10 |
| Kenai Youth Facility | 0 | Proposed 4 to 10 bed facility | | | |
| Total | 265 | 55 | 64 | | 320 |

Planning efforts for the new facilities were based on the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice and involved the community in site selection and the development of program components. The unique program concept of the Ketchikan Youth Facility/Residential Diagnostic Treatment model helped secure construction funding from a wide variety of local and state sources. This detention and mental health treatment concept has also drawn the attention of other states and organizations as a potentially replicable model for small youth facilities. Innovative program development for facilities builds on the Restorative Justice principles of victim restoration, offender accountability and competency development, and community partnerships.

Probation Services

Probation services are directed through three separate regions that differ widely in demographic and geographic makeup. Northern Region includes Fairbanks and much of rural Alaska - from Bethel to Barrow. Southcentral Region includes Anchorage and communities from Dillingham to Kodiak and Cordova. Southeast covers the entire Southeast panhandle from Yakutat to Metlakatla. Probation offices in rural Alaska have often taken the lead in partnering with Alaska's substantial Alaska Native population in developing community-based solutions like circle sentencing and community courts that seek to serve kids in their own communities. Urban probation officers are working to establish school and community-based probation, truancy, and community partnerships to address

delinquency at all ages and levels. These officers are provided support in their efforts from regional and state offices.

There are probation offices throughout Alaska. Offices are, or will be, located within youth facilities where feasible. In smaller communities, offices may even be shared with other state agencies when available. Rural probation officers provide itinerant services to the vast number of communities off of the road network.

Juvenile Probation field staff are assigned critical public safety responsibilities under Alaska's juvenile justice system. The juvenile probation officer (JPO) is the first point of contact for an offender following an arrest by police. Juvenile probation staff must be available - at least on-call - 24 hours a day, every day of the year, to assist local and state law enforcement agencies with decisions as to which juvenile offenders are detained in our youth facilities in order to protect the public.

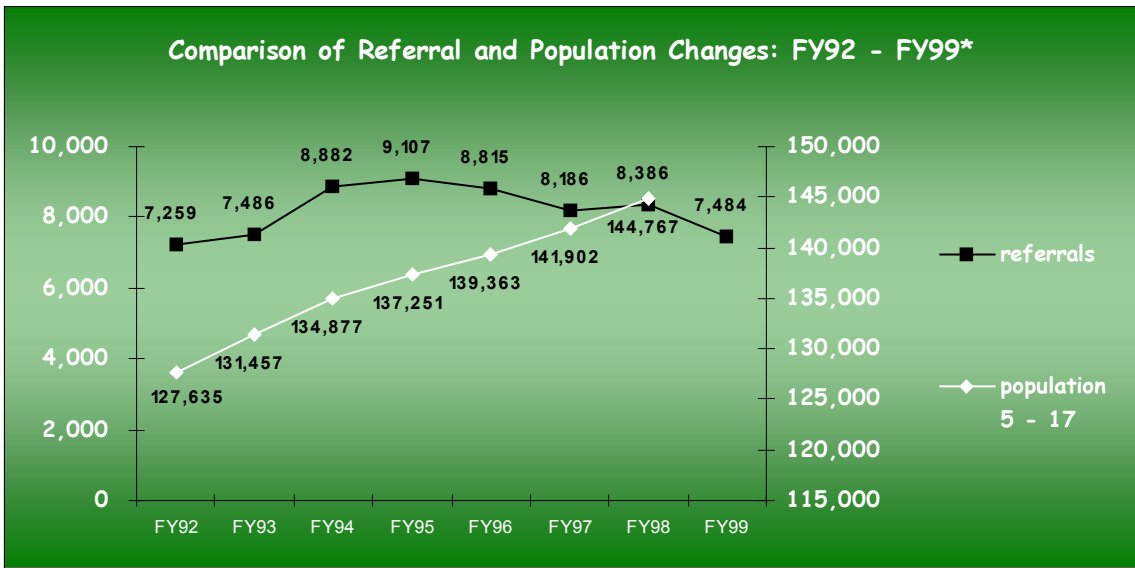
Most adjudicated offenders are not in our institutions, but are in the community on conditions of probation. It is essential that probation officers provide sufficient supervision and offender accountability-based services to prevent further delinquency. Probation officers help offenders develop life skills, hold them to task to ensure they make reparation to their victims, and work with the Courts to enforce disposition judgements which benefit the community, victim, juvenile offender and the offender's family. JPOs also work with youth facility staff and other agencies to provide intensive community supervision and aftercare services to juvenile offenders transitioning back into the community after being discharged from institutional treatment programs. Often called upon to make presentations in the public, the JPO is a community partner in serving Alaska's youth.

Juvenile Justice Trends

Across the country youth crime rates have declined for the third year in a row. Those same trends are also evident in Alaska. DJJ has stepped up its work to create lasting, self-sustaining community partnerships to ensure every youth who commits an offense is held accountable for that offense.

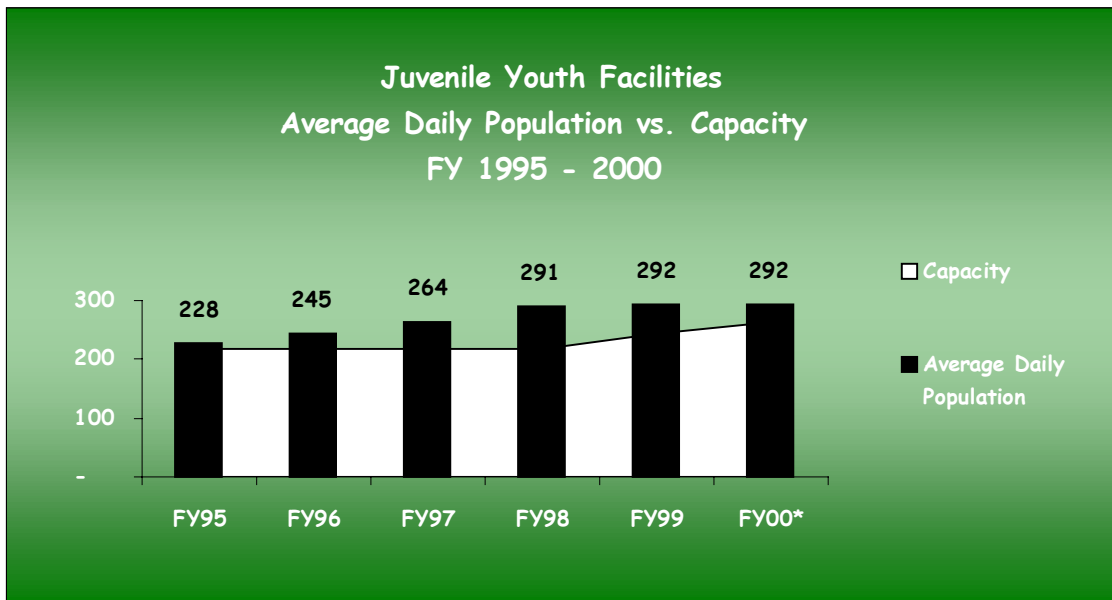
At the same time, by enhancing victim contact and services, involving the community more actively in developing youth alternatives, and developing agency collaborations to ensure youth are provided the most appropriate treatment in the most appropriate setting, DJJ has had a greater ability to reach youth before they commit more serious crimes. These efforts, along with a continued movement toward community-based policing and prevention and intervention initiatives from the Governor and the Legislature, may well be responsible for the recent decline in delinquency referral rates.

In FY95, 9,107 youth entered the Juvenile Justice system - an historic high. By FY99 that number had fallen to 7,484 - a level nearer those of the early part of the decade. At the same time, the role of our JPOs has increased as they have taken on more responsibilities without increased resources in an effort to hold referrals down and prevent crime from occurring in the first place. While referrals have declined, they are still too high. DJJ continues to augment the role of Division staff and seek community and agency partnerships that assist us in holding the line on juvenile crime within a Balanced and Restorative Justice framework.



*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: 1998 Estimates, Alaska Department of Labor.

Consistent with these falling referral trends, the average number of daily detention beds in use has leveled out. Even though the rapid growth of the mid-decade appears to have abated, use still outstrips capacity in the system, and overcrowding will likely remain a concern until the new facilities are on line.



*Projected estimate

Three years ago, Alaska's juvenile detention system was operating in excess of 50 percent above capacity. On an average daily basis DJJ was holding 117 juvenile offenders in a 61-bed detention system. Even today with an additional 36 detention beds the system is still operating at near 30 percent above capacity. There are 45 more detention beds slated to be completed by the end of

FY00, with ten more being added the following year. These resources, combined with consistent DJJ efforts at preventing youth from returning to or even entering the system, will increase the likelihood that juvenile referrals will continue to decline. Despite this overcrowding, DJJ once again demonstrated the tremendous professionalism of staff by achieving over a 94% accreditation for both probation and detention.

Balanced, Restorative, and Community Justice

Today's DJJ is restructuring and planning for the future based on the principles and practices of Balanced and Restorative Justice. But what does "Balanced and Restorative Justice" mean?

The philosophy of restorative justice is basic: the victim, offender and community must be "restored", to the greatest extent possible, to the state they were in before the delinquent act occurred. This means providing services to the victim that do not retraumatize them and helping secure restitution and resolution from the offender. It means ensuring the offender is held accountable for his or her offense and provided an opportunity to develop competencies through community service, education, and appropriate treatment. It also means actively working with the community to meet these goals - providing opportunities for our offenders to help the community and for the community to help our offenders. When successful, Balanced and Restorative Justice provides us an opportunity to live in a community that has healed itself.

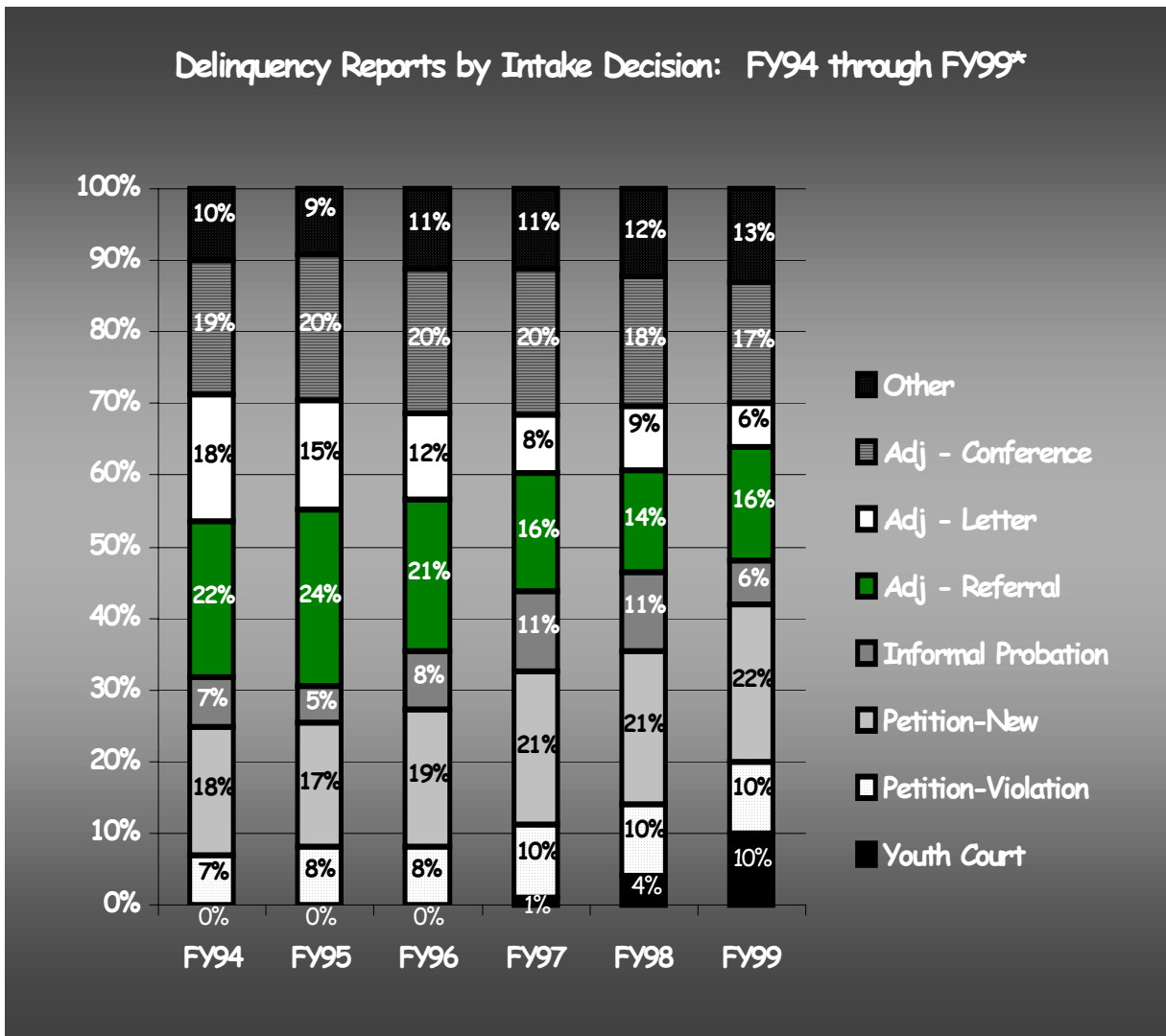
Today DJJ is implementing this approach through a number of innovative and exciting local community partnerships. Increasing numbers of first-time referrals are being diverted to community-based alternatives. With a slip in referral rates, a drop in youth crime, and a stabilization (though still over capacity) of the institutional population, DJJ is able to focus more resources and efforts on working with communities to stop crime before it happens. Some of these efforts are designed to create effective community-based interventions which provide swift and appropriate consequences for delinquent offenders. Youth and community courts and school and community-based probation and truancy programs are examples of how first-time and minor offenders are now being dealt with

Restorative Justice AS 47.12.010 Goals and Selected Purposes

- (a) The goal of this chapter is to promote a balanced juvenile justice system in the state to protect the community, impose accountability for violations of law, and equip juvenile offenders with the skills needed to live responsibly and productively.
- (b) The purposes of this chapter are to (1) respond to a juvenile offender's needs in a manner that is consistent with prevention of repeated criminal behavior; restoration of the community and the victim; protection of the public; and development of the juvenile into a productive citizen; (2) protect citizens from juvenile crime; (3) hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for the offender's conduct; (4) provide swift and consistent consequences for crimes committed by juveniles; (5) make the juvenile justice system more open, accessible, and accountable to the public;...(8) ensure that victims, witnesses, parents, guardians, juvenile offenders and all other interested parties are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy, and sensitivity; (10) divert juveniles from the formal juvenile justice process through early intervention... when consistent with the protection of the public; (13) encourage and provide opportunities for local communities and groups to play an active role in the juvenile justice process in ways that are culturally relevant...

quickly. Today nearly 10% of referrals to DJJ are handled by these alternatives and the use of warning letters as a first-time consequence has virtually disappeared. Other efforts focus on providing long needed services to the victims of crime - often in the past the least acknowledged participant in the juvenile justice system. Services to victims include expanded victim/offender mediation opportunities, greater coordination with victim agencies to provide immediate service, and enhanced restitution collection. The community continues to provide support through agency partnerships and volunteers, and also helps us provide service opportunities for youth to give back to the community they have harmed. On-the-job mentors, community work service, and volunteer foster grandparents in our institutions are just a few examples of the many ways DJJ has dramatically increased the number of its community partners.

“With a slip in referral rates, a drop in youth crime, and a stabilization (though still overcapacity) of the institutional population, DJJ was able to focus more resources and efforts on working with communities to stop crime before it happens.”



*Petition by Waiver was less than 1% in each year and is excluded from this chart

While the need for detention for violent offenders will continue, developing and maintaining existing efforts at the front end of the system is necessary if we are to ensure that non-violent juvenile offenders do not escalate to more serious offenses. A professional and community-based juvenile justice system is built along a continuum which begins with the prevention and treatment of delinquency at the front end and ends with the protection of the public afforded by our institutions at the back end. This is no easy task. Along this continuum, we seek to reengage our communities and families in the lives of our youth, address the vulnerability and needs of victims, and continue to develop and maintain the highest standards of professional excellence and personal commitment to our mission.

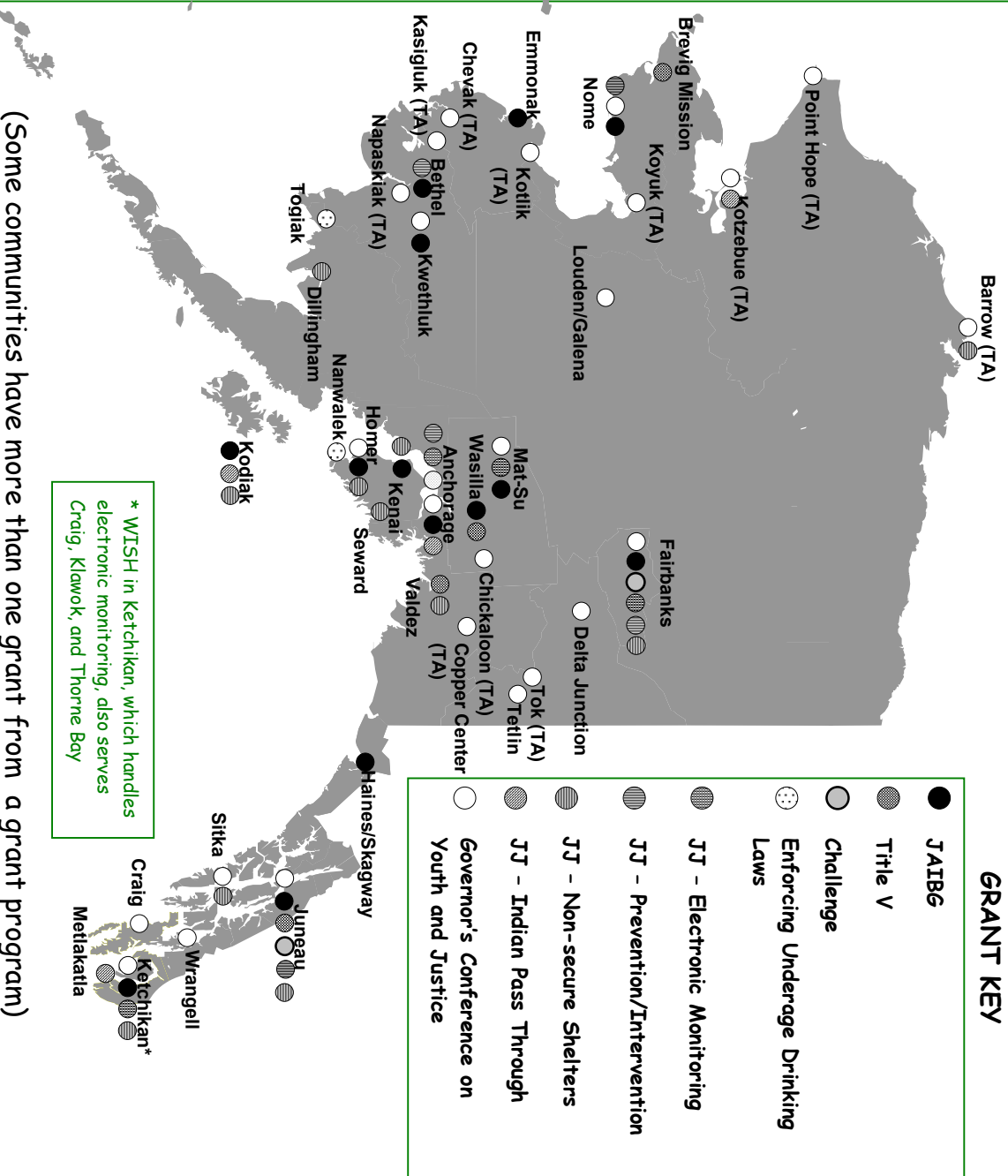
Key Milestones

- Decrease in Delinquency referrals
- Stabilization of institutional population
- Establishment of the Division of Juvenile Justice - continues the work begun last fiscal year when a separate Youth Corrections Administrator was appointed in DFYS
- Successful ACA re-accreditation for our facilities and probation services
- Doubled the number of Youth and Community Courts in Alaska
- Formed a statewide Victims Services oversight and planning group
- Groundbreaking for 30 new secure beds at McLaughlin Youth Center
- Groundbreaking for new 15 bed Mat-Su Youth Facility
- Increased use of community-based alternatives for juvenile offenders
- Established a Training Coordinator who is developing an annual training plan
- Secured federal funding for a second year for the \$1.6 million Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)
- Secured federal funding for a second year for the \$350,000 Underage Drinking Grant
- Secured second year federal funding of \$650,000 for the Tribal Collaboration Project
- Establishment of the Alaska Native/Juvenile Justice Intern Program with University and community partners
- Continued strategic planning for the Division of Juvenile Justice
- Secured funding for new Ketchikan Regional Youth Detention and Diagnostic Treatment Facility
- With support from the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, established an assessment tool and intervention process for institutionalized youth with mental health needs that will eventually be expanded for use in other juvenile facilities

FY00 DJJ Grants

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
 - Valdez
 - Chenequa Bay
 - Port Graham
- **Maniilaq Association Family Resources**
 - Ambler
 - Deering
 - Kivalina
 - Kotzebue
 - Noorvik
 - Shungnak
- **Copper River Native Association**
 - Kluti Kaah
 - Gartwell
 - Gakona
- **Kodiak Area Native Association**
 - Akhlok
 - Kodiak
 - Old Harbor
 - Port Lions

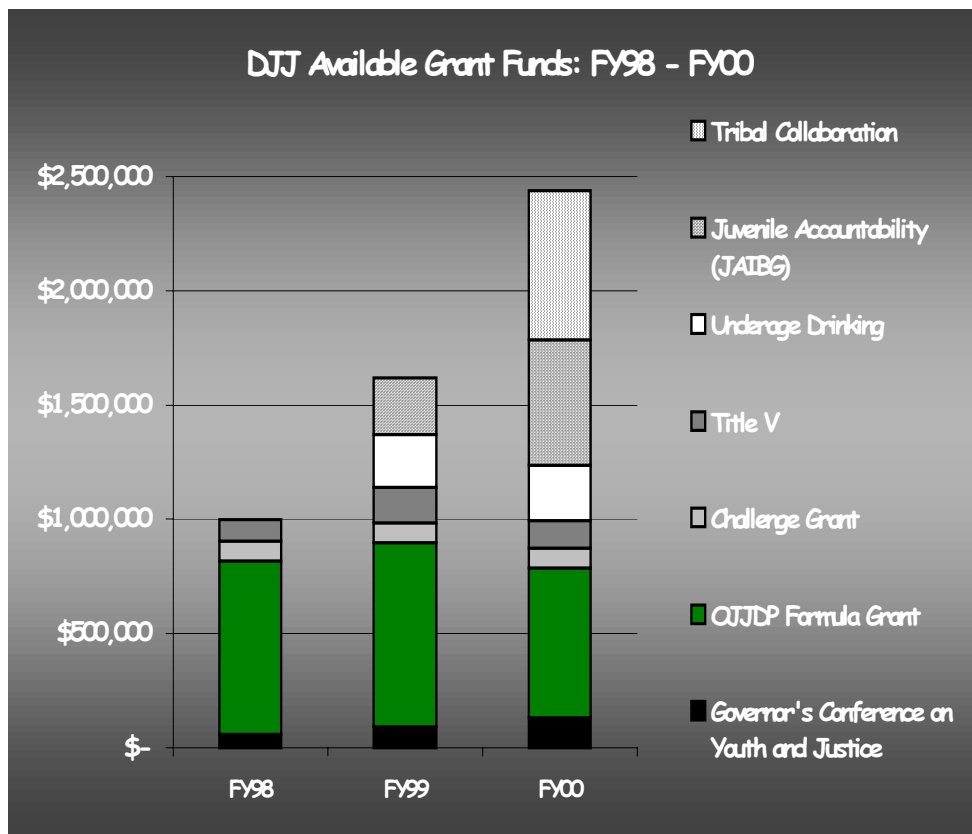


Grants

Over the past three years the grant programs administered by the Division of Juvenile Justice, and previously by the Youth Corrections Section, have grown considerably. The most dramatic increase has been in federal grant programs and program receipts.

Prior to FY99, juvenile justice grants were funded by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Formula, Title V and Challenge grants and by the state Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice funds. In FY98 the total amount made available was just \$999,435. In FY99, \$1,637,852 was made available for grants, including the foregoing funds plus two new federal grants. The new OJJDP Combating Underage Drinking grant made an additional \$232,000 available beginning in FY99. In addition, legislative approval in December 1998 cleared the way for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds for FY99 to be spent, which made an additional \$250,000 available. While not released in FY99, the DJJ was also notified of its receipt of a \$650,000 Tribal Collaboration Grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. In FY00, total grant funds administered through DJJ will increase to \$2,436,457.

It should be noted that Congressional debates over the last year sought to considerably alter some existing grant programs. This underscores the



potentially unstable nature of these resources and emphasizes the need to promote self-sufficiency and local support for successful DJJ grantees.

Developing a strong and diversified stream of grant funding remains a goal of DJJ. Not only does the Division seek funds to support ongoing DJJ grant and technical assistance efforts, but the Division's staff assists local non profits in identifying private, foundation, and local and federal sources of funds to support and promote self-sustaining, community-based and supported programs.

Grant Programs

DJJ administers the following federal grants to help support delinquency prevention and intervention efforts throughout the State. Most 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 Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC) is also supported by the Formula Grant program. AJJAC reviews Formula Grant expenditures and advises the Division on these and other juvenile justice programs.

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.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program Grant (EUDL) The Division is now receiving grant monies through OJJDP to address underage drinking issues within the state. In FY00, \$242,000 was made available for community-based projects. Prevention and intervention programs were awarded \$100,000 of the block, and \$142,000 was made available for law enforcement projects.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) The Division is now receiving 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.

DJJ also has received \$650,000 for developing Tribal Collaboration projects for FY00. These projects are presently in development.

These federal grant programs support programs around the state and are funded through a two year cycle. Grants for the FY00/01 cycle were advertised in early 1999 and, following an exhaustive proposal evaluation process, were awarded in May. The communities served beginning in FY00 may be identified through the map at the beginning of this section, while the actual grants for the last two year cycle (FY98 and FY99) and the first year of the coming two year cycle (FY00) are detailed in the Appendix at the end of the report.

Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice The Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice (GCYJ) is a grant offering program derived from the recommendations of the ten month-long GCYJ meeting process (November 1995 - September 1996). This interdepartmental effort 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 - many supported by both OJJDP and GCYJ 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 FY99), 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.

Meeting Performance Evaluation Goals

In 1998 the Alaska Legislature adopted the principle of Performance-Based budgeting. This process asks different divisions and departments of state government to set clear outcome-based measures of performance based on their mission and goals. DJJ developed key performance measures in 1998 and continues to monitor quarterly progress toward those measures. These are the FY99 key performance measures and their status:

- The percentage of restitution paid will be at least 82% of the amount ordered.
In FY99 this goal was met. 86% of the amount of restitution ordered was collected from juvenile offenders and paid to victims.
- The percentage of juvenile intakes completed in 30 days or less - ensuring swift action and accountability - will improve from the FY98 baseline of 55%.
In FY99 this goal was met. 74% of delinquency referrals to DJJ were processed and completed in less than 30 days.
- The percentage of referrals receiving an active response, which includes a parent/juvenile conference, referral for service, or informal supervision, will improve from the FY98 baseline of 92%.
In FY99 this goal was met. 93.7% of referrals to the Division were answered with an active response.
- 90% of youth in long-term institutional treatment will receive an educational assessment which meets all Alaska State Educational Standards and results in an educational plan and 90% of this cohort will maintain an improved GPA and/or obtain additional educational credits during their stay at the facility.
This measure is still being developed and implemented. Discussions are underway with school districts regarding pre and post-testing for program residents. Baselines are being established so comparison measures can be made in FY00.
- The number of escapes from institutions will be maintained or reduced as measured against the historical pattern of nine, averaged over the last three year period.
In FY99 this goal was met. During this past fiscal year there were two escapes from MYC.
- The percentage of residents leaving institutions receiving aftercare services will increase from the FY98 baseline of 47%.
In FY99 this goal was met. 53.15% of residents released from DJJ youth facilities received aftercare services.
- The reoffense rate for probation field services and juvenile facilities will be maintained or decrease from the established baseline.
Work on this performance measure is in progress. Efforts continue to develop a process and computer system program to capture this data.

Our Future Goals

As the new millennium dawns, Alaska's Juvenile Justice system is striving to develop a continuum for juvenile offenders that is second to none. As part of this goal we have developed a comprehensive strategic plan that outlines four key goals and our strategies for achieving those goals. Over the coming years it is our intent to monitor our success at meeting the vision presented in this plan.

We continue to base the actions and efforts of DJJ on a strong commitment to the philosophy of Restorative and Community Justice. We know that reaching out to the community to build a system that works is in all of our best interests. Our increased federal resources continue to add partners to our efforts. Community courts, youth courts, victim/offender mediation, school-based probation, consistent aftercare, and an ongoing commitment to develop the highest quality treatment programs are some of the many initiatives we have undertaken to help communities take control of their minor delinquency problems and ensure their safety when more serious offenders return. Our new youth facilities in Ketchikan, and the Mat-Su, as well as our expansion at MYC and the planned facility in Kenai, support these efforts toward a community-based and community-supported juvenile justice system.

We are committed to ensuring that victims and the larger community who have been adversely impacted by juveniles see meaningful efforts by juveniles to make amends for their crimes. In meeting this goal, the challenge has been twofold: 1) to continue to provide the traditional probation responsibilities of intake screening, court appearances, case management, and offender supervision while 2) adding increased involvement within the community - without new resources - to ensure offenders meet their responsibilities to the community and victims.

DJJ is also in the process of developing a state-of-the-art Juvenile Offender Management Information System (JOMIS) with federal funding support. This new MIS system will allow stronger links within the juvenile justice system by providing law enforcement agencies, community schools and DFYS instant access to juvenile arrest and probation status information. Our enhanced web site will also help the public navigate through the State's Juvenile Justice System.

Finally, the challenge of delivering meaningful probation services to rural communities remains daunting. Often these communities have some of the state's most difficult juveniles who are often, literally, days away from a law enforcement or probation intervention. Even though our best efforts may be thwarted when these juveniles have FAS/FAE or inhalant related problems, exacerbated by chronic substance abuse, DJJ believes that the best hope for significant intervention lies with the community. We are seeing some promising results from community interventions such as elders and community courts.

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

Appendix

Grants Listed for FY98, FY99, and FY00 (to date)

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES - FY98, FY99, FY00

Title V Grants
Challenge Grants
Formula Grants - Prevention Programs
Formula Grants - Intervention Programs
Formula Grants - Non-secure Attendant Shelters
Formula Grants - Indian Pass-Through Funds

OTHER FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON YOUTH AND JUSTICE GRANTEES - FY98, FY99, FY00

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES - FY98

Title V Grants

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 06-8600 | Municipality of Anchorage | Youth court | \$23,750 |
| 06-8601 | City of Brevig Mission | Subsistence activities | \$20,455 |
| 06-8602 | City of Kodiak | Youth services | \$23,750 |

Challenge Grants

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 06-8603 | Anchorage School District | McLaughlin aftercare | \$59,953 |
| 06-8604 | Anchorage Community YMCA | Alternative to suspension | \$27,000 |

Formula Grants - Prevention Programs

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| 06-8605 | Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla) | Family mediation | \$29,850 |
| 06-8606 | Community Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (Anchorage) | Family mediation | \$29,050 |
| 06-8607 | Anchorage Mutual Housing Association | Homework/learning lab | \$19,500 |
| 06-8608 | Muldoon Community Development Corporation (Anchorage) | Job training | \$30,000 |
| 06-8609 | Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel) | Conflict management | \$20,470 |
| 06-8610 | Port Graham Village Council | Youth club/tutoring | \$15,500 |
| 06-8611 | Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel) | Teen sobriety theatre troupe | \$25,718 |
| 06-8612 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Youth center | \$24,928 |
| 06-8613 | Wrangell Community Services | Mentoring/tutoring | \$24,330 |

Formula Grants - Intervention Programs

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 06-8614 | Fairbanks Native Association | Electronic monitoring | \$30,000 |
| 06-8615 | Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation (Anchorage) | Electronic monitoring | \$50,000 |
| 06-8616 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Diversion program | \$28,607 |
| 06-8617 | Community Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (Anchorage) | Victim-offender mediation | \$29,490 |
| 06-8618 | Kenai Peninsula Youth Court | Youth court | \$29,981 |
| 06-8619 | Kodiak Youth Services Center, | Youth court | \$30,000 |
| 06-8620 | Alaska Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting (Anchorage) | Prevention class | \$50,000 |
| 06-8621 | Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla) | Electronic monitoring | \$51,792 |
| 06-8622 | Women in Safe Homes (Ketchikan) | Electronic monitoring | \$58,500 |

Formula Grants - Non-secure Attendant Care Shelters

| | | | |
|---------|--|--|----------|
| 06-8623 | Fairbanks Native Association | | \$15,000 |
| 06-8624 | Youth Advocates of Sitka | | \$14,000 |
| 06-8625 | Juneau Youth Services, Inc. | | \$15,000 |
| 06-8626 | City of Dillingham | | \$15,000 |
| 06-8627 | Kodiak Youth Services Center, Inc. | | \$ 6,000 |
| 068628 | Kenai Peninsula Community Care Center (Kenai, Seward and Homer) | | \$50,000 |
| 06-8629 | Residential Youth Care, Inc. (Ketchikan) | | \$20,000 |
| 06-8630 | North Slope Borough (Barrow) | | \$ 5,000 |
| 06-8631 | City of Valdez | | \$ 6,000 |

Formula Grants - Indian Pass Through Funds

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------|----------|
| 06-8633 | Tlingit and Haida Central Council | VPSOs in schools | \$ 3,402 |
| 06-8634 | Chugachmiut | Youth conference | \$ 2,640 |
| 06-8635 | Kodiak Area Native Association | Youth spirit camp | \$ 2,747 |
| 06-8697 | Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. | Youth crisis specialist | \$ 7,150 |
| 06-8698 | Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. | Youth worker training | \$ 3,348 |
| 06-8699 | Metlakatla Indian Community | Youth counselor | \$ 2,920 |

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES - FY99

Title V Grants

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 06-9601 | City of Brevig Mission | subsistence activities | \$20,455 |
| 06-9602 | City of Kodiak | Youth services | \$23,750 |
| 06-9638 | City of Wasilla | Youth court | \$30,000 |
| 06-9641 | North Slope Borough | Mentoring/skill development | \$30,000 |
| 06-9642 | Municipality of Anchorage | Youth court | \$23,750 |

Challenge Grants

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 06-9603 | Anchorage School District | McLaughlin aftercare | \$59,937 |
| 06-9604 | Anchorage Community YMCA | Alternative to suspension | \$27,000 |

Innovative Local Law Enforcement and Community Policing

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 06-9639 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Youth court | \$15,220 |
| 06-9640 | City of Wasilla | Youth court | \$29,780 |

Formula Grants - Prevention Programs

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 06-9605 | Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla) | Family mediation | \$29,850 |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|

| | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------|----------|
| 06-9606 | Community Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (Anchorage) | Family mediation | \$29,050 |
| 06-9607 | Anchorage Mutual Housing Association | Homework/learning lab | \$19,500 |
| 06-9608 | Muldoon Community Development Corporation (Anchorage) | Job training | \$30,000 |
| 06-9609 | Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel) | Conflict management | \$20,470 |
| 06-9610 | Port Graham Village Council | Youth club/tutoring | \$15,500 |
| 06-9611 | Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel) | Teen sobriety theatre troupe | \$25,718 |
| 06-9612 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Youth center | \$24,928 |
| 06-9613 | Wrangell Community Services | Mentoring/tutoring | \$24,330 |

Formula Grants - Intervention Programs

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 06-9614 | Fairbanks Native Association | Electronic monitoring | \$30,000 |
| 06-9615 | Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation (Anchorage) | Electronic monitoring | \$50,000 |
| 06-9616 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Diversion program | \$28,607 |
| 06-9617 | Community Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (Anchorage) | Victim-offender mediation | \$29,490 |
| 06-9618 | Kenai Peninsula Youth Court | Youth court | \$29,800 |
| 06-9619 | Kodiak Youth Services Center, | Youth court | \$30,000 |
| 06-9620 | Alaska Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting (Anchorage) | Prevention class | \$50,000 |
| 06-9621 | Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla) | Electronic monitoring | \$50,869 |
| 06-9622 | Women in Safe Homes (Ketchikan) | Electronic monitoring | \$58,500 |

Formula Grants - Non-secure Attendant Care Shelters

| | | | |
|---------|---|--|----------|
| 06-9623 | Fairbanks Native Association | | \$15,000 |
| 06-9624 | Youth Advocates of Sitka | | \$14,000 |
| 06-9625 | Juneau Youth Services, Inc. | | \$15,000 |
| 06-9626 | City of Dillingham | | \$15,000 |
| 06-9627 | Kodiak Youth Services Center, Inc. | | \$ 6,000 |
| 06-9628 | Kenai Peninsula Community Care Center (Kenai, Seward and Homer) | | \$50,000 |
| 06-9629 | Residential Youth Care, Inc. (Ketchikan) | | \$20,000 |
| 06-9630 | North Slope Borough (Barrow) | | \$ 5,000 |
| 06-9631 | City of Valdez | | \$ 6,000 |

Formula Grants - Indian Pass Through Funds

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------|----------|
| 06-9632 | Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. | Youth crisis specialist | \$ 7,150 |
| 06-9633 | Kodiak Area Native Association | Youth spirit camp | \$ 2,747 |
| 06-9634 | Chugachmiut | Youth conference | \$ 2,640 |
| 06-9635 | Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. | Youth worker training | \$ 3,348 |
| 06-9636 | Tlingit and Haida Central Council | VPSOs in schools | \$ 3,402 |
| 06-9637 | Metlakatla Indian Community | Youth counselor | \$ 2,920 |

Combating Underage Drinking Grants

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 06-9729 | Anchorage Mutual Housing | Prevention | \$21,000 |
| 06-9730 | Anchorage School District | Prevention | \$22,649 |
| 06-9731 | City of Valdez | Prevention | \$ 2,366 |
| 06-9732 | Juneau Youth Services, Inc. | Prevention | \$30,000 |
| 06-9733 | Kenai Peninsula Youth Court | Prevention | \$10,000 |
| 06-9734 | Mat-Su Recovery Center | Prevention | \$ 7,451 |
| 06-9735 | Nanwalek IRA Council | Prevention | \$12,850 |
| 06-9736 | Nome Community Center | Prevention | \$25,000 |
| 06-9737 | RuralCap | Prevention | \$29,684 |
| 06-9738 | United Way of Anchorage | Prevention | \$ 7,500 |
| 06-9739 | University of Alaska Fairbanks | Prevention | \$15,000 |
| 06-9740 | Volunteers of America | Prevention | \$30,000 |
| 05-9741 | City of Ketchikan | Enforcement | \$18,500 |

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES - FY00

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 |
| 06-0777 | City and Borough of Juneau | SAGA - youth employment | \$39,895 |

Challenge Grants

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 06-0725 | Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption | Female offenders program | \$8,182 |
| 06-0726 | 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 |
| 06-0736 | 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 |
| 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 and 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 | Youth spirit camp | \$2,747 |
| 06-0752 | Metlakatla Indian Community | Diversion counseling program | \$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) - FY00

| | | | |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|----------|
| 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 |
| 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 GRANTEES - FY98

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 06-8632 | City of Wasilla | Youth court | \$29,120 |
| 06-8702 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Youth court | \$ 7,000 |
| 06-8703 | Sitka Prevention & Treatment Services, Inc. | Youth court | \$ 4,630 |
| 06-8705 | Northstar Youth Court (Fairbanks) | Youth court | \$ 2,000 |
| 06-8707 | City Of Togiak | Community court | \$ 4,646 |
| 06-8708 | Alaska Native Justice Center | Youth court manual development | \$ 5,000 |
| RSA to University of Alaska Justice Center (Anchorage) | SHOCAP study | | \$ 5,082.50 |

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON YOUTH AND JUSTICE GRANTEES - FY99

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|----------|
| 06-9718 | Fairbanks Community Dispute Resolution Center (pending non-profit status) | Mediation services | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-9719 | Northstar Youth Court (Fairbanks) | Youth court | \$ 8,000 |

| | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 06-9720 | Sitka Prevention and Treatment Services, Inc. | Subsistence activities | \$ 8,250 |
| 06-9721 | Volunteers of America (Anchorage) | Restitution program | \$25,000 |
| 06-9722 | Native Village of Barrow | Community court | \$ 6,500 |
| 06-9724 | City of Valdez | Youth court | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-9727 | Alaska Council on Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Inc. | PACT training at Prevention Symposium | \$ 500 |
| 06-9742 | Alaska Humanities Forum | Clemente education program | \$ 6,000 |
| 06-9747 | Alaska Public Health Association | Mentoring/training | \$ 2,000 |
| 06-9749 | Choices for Teens (Homer) | Youth media information project | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-9750 | Volunteers of America | Youth leadership training | \$ 8,000 |
| | RSA to University of Alaska Justice Center | SHOCAP research | \$ 4,862 |

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON YOUTH AND JUSTICE GRANTEES - FY00

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 06-0755 | Unitarian Universalist Community Services (Anchorage) | Afterschool activity | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-0756 | Choices for Teens (Homer) | Teen center | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-0757 | Nome Community Center, Inc. | Youth afterschool activity/Java Hut | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-0758 | Northstar Youth Court (Fairbanks) | Youth court | \$ 8,000 |
| 06-0759 | Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Juneau, Inc. | Youth 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 | \$ 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 Alaska School Boards | Student leadership | \$ 1,000 |

In Memoriam

The Division of Juvenile Justice was saddened by the loss of a number of our friends this past year. In this report we honor their memories. Each of them will be missed.

***Dean Dixon** was hired at McLaughlin Youth Center (MYC) November 1979 as the Associate Superintendent supervising the Closed Units. Dean was a mentor and trainer for many staff at MYC and was instrumental in developing many of the current programs. His experience as a Probation Officer in California Youth Authority prior to moving to Alaska and his experience with the I-Level system helped develop the treatment programs at MYC. He retired at the end of July 1998. After retiring, he continued to be an active volunteer for many United Way programs including Hospice and the Federation of the Blind.*

***Don Fritz** worked on the Classification Unit at MYC as a Youth Counselor from September 1993 to April 1999 when he left on a medical retirement. Don continued to volunteer at MYC and showed considerable love and caring to the youth in Classification. He was the Employee of the Month at MYC for January 1996 and recognized for his strong belief that residents can leave MYC and be very successful members of their community.*

***Thomas Gresham** began working in the boy's Detention Unit at MYC in June 1971. He was a Youth Counselor III when he received a medical retirement in September 1986. He continued to be a volunteer on the Detention Unit after leaving, and brought in a weekly movie for the residents. When his health deteriorated to the point where he was unable to come to the facility, he donated his movie collection of nearly 100 videos to the residents of the Detention Unit.*

***Leonard Grijalva, Sr.** worked on the boy's Treatment Unit and later the Detention Unit at MYC. He was hired in January 1969 and worked through February 1985 as a Youth Counselor. He was a caring individual who assisted with the early development of the treatment program for boys at MYC.*