

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, 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.

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.

In July 1999, 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 left and underscores our new direction and success over the past year. While there remains much to do, below are just a few of the things we have accomplished; all of which are detailed later in this report:

- **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 all our many clients and reduces the State's exposure to lawsuits and other legal actions.
- **New Facilities** One area where we are still improving is ensuring that we have adequate bed space for youth in our system. The Master Plan for Youth Facilities in 1997 set out a clear plan for development of youth facilities. This year, as part of that plan and with the strong support of the Legislature and the Governor, we were able to open 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, we still continue 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 our 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 our 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 our difficult-to-serve communities in rural Alaska

These are just a few areas where we continue to improve DJJ's service to Alaska. This second Annual Report more clearly details those areas of success and provides a better idea of how Alaska's nationally recognized Division of Juvenile Justice is evolving. 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 thoroughly and join us in our efforts.

Sincerely,

George Buhite

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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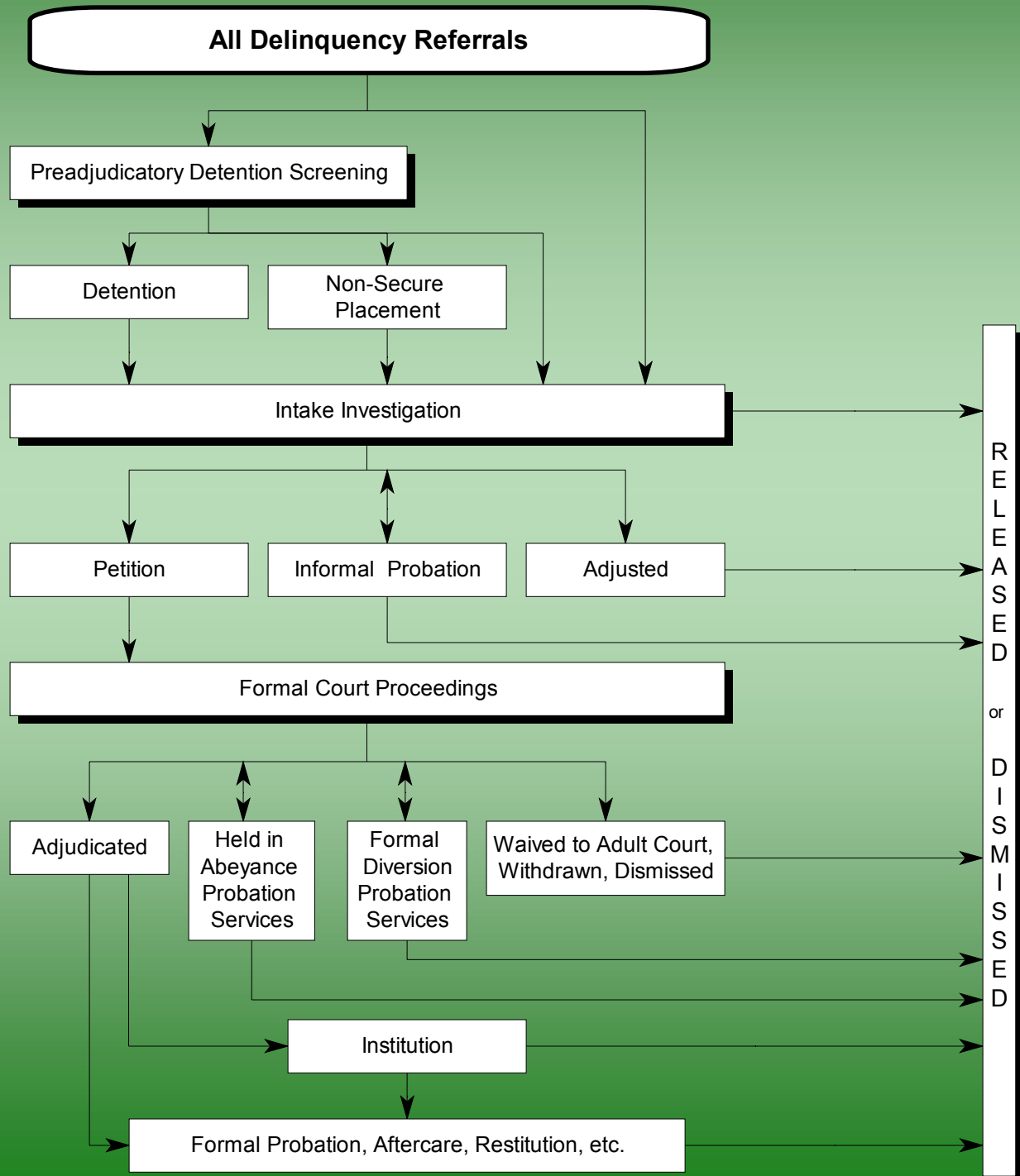
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Juvenile Justice Delivery System



Executive Summary:

A Professional, Community-based Juvenile Justice System

FY 99 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. FY 99 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 to open 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	May, 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.

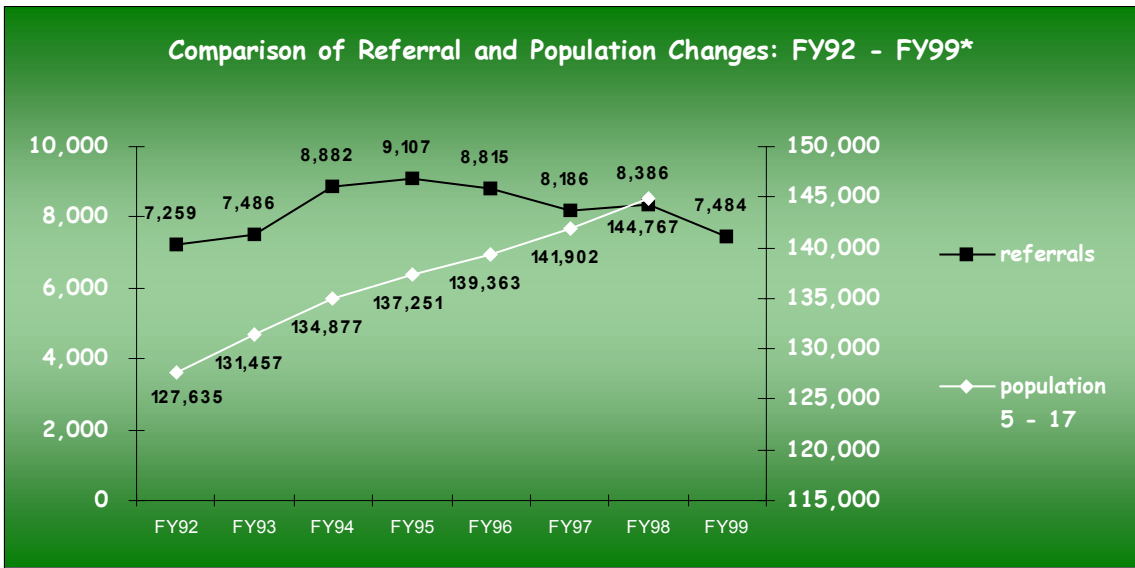
Most adjudicated offenders are not in our institutions, but are in the community on conditions of probation. It is essential that probation officers provide sufficient supervision and offender accountability-based services to prevent further delinquency. Probation officers help offenders develop life 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.

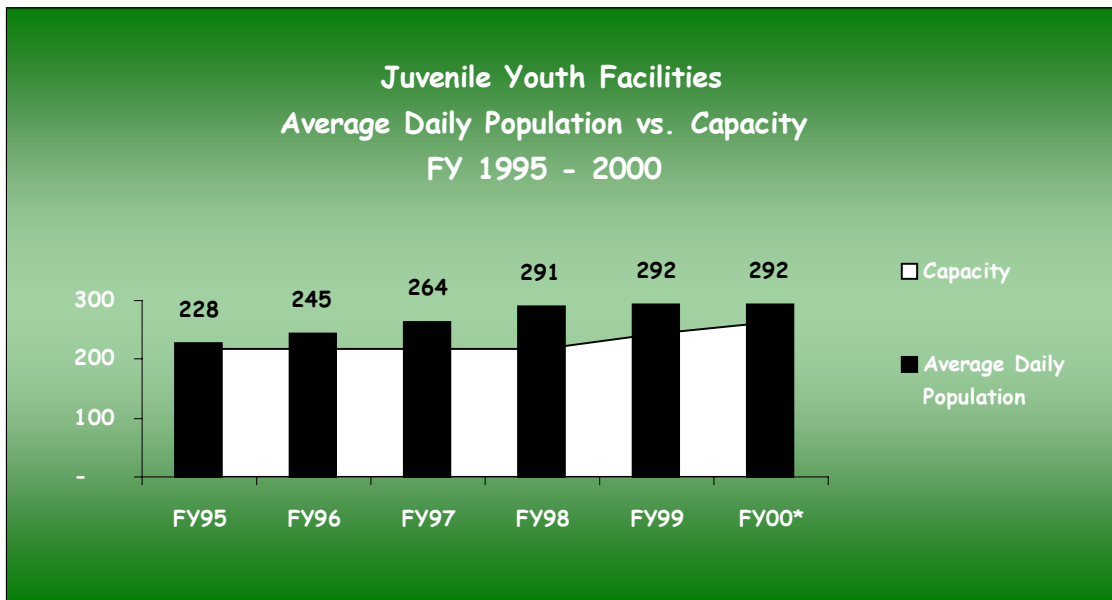
At the same time, by enhancing victim contact and services, involving the community more actively in developing youth alternatives, and developing agency collaborations to ensure youth are provided the most appropriate treatment in the most appropriate setting, DJJ has had a greater ability to reach 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

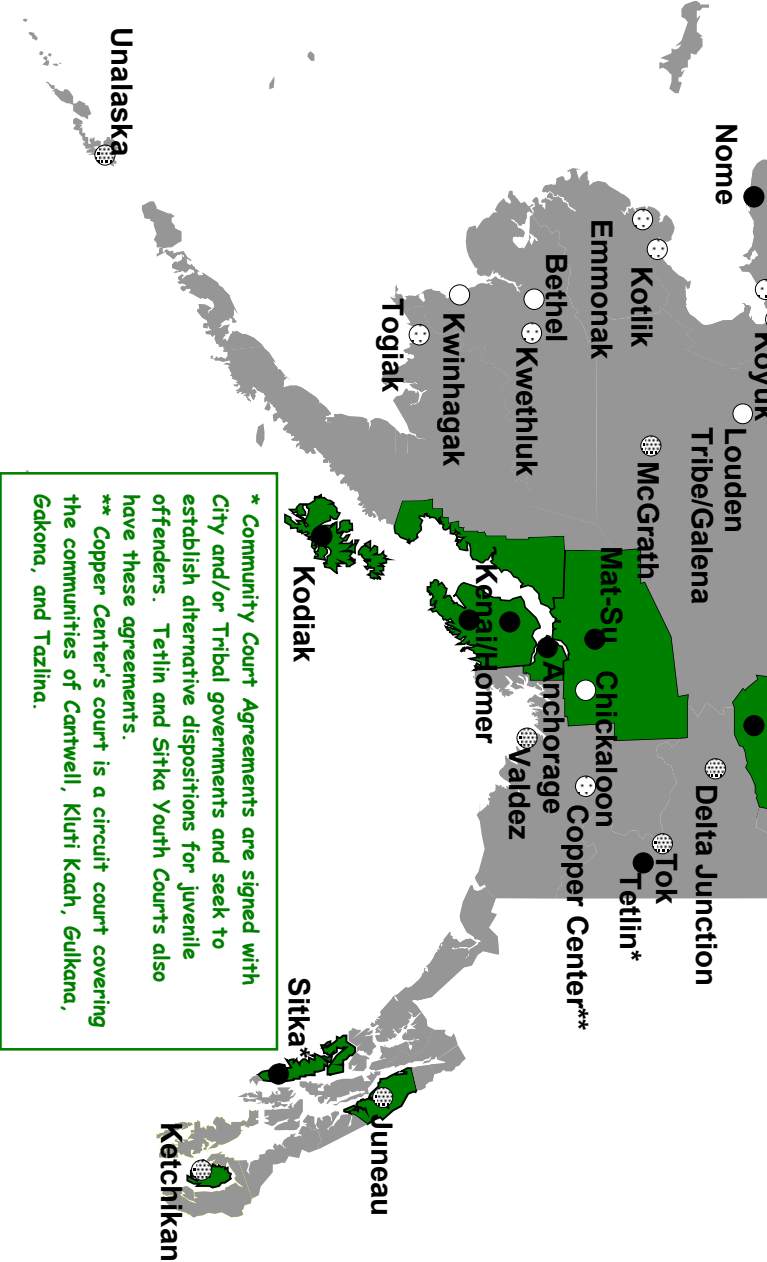
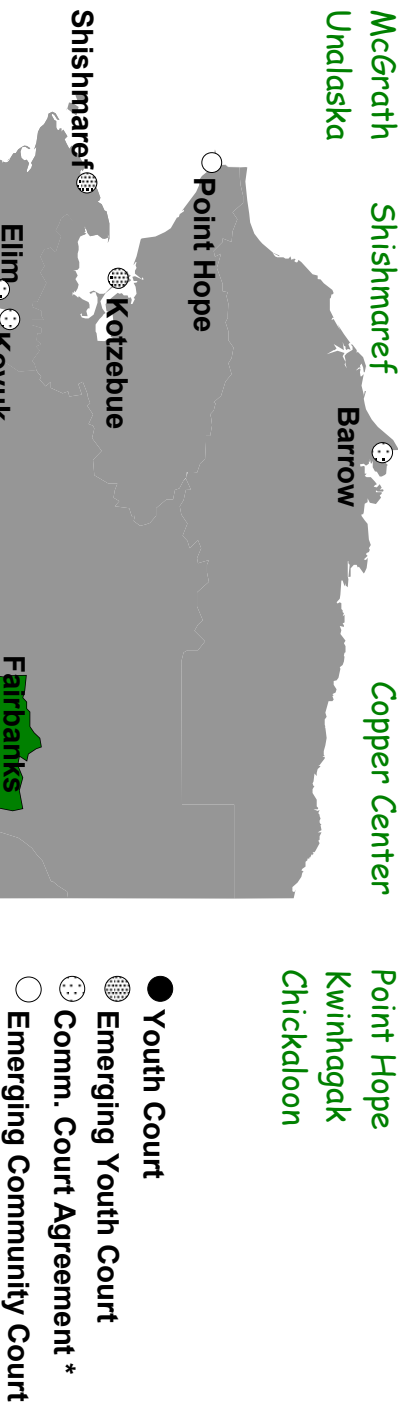
Communities with Youth and Community Court Agreements December 1999

Youth Courts
 Anchorage
 Kodiak
 Mat-Su
 Kenai Peninsula
 (Homer and Kenai)
 Fairbanks Northstar
 Nome
 Tetlin
 Sitka

Emerging Youth Courts
 Valdez
 Kotzebue
 Tok
 McGrath
 Unalaska

Comm. Court agreements
 Kodiak
 Barrow
 Elim
 Copper Center

Emerging Comm. Courts
 Kotlik
 Louden (Galena)
 Bethel
 Point Hope
 Kwinhagak
 Chickaloon



* Community Court 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 court is a circuit court covering the communities of Carthell, Kluti Kach, Gulkana, Gakona, and Tazlina.

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. 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 quickly. Today over 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

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...

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.

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.

“... 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.”

FY99 Report

Groundbreaking for new facilities, a stepped up commitment to Balanced and Restorative Justice, and a decline in the rate of youth crime and referrals were Division of Juvenile Justice hallmarks of FY99. This past fiscal year also saw the first impact of a significant increase in federal grant funds, and, at the end of the fiscal year, the creation of Alaska's newest Division of state government.

FY99 saw the groundbreaking for the new 15 bed Mat-Su Detention facility after a year-long site selection and public meeting process. The new facility, scheduled to open in April 2000, will help the 30% overcrowding that still effects Alaska's juvenile detention facilities. In Ketchikan, after a three year process, funding was finally secured for the Ketchikan Regional Youth Detention and Diagnostic Treatment Facility. Construction costs for this unique partnership with Gateway Center for Human Services - the City of Ketchikan's mental health agency - was finally secured with assistance from both the City and Borough of Ketchikan, the State Legislature, the Ketchikan Community Development Block Grant and the Alaska Mental Health Trust. Scheduled for opening in January of 2001, these 10 beds for detention and treatment will fill a significant gap in Southern Southeast Alaska.

Across the regions and in each facility efforts continue to more fully integrate DJJ staff into the philosophy of Balanced and Restorative Justice. New, innovative programs and partnerships continue to develop throughout the state as increasing numbers of first-time referrals are 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 was able to focus more resources and efforts on working with communities to stop crime before it happens.

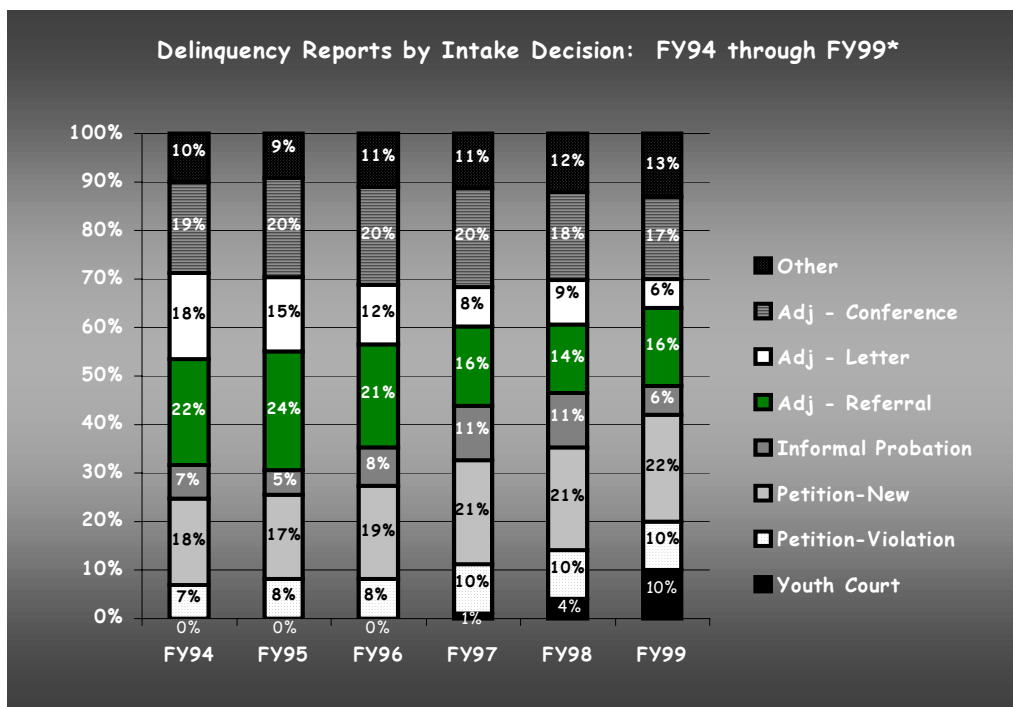
In DJJ's state office, efforts in the last half of the fiscal year were focused on providing support and information to the Department of Health and Social Services and the State Legislature during the legislative session and working under tremendous deadlines to prepare, review, and fund grant proposals for two years worth of federal grant funds. With an increase in federal grant receipts from under \$1 million in FY98 to over \$2.5 million in FY99, the work of the grants staff nearly tripled. Two new positions were brought on board to handle this influx of federal support and, by July, the funds were on the streets. A long-needed training coordinator position was also established and a comprehensive training plan is in development. State, Regional, and Supervising managers also continued work on the DJJ Strategic Plan soliciting - and obtaining - input from throughout the state from line and support staff and our community partners. DJJ staff

"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."

also spent the end of the fiscal year preparing for what was a very successful American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation process. While the actual Accreditation audit occurred after the end of the fiscal year, comments from the auditors are provided with the regional reports.

More importantly, efforts at the end of the year increasingly focused on the impending creation of the new Division of Juvenile Justice. Appropriately still in the Department of Health and Social Services, the new Division emphasizes the need for a more concentrated focus on the increasingly complex nature of juvenile delinquency. DJJ continues to work cooperatively with the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) and many DFYS staff continue to share responsibilities for both Divisions.

Organizational milestones and highlights from some of our regional offices and youth facilities follow this graph of referral trends over the past six years. Standout achievements of DJJ staff and Accreditation excerpts are highlighted in boxes throughout the text.



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

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

Northern Region Probation Services, Jim Orr

With Fairbanks at its hub, the Northern region encompasses an area approximately the size of the State of Minnesota. Outside of Fairbanks, the region has four district offices - Barrow, Kotzebue, Nome and Bethel - and ranges South to Cantwell, East to the Canadian border, and North and West to the Arctic and Bering seas. While serving the largely Caucasian population of Fairbanks, the region also serves much of Alaska's Athabaskan, Yupik and Inupiat people.

ACA Accreditation Northern Region Probation

ACA Audit results
100% mandatory
99.7% non-mandatory

Northern Region field probation staff scored the highest field probation rating in the state. Auditors made particular mention of probation's positive working relationships with the communities they serve. They were impressed with the innovative partnerships in place in Fairbanks and the towns and villages of the North Slope, Seward Peninsula, Yukon - Kuskokwim Delta, and the Interior.

The Northern Region continues to embrace Balanced and Restorative Justice. In Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue, juvenile probation increased their involvement with community partners to develop a number of creative diversion programs. In Nome victim/offender mediation is now offered to nearly every case, while in Kotzebue a failed community effort at developing a Youth Court met with success when the area's Juvenile Probation Officer arranged for 13 youth to fly to the first National Youth Court Conference for training. In Bethel the supervising probation officer helped with numerous trainings to develop alternative sentencing for local villages and has overseen the creation of a number of tribally based alternatives for Alaska Native misdemeanants.

The Northern Region successfully developed a working model for an Alaska Native Juvenile Justice Intern program and placed the first intern in Nome. Closer to Fairbanks, the District Supervisor also succeeded in partnering with a successful Safe Schools grant proposal that will begin funding a Juvenile Probation Officer in Delta Junction for three years, beginning in the year 2000. In Fairbanks successful partnerships with the Northstar Youth Court and the Fairbanks Mediation Center continued, while new initiatives, such as "Project Paint" and support for the development of a foster home for severely emotionally disturbed (SED) youth, were undertaken.

Though the Northern Region's vast distances make it especially difficult to serve, additional staff funded through the JAIBG program have helped address the strain. One of these positions was assigned to Bethel where a staff of three now serves the 56 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. In Nome, an additional JAIBG JPO helps cover that area's 15 villages. Both Kotzebue and Barrow each still have only one JPO and cover the remaining villages in the Northwest Arctic and North Slope Boroughs.

Eighteen of the emerging community and youth courts are found in this region which continues to set the pace for meeting the Division's Balanced and Restorative Justice goals. to juvenile crime.

Southcentral Region Probation Services, Ellen Lash, Margaret Krause

The Southcentral region comprises the city of Anchorage and the outlying Southcentral communities of the Kodiak Island, Kenai Peninsula, and Mat-Su Boroughs as well as all the communities from Dillingham through the Aleutian Chain, along Prince William Sound, and on the road system through Glennallen.

As in the other regions of the state, there is an increased emphasis on Balanced and Restorative Justice. Programs ranging from Probation Officers in the Schools to community-based collaboration with the Weed and Seed project highlight FY99 efforts in Anchorage. In the Mat-Su Valley an innovative truancy program and the continuing success and development of the region's Youth and Community courts represent just a few of the successes outside of the Anchorage bowl.

Anchorage, Mat-Su, Kenai, Homer, Valdez, Dillingham, and

Innovations Project Paint

The Fairbanks Probation staff explored the idea of coming together to get involved with "Project Paint" in May of 99. Mike Kelley, JPO III coordinated with the Alaska Housing Authority to identify a home and homeowner who needed assistance.

A disabled vet was selected as the recipient for Project Paint. On a bright sunny Saturday, juvenile's on probation and Probation staff all came together to paint the man's home. Eight Probation Officers and four juveniles on probation participated in this project.

The home was painted within one day, and the homeowner was extremely grateful. The youth on probation enjoyed themselves as well as the Probation Officers who enjoyed giving something to the community.

ACA Accreditation Southcentral Probation

**ACA Audit Results
100% mandatory
97.89% non-mandatory**

Recognized for their commitment and professionalism. In particular, auditors commented on the efforts to maintain youth in the community without risk to the public or themselves. The strong working relationship that probation has developed with community partners, their innovative programming and work with contract providers also impressed the auditors.

Innovations

The Coordinated Agency Network

The Coordinated Agency Network (CAN) is a community policing effort with the Anchorage Police Department. In June, a six month pilot project based on a similar, successful model from San Diego, was started when 100 youth on formal probation were matched with nearly as many police officers who would then make at least two random contacts with the probationer each month. While this project is scheduled to be assessed by the University of Alaska Justice Center in early 2000, initial responses from police, probation, and participating youth have been positive. In it's assessment, the Justice Center will compare rates of recidivism between probationers in the program with others who did not participate. While police were initially reluctant, they soon became enthusiastic partners of this cost-effective crime prevention program. Probation officers have also been pleased with the program and have received positive comments from parents and youth.

Kodiak offices all support local teen operated youth and community courts (the Dillingham office oversees the Togiak community court) and have had a substantial impact on the increase of cases handled by those alternative dispositions.

In Anchorage probation partnerships with the Anchorage Police Department and the Anchorage School District are leading to the development of a number of creative programs designed to comprehensively address juvenile delinquency from grade school through graduation. Anchorage probation has also continued the partnership with the Municipality of Anchorage and the local non-profit Making a Difference program which supports three probation intake positions and the functioning of Anchorage Youth Court and the Community Dispute Resolution Center. However, funding by the Municipality for one of these positions has recently been threatened, again reminding DJJ of the need for strong, on-going community partnerships. These various alternatives will, in

the long run, allow Anchorage probation officers to concentrate their efforts on those youth who pose the greatest threat to public safety.

Innovations

The Mat-Su Compulsory Education Task Force

This year the Mat-Su Compulsory Education Task Force (CETF) was established by DJJ's Mat-Su staff, local law enforcement, the Palmer District Attorney's office and the Mat-Su School District to address families with students presenting chronic absentee patterns. School District personnel identify students who are chronically absent and forwards these cases to the District Attorney and the local police department. The police department then makes a face-to-face visit to the parents and children identified where they give written and verbal information regarding AS 14.30.010 - the State's Compulsory Education law and the CETF process. This includes the threat of prosecution of parents for failing to ensure that their children attend school. The School District will monitor cases and, where additional support is needed by a family, work with other local agencies to provide that support. Recent studies indicate that successful completion of high school is often correlated with a reduction in criminal behavior. It is believed that this kind of immediate and direct intervention will help reduce chronic absenteeism and improve the chances of graduation and future success.

Southeast Region Probation Services, Barbara Murray

ACA Accreditation: Southeast Probation Services

ACA Audit Results
100% mandatory
97.9% non-mandatory

Auditors were impressed with probation partnership efforts in the community. Auditors were also impressed with communication and coordination levels between facility staff and community service providers and probation staff throughout the region.

The Southeast region covers the Alaskan "Panhandle", an area bordered by Yakutat in the north, Sitka on the west and Ketchikan and Metlakatla in the south. The region is divided into three districts with offices in Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Sitka. Juneau serves as the regional headquarters and is home to the supervising Juvenile Probation Officer IV. Only the communities of Haines and Skagway on the north end of the panhandle are connected to major road systems. The remainder of the panhandle is accessible only by boat or plane, with the most remote communities served by floatplanes. The extreme isolation of some communities requires specialized efforts on the part of the probation staff to meet victim, offender, and community needs.

Southeast Juvenile Probation offices have placed a considerable effort on developing programs consistent with

the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Community efforts in Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau have resulted in the development of Youth Court programs, which are in different stages of operation in each community. Other community-based activities and programs undertaken in FY99 include participating with community policing and community forums on juvenile justice issues, developing anti-shoplifting programs, providing school presentations on justice and developing a Juvenile Probation Officers in the Schools effort.

In Juneau, Juvenile Probation Officers have teamed up with community-based agencies and middle schools to offer a nine week conflict resolution class for youth currently not involved in the Juvenile Justice system, referrals for this class are made by teachers. Students who are referred to the conflict resolution class have demonstrated high-risk behaviors in the classroom. Juvenile Probation Officers also rode with Police Officers, participated in the development of school safety plans, developed victim/offender mediation programs and meaningful community work service programs while continuing dialogue and collaboration with the community.

Innovations

Sitka Youth Court

The Blatchley Middle School Youth Court handles in-school offenses and the Sitka Youth Court handles community offenses for 12-18 yr. olds and in-school offenses for Sitka High School and Mt. Edgecumbe High School. To participate in Youth Court, the defendant has had to have already admitted guilt. The attorney's role is to then argue both the mitigating and aggravating factors in the case and to recommend a sentence to the three judge panel. The sentence may be comprised of: community work service; writing apology letters and/or essays; attending drug/alcohol and/or behavior information classes; and restitution. If they do not fulfill the Youth Court sentence, they will be referred back to the administration, police or probation officer.

McLaughlin Youth Center, Donis Morris, Superintendent

McLaughlin Youth Center (MYC) is the State's oldest and largest youth facility. Opened in 1968, MYC provides a full range of youth correctional services for youth from throughout the state in

Programs at McLaughlin:

- **Classification Unit (CU) -- A program for male residents that provides assessment, evaluation and the development of the Initial Treatment Plan.**
- **Girl's Cottage (Denali Detention and Gruening Treatment Program) -- A 10 bed detention wing and a 10 bed treatment wing for institutionalized females. The Program addresses multiple issues specific to female juvenile offenders. Five secure beds are under construction.**
- **Cottage One (Juvenile Sex Offender Program) -- focuses on thinking errors, assault cycles and relapse prevention along with a parent support group.**
- **Closed Treatment Unit (CTU) -- offers a maximum security unit for residents who are dangerous to themselves or others.**
- **Cottage Three -- provides individualized treatment for a diverse population of adolescents using individual/group counseling, family intervention and behavioral/cognitive modification.**
- **Cottage Four -- Positive Peer Culture Program (PPC) works well with older residents who have strong gang affiliations and utilizes peer pressure to encourage residents to help each other with their problems under the guidance and direction of staff.**
- **Intensive Community Supervision Program - provides support, transitional services, and monitoring supervision for all youth released into the Anchorage and Mat-Su communities.**

addition to the south-central region. MYC services include secure detention and the bulk of the state's treatment programs for juvenile offenders. MYC presently has 115 treatment and 55 detention beds for both male and female residents. Twenty of these detention beds were added in FY 99. New construction is taking place to add 30 additional secure beds (5 for the girl's cottage and 25 for males in a new unit) by May 2000. Intake/Probation and some statewide administrators are also housed at MYC.

In FY99, MYC's Detention Units had a total of 1500 admissions with an average daily population of 72.02. In FY98, there were 1365 admissions and an average daily population of 73.8. In FY99, MYC's treatment programs had a total of 86 admissions with an average daily population of 118.97 and an average length of stay of 13.8 months. There continues to be a waiting list for residents to enter all treatment programs.

The development of the 15 bed Mat-Su Youth Facility, currently underway, will alleviate some of the detention overcrowding at MYC. That facility is scheduled for completion in April 2000.

Overall, McLaughlin Youth Center treatment emphasizes personal responsibility, accountability, skill building, community service and victim awareness. The JTPA (Jobs Training Partnership Act) programs allow the residents to learn good work habits while earning money to pay restitution. MYC's school program is provided by the Anchorage School District and accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

The facility continues to work towards the early identification of resident issues that will require special attention during the rehabilitation process. Two issues of concern include serious mental illness and FAS/FAE diagnosis. Expanding collaboration with state agencies and service providers will help in better meeting the needs of all MYC residents.

As early as 1993, MYC helped develop effective community-based programs in the Restorative Justice Model by developing a victim-offender mediation program in conjunction with local victims groups and the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center and Social Work Program. MYC's commitment to a Restorative Justice philosophy has helped the facility's efforts to support the local Anchorage Youth Court and the community victim-offender mediation program through the Community Dispute Resolution Center (CDRC).

Fairbanks Youth Facility, Greg Thompson, Superintendent

Fairbanks Youth Facility ACA Audit results

Detention - 100% mandatory,
94.8% non-mandatory;
Treatment Program - 100% mandatory, 97.1%
non-mandatory

Despite overcrowding in detention (currently at approximately 60% over capacity), auditors were impressed with the training and supervision of the staff in both the treatment and detention programs at the youth facility. Auditors were also impressed with the stability and experience of the staff at FYF. They noted the teaching staff were outstanding in their enthusiasm and dedication. Additionally, the auditors took note of the amount of community work service completed by the youth from the facility for the benefit of the community.

ACA Accreditation McLaughlin Youth Center

ACA Audit Results

Detention - 100% mandatory, 96%
non-mandatory; Treatment - 100%
mandatory, 96.2% non-mandatory

McLaughlin Youth Center, the largest youth facility in the state, continued to impress auditors with the wide scope of its treatment and detention programs. Auditors saw a strong service commitment to the community. Auditors were particularly impressed with the quality and longevity of the staff and the level of interest and involvement of youth in the facility's programs. Overcrowding - as with all Alaska's facilities - remains a concern.

The Fairbanks Youth Facility consists of a Detention Unit and a Treatment Unit, each with a design capacity of 20 residents. The Fairbanks Youth Facility is the second largest of Alaska's juvenile correctional facilities serving communities throughout the Northern Region. The Detention Unit is coed, providing housing and services to alleged and adjudicated offenders who are either involved in pending court processes or awaiting other placement. The Treatment Unit houses males and makes available rehabilitative services to adjudicated offenders who have been institutionalized by the Court. Both Units of the facility have been accredited since 1986 by the American Correctional Association.

In FY99, the Fairbanks Youth Facility Detention Unit had a total of 547 admissions with an average daily population of 27. Compared with FY98, during which there

were 541 admissions and an average daily population of 30, this represents a slight increase in the number of admissions, and decrease in average daily population (10%).

In FY99, the FYF Treatment Unit had 30 admissions, an average population count of 19.3, and an average length of stay of 10 months. There was a waiting list for all of FY99.

The residents on the FYF Detention Unit represent a wide variety of offenses. In terms of trends, the most problematic are the high number of residents detained and the increasing number of detainees with FAS/FAE. Young people with FAS/FAE are among the most "needy" and time intensive residents on the Detention Unit, consuming a disproportionate amount of staff time and attention. All FYF Detention residents have the opportunity to participate in a school program, a behavior management system, health education and other educational groups, and have access to the Mental Health Clinician.

The staff at the Treatment Unit have been challenged with treating an increasingly difficult resident population in a less than desirable physical plant. The inability to internally classify these residents with immensely diverse issues has necessitated a number of significant programming changes over the last year.

Changes in the Fairbanks Youth Facility Treatment Unit

- The adoption of a Restorative Justice model of treatment that strives to balance the key elements of accountability, competency development, and community protection according to individual offender risks and needs.
- The reclassification of a Youth Counselor III to a Mental Health Clinician in part to provide more direct, consistent, and efficient clinical services to the ever-increasing population of residents with severe mental health and/or sexual offending issues.
- The elimination of the classic dyadic treatment team model and development of larger 4 to 6 person multidisciplinary work teams who are jointly responsible for assisting assigned resident's rehabilitative efforts under supervision of the Mental Health Clinician and Treatment Supervisors.
- A renewed commitment to the basics of rehabilitation with an emphasis on highly individualized treatment planning, academics, substance abuse education, personal management, independent living, voc-tech skill development, restitution, supported integration, and sexual offender treatment when applicable.
- The move toward increased community contact and collaboration through a growing pool of volunteers/interns and community work service opportunities.

Nome Youth Facility, Dean Williams, Superintendent

In past years the Nome Youth Facility (NYF) operated as both a Juvenile Detention Facility and a Juvenile Community Residential Facility. However, since 1994, NYF had operated as only a 48 hour emergency detention facility. With support from the Nome community, DJJ succeeded in securing funding to expand to a short term detention program. This was initiated in March 1999, and provides for youth from the Nome and Kotzebue area to be detained for up to 30 days. The facility is considered a minimum security facility and high risk detainees (a small minority of cases) still require a transfer to a more secure facility. The facility has three detention cells and is currently designed and staffed to hold up to six detention residents.

A typical detainee is male, Native Alaskan, age 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, who has substance abuse issues, experienced generational family trauma, been exposed to abuse and/or neglect, and has committed property offenses.

NYF and the Juvenile Probation Office, together developed a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) in FY98. The CAC was committed to fulfill its charge from the DJJ Director and the Commissioner of DHSS to increase community-based services for facility residents. Working with the CAC, DJJ staff developed an innovative Accountability Program which allows youth to work and participate in the community as a first step toward reintegration. The community and Courts have been supportive of this program as a strategy to reduce institutional placements, hold the youth accountable while maintaining an acceptable standard of safety for the community, and develop positive relationships between the youth and the community.

NYF continues to work on other innovative ideas with the Community Advisory Committee and other agencies. While the traditional role of detaining juveniles is still important, the needs of the region necessitate a broader view of intervention strategies.

Nome Accountability Program
Charged to develop new, community-based innovations for detainees, the Nome Community Advisory Committee, along with DJJ Detention and Probation staff, developed this innovative, community program. The Accountability Program selects certain detainees and starts to reintegrate them back into the community while still in detention. Residents in this program do community work service, work at a job, attend groups in the community, participate in cultural activities, and go on home visits. Community members play an active role in supervising and encouraging youth participants

Bethel Youth Facility, Patricia Leeman, Superintendent

The Bethel Youth Facility (BYF) houses a Detention Unit with a design capacity of eight residents and a Treatment Unit with a design capacity of 11 residents. Both Units are coed and residents are typically between the ages of 13 and 18. BYF remains the only institutional treatment program in Northern Region providing services to girls. In FY99 the Detention Unit had 216 admissions and an average daily population count of 13.81 residents, placing the facility at 172% of capacity. While the number of admissions decreased from 236 in FY98, the average daily population increased approximately 10% from 12.5. The increase was a reflection of a number of serious offenders with lengthy stays being admitted to Detention during the year. Also in FY 99 the BYF Program Unit had a total of 12 admissions for the 11 bed unit, and an average length of stay of 9.1 months.

The vast majority of youth admitted to the Bethel Youth Facility are Alaska Native. These young people come to the facility from a wide geographical area representing Southeast Alaska communities as well as Barrow, Nome, Kotzebue, Fairbanks, Bethel and the 56 villages of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The BYF staff strive to provide detention and treatment services in a manner which is respectful and supportive of the cultural backgrounds of the residents.

Detention and Treatment residents have the opportunity to participate in program activities in highly structured and supervised environment. Programs for Detention residents are largely educational in nature and include a year round school provided by the Lower Kuskokwim School District, substance abuse and health education, and behavior management utilizing a points system

ACA Accreditation: Bethel Youth Facility

ACA Audit Results

Detention - 100% mandatory, 96.6% non-mandatory

Treatment - 100% mandatory, 98.4% non-mandatory

The Bethel Youth Facility received glowing reviews regarding the staff's energy, resourcefulness and commitment. Auditors noted the efforts of the staff to honor the Native culture of the area and commented on the "air of respect" apparent at the facility. Overcrowding in the detention unit remains a serious concern-the detention unit is currently at double its capacity. Overcrowding has an obvious impact on the quality of life of youth who are held there. In spite of these challenges, auditors rated Bethel a "top notch facility."

and regular feedback regarding progress and areas of difficulty. In FY99 a program for institutionalized residents awaiting placement on the Treatment Unit was implemented and represents a joint effort between Detention and Treatment Unit staff. Also during this year, a formalized assessment of level of suicide risk was implemented and is conducted for all youth admitted to the Detention Unit.

Residents of BYF's Treatment Unit represent a wide range of offenses and, often, multiple failed previous placements. Programs include those provided to Detention residents and a variety of group and individualized treatment components. The focus of treatment changes as the resident progresses, from assessment and treatment plan development to behavior management and individual accountability, counseling components and skill development, community integration, and pre-release programs. In FY99 funding was received that provides 20 hours of mental health services per month for the benefit of Treatment Unit residents, including individual counseling and staff training. This funding has also permitted Treatment Unit staff to begin providing

enhanced aftercare and reintegration services for eligible youth. BYF staff are now also able to accompany eligible residents on pre-release home passes to assist with reintegration and aftercare services, and provide support and counseling to families in their home communities.

Johnson Youth Center, Greg Roth, Superintendent

The Johnson Youth Center (JYC) houses a Detention Unit with a design capacity of eight residents. A Treatment Unit with a design capacity of 22 residents opened in April 1999. Both Units are coed. A new detention center with a 4 bed capacity is planned for Southern Southeast Alaska in Ketchikan. Design has begun on this facility, but construction is pending legislative appropriation.

In FY99 JYC Detention had 226 admissions and an average daily population count of 18.4 residents. JYC Treatment opened in April and has maintained an average daily population count of nearly 20 residents since August.

ACA Accreditation: Johnson Youth Center

ACA Audit Results

**Detention - 100% mandatory,
96.3% non-mandatory**

Auditors said Johnson Youth Center is one of the few facilities in the nation that has managed to combine the right amount of discipline with the appropriate amount of care.

JYC residents come to the facility from a wide geographical area representing many Southeast communities. The residents have committed a wide range of offenses. This past year, JYC has clearly seen an increase in female residents, including more violent offenses, and an increasing population with severe mental health needs.

Program opportunities for JYC residents are largely educational in nature and include a year round school provided by Juneau School District staff as well as weekly visits by volunteer foster grandparents. During this past year, weekly community volunteers have provided Religious Activity, AA Meetings, Drug and Alcohol Education, and Anger Management. Special presentations included the Covenant Players, Russian Folk Dancers, singer Sherrie Youngward and Up With People.

The JYC Treatment Program has developed a network of employers and community based programs that provide opportunities for residents to acquire skills necessary to succeed once released.

A problem solving curriculum, involving cognitive skills, is being instituted again for Detention residents on the Wait List for Treatment bedspaces. Staff on both units have recently begun to utilize Arnold Goldstein's Skillstreaming curriculum.

State Office Operations

The state office of DJJ is located in the Alaska Office Building in Juneau and at MYC in Anchorage and is comprised of the Director and eleven employees - four of whom are either fully or partially funded with federal grant dollars. The primary emphasis of state office is to provide a range of services that support both the field probation and institutional components of the Division. As the Division has moved forward with an array of initiatives and increased federal funding opportunities, there has been a significant increase in the administrative workload. Increased and improved communication with field staff, the legislature and other government and private entities remains a priority of state office. Toward these goals, the office performs the following functions:

- Grant managers ensure that necessary services for juveniles and victims are funded, provide technical assistance and support to grantees and ensure the Division's compliance with all of the federal requirements for the five federal grant programs from which DJJ receives funding.
- The Division's legislative liaison recommends, analyzes and monitors legislation related to juvenile justice issues and serves as the primary policy advisor to the Director.
- The fiscal section prepares the Division budget and monthly projections, and processes all grant payments, RSA's, billings and travel.
- The training officer is responsible for developing and implementing a DJJ staff training plan, including specific competencies for probation and institutional field staff, record keeping protocols, linkages with other state and local agencies, and the delivery of on site and distance training programs (see the training section in this report for more detail).
- Program staff liaison with private and public entities to develop funding opportunities, provide community-based training and technical assistance in restorative justice and other areas,

represent DJJ in statewide program areas such as residential care, foster care and mental health issues and perform a range of duties in support of DJJ's mission.

- Program staff have developed improved reporting procedures to better inform the public and the legislature about the Division's programs and services. Recent results include the DJJ annual report, the Division web page and the report produced by the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC)

Employee of the Quarter

In the second quarter of FY99 a new "Employee of the Quarter" process was initiated by State Office. This award seeks to acknowledge outstanding achievement by a DJJ employee within a Restorative Justice context. FY99 winners were:

2nd Quarter: Jeff Burger, Unit Leader, McLaughlin Youth Center

Jeff Berger was the Division's first recipient of the Employee of the Quarter Award. Mr. Berger has been employed at MYC since June 14, 1978. Through Mr. Berger's leadership, the McLaughlin Juvenile Sex Offender program has become a valuable statewide resource for juvenile sex offender treatment and a model program at the national level. Mr. Berger has served as a role model and inspiration to MYC staff. Three recent senior level appointments all originated from Mr. Berger's program and he has shown a commitment to implementing Restorative Justice practices in his work.

3rd Quarter: Dwight Anderson, Social Service Associate III, Northern Probation

Mr. Anderson was recognized for his outstanding work in regard to the recent publication of the Probation Service Orientation (PSO) Manual and the Supervisors Answer Guide. Mr. Anderson converted this manual from WordPerfect to MS Word, researched the Internet for all of the graphics, and produced and extensively revised the final draft. Mr. Anderson also produced a Special Education Brochure in collaboration with NRO Youth Corrections, Family Centered Services of Alaska and Fairbanks Resource Project. Mr. Anderson also provides training on Prober, MS Word and MS Windows and collects all data for the Restitution and Community Work Service Program.

4th Quarter: Val Miller, JPO III, Kodiak, Southcentral Probation

Formerly a Unit Leader at McLaughlin Youth Center, Ms. Miller was hired as a Juvenile Probation Officer III as Kodiak District Probation Supervisor in 1988. Ms. Miller has been an ongoing proponent of intensive family work with our delinquent population and has been a strong supporter of one of Alaska's Youth Courts in Kodiak. She helped establish the Kodiak Youth Services Network, developed community treatment teams and wrap around services for youth, and participated in a number of Restorative Justice and community-based activities long before these became Division policy. She continues to be innovative in her work and is respected in her own community and around the state for her hard work, well-run office, and community commitment.

Training

For the first time in many years the Division has a statewide position devoted to the training needs of DJJ staff. In February 1999, Barbara O'Brien transferred from a District Supervisor position in Nome to become the statewide staff development officer for DJJ. The training position plays a critical role in helping to meet ACA accreditation standards and, in addition to providing for the training needs of DJJ, provides legislative support during the legislative session. Presently work is focused on the design and implementation of a comprehensive statewide training plan.

DJJ collaborated with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to host a training on the Impact of Crime on Victims in May 1999. This best practice, educational program helps offenders learn about the impact of their actions on their victims. A diverse group representing adult and juvenile corrections, law enforcement, community service agencies, victim advocate groups, victims and others worked together to develop service implementation plans. Victim impact programming has been implemented in many communities and progress is being made to establish victim services in more communities in Alaska in the coming months. This training was made possible through Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds awarded to DJJ through the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and is a clear demonstration of the Division's commitment to Restorative Justice.

Other training activities include the downlinking of several satellite videoconferences sponsored by the Federal Office Of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Department of Education (DOE). For some of these broadcasts DJJ hosted community events, providing a forum for discussion and collaboration.

In September, DJJ collaborated with DFYS to host the "Breaking the Link" Conference, about the link between child maltreatment and delinquency. The keynote speakers were Shay Bilchik, Administrator of OJJDP and Michael Petit from the Child Welfare League of America. In October, John Bonnage of AFSCME, the state's largest employee union, offered free bloodborne pathogen training and training sessions were held in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau. Over thirty DJJ staff attended a summit on FAS/FAE in Anchorage in November. In December DJJ, in collaboration with DOC, provided basic sex offender response training in Nome.

In accordance with the Division's commitment to officer safety, this year client control/officer safety training was offered around the state. DJJ received a second Local Area Law Enforcement grant through Public Safety in support of this training.

In the year ahead competencies for Youth Counselors, curriculums, and a training plan and budget for FY01 to provide continued support for the professional development of DJJ staff will be developed. An individual training needs assessment and a program evaluation component will also be designed and implemented, and DJJ will continue to coordinate training with partner agencies.

Accreditation

Accreditation through the American Correctional Association's (ACA) Commission on Accreditation is a difficult and time-consuming task. However, for those institutions and probation systems that complete this task, the reward is one of the highest distinctions in Juvenile Justice.

Alaska's Division of Juvenile Justice is one of only a few Juvenile Justice systems in the country that meet this high standard of professionalism. ACA standards are the national benchmark for the effective operation of correctional systems in the US. Detention, training school and probation services are assessed under separate sets of standards. As many as 400 mandatory and non-mandatory standards address program services, organizational operations, administrative and fiscal controls, staff training, physical plant, safety and emergency procedures, community supervision practices, rules and discipline, and other areas, all of which reflect practical procedures to safeguard the life, health, and safety of staff and residents.

Like hospital and school accreditation programs, the correctional accreditation system is designed for improvement and change. Primarily a management tool, accreditation provides the organization and structure by which administrators can enhance the quality of correctional services and programs. The standards are recognized and accepted by judges, legislators, and by correctional professionals as representative of best correctional practice.

When an agency achieves 100% compliance with all mandatory standards and 90% compliance with non-mandatory standards, accreditation is granted for a three year period. During that time, the agency must maintain its standards compliance levels and implement plans of action for all those standards with which it did not comply at the time of the compliance audit. The Commission on Accreditation monitors each accredited agency through periodic visits and required annual reports detailing progress toward full compliance. If progress is not made, the agency risks loss of its accreditation.

DJJ's juvenile institutions in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Bethel and Juneau and all of the probation offices around the state met or exceeded over 94% of these rigorous criteria. Alaska's DJJ has maintained these accreditation standards for institutions since 1990 and for probation since 1993. DJJ is proud to once again be recognized as one of our nation's outstanding juvenile justice systems.

Scores for our institutions and probation regions are found in each of the reports for those sections.

ACA Accreditation in the Anchorage Daily News

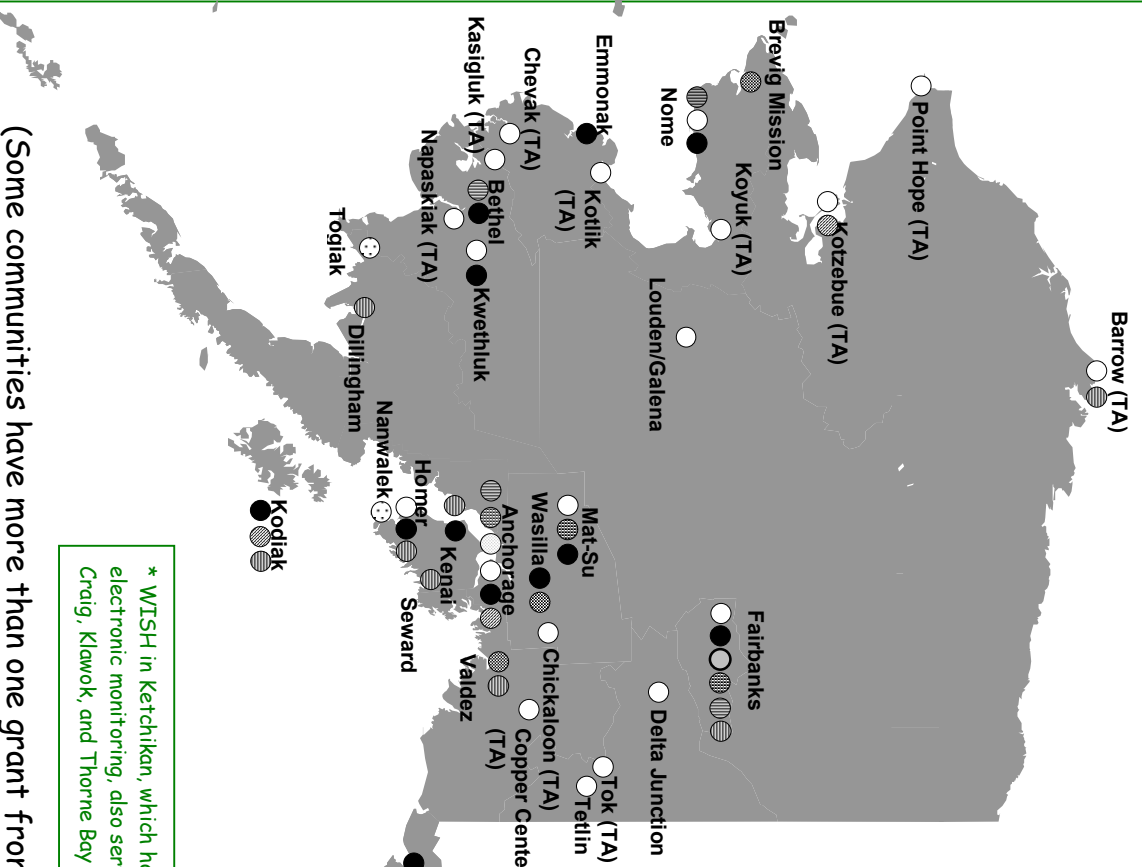
"Outside auditors from the American Correctional Association recently found well-trained workers and a progressive philosophy. ...they declared 'the overall quality of life to be excellent'"

Anchorage Daily News,
December 12, 1999

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



- GRANT KEY**
- JAIBo
 - 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, Klavok, and Thorne Bay

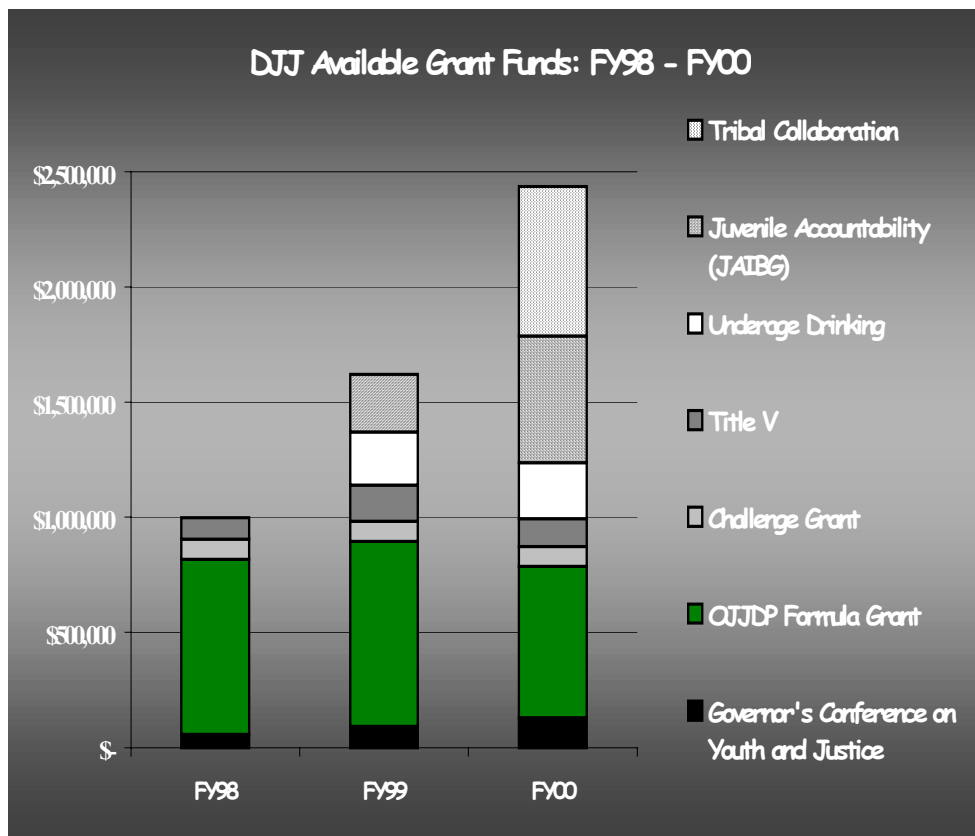
(Some communities have more than one grant from a grant program)

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.

Federal Grants

DJJ administers the following federal grants to help support delinquency prevention and intervention efforts throughout the State. 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 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.

Similar to foundations with rolling proposal deadlines, projects have not been solicited through RFP. Rather, information is provided to all juvenile corrections personnel and through public presentations by the project coordinator and projects are submitted by communities expressing interest. Project funding is generally limited to under \$8,000. Grants may exceed this amount.

In FY99 12 grants were awarded to projects in seven communities and for statewide training. Grants were provided for 1) the development of youth and community courts; 2) teen originated media campaigns against alcohol and drugs; 3) research on Serious and Habitual (SHOs) Juvenile Offenders, 4) victim/offender mediation, 5) young adult, older at-risk youth education, 6) school-based cultural and high-risk youth events, and 6) restitution collection and community service coordination. Training and support in community development and Balanced and Restorative Justice was also provided to the communities throughout Alaska. Former GCYJ sites continue to receive technical assistance from the DJJ State Office.

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.

While challenges remain, we are encouraged by the progress we have made. We look forward to implementing the strategies below to continue to meet our goals.

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
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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.*