

## A Message from the Youth Corrections Administrator:

**Alaska's Juvenile Justice system has undergone significant change** over the past fiscal year and faces even more change in the months – and years – to come. This report is designed to provide an update on our progress and a view of where we plan to go.

Last January, as a result of the enactment of AS 47.12.315 – the Juvenile Disclosure Law – Youth Corrections in Family and Youth Services was more clearly separated from the traditional family service role of the Division. Since that time, Youth Corrections has worked to develop a strong and clear identity and a vision for our future. Planning for a full-fledged Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Health and Social Services is underway. Alongside the necessary structural changes, we have begun an internal process of strategic planning which we hope will provide a guide for our future actions.

AS 47.12.010, revised this year, formally adopted for the state – and Youth Corrections – Balanced and Restorative Justice. This community-based approach to justice offers an opportunity to engage all Alaskans in partnership with Youth Corrections and law enforcement in building a safer state. Balanced and Restorative Justice recognizes that we must work to ensure that the victim, community, and offender are made whole when a harm has been committed. Ensuring victims' services that are responsive and respectful; providing meaningful, appropriate and timely consequences and community sanctions for delinquent acts; and engaging the community in responding to juvenile crime is an effective, common sense approach that promotes a responsible and safe society. Consistent with this approach, we continue the process of seeking community input in the program development for our new youth facilities that are either under construction or in design phase around the state. The Legislature's commitment to these facilities, and our ability to back up that commitment with a trained and professional youth corrections facility and field staff, are key components of our future efforts to improve Alaska's juvenile justice system.

Alaska's juvenile justice system will also be a recipient of over \$3 million in federal funds in the coming fiscal year. Over \$2 million of these funds will be new this year and represent both a heightened Congressional focus on juvenile justice and the hard work of youth corrections staff in securing needed federal resources. These funds through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention formula and discretionary grants programs will help shore up our state's ability to prosecute juvenile offenders, while providing an array of prevention and intervention programs to keep kids from reoffending or committing crimes in the first place.

This report provides an overview of how we function, how we got to where we are this year, our present budget, personnel and system capacity, highlights from the past fiscal year, our grant programs, and our future goals and aspirations. I hope you will take the time to read this thoroughly and join us in a spirit of partnership as we work together to make Alaska a safe and productive place for all of us.

Sincerely,

George Buhite

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary: The State of Juvenile Justice in Alaska Today.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Facilities.....	1
Probation Services.....	3
Juvenile Justice Trends.....	3
<b>FY98 Report.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Key Milestones.....	8
Northern Region Probation Services.....	8
Southcentral and Anchorage Probation Services.....	9
Southeast Probation Services.....	11
McLaughlin Youth Center.....	12
Fairbanks Youth Facility.....	13
Nome Youth Facility.....	14
Bethel Youth Facility.....	14
Johnson Youth Center.....	15
<b>Personnel.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Grants.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Federal Grants (Indian Pass Through, Delinquency Prevention, Offender Intervention, Non-secure Attendant Shelters, Challenge, Title V.....	18
Governor’s Conference on Youth and Justice.....	19
<b>Accreditation.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Meeting Performance Evaluation Measures.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Our Future Goals.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix: Grants Listed for FY98 and FY99 (to date).....</b>	<b>23</b>

## Maps, Charts, and Graphs

Probation and Detention offices (map).....	2
Statewide Youth Facility Admissions and Average Daily Populations FY 92 – 98.....	4
Youth Probation Referrals FY 1992 – 2001.....	4
Communities with Youth and Community Courts (map).....	10
Administrative Organizational Chart.....	16
Youth Corrections Grants Funding Available FY 1998.....	17
Youth Corrections Grants Funding Available FY 1999.....	17
Total Grant Funds Available.....	18
FY 1998 OJJDP Formula Grant Funds.....	18
FY 1999 OJJDP Formula Grant Funds.....	18
GCYJ Grants FY98.....	19
GCYJ Grants Proposed FY99.....	19

# Executive Summary:

## The State of Juvenile Justice in Alaska Today

Alaska has placed considerable resources into combating juvenile crime this decade. In the mid-1990s the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) systematically set out to change our state's juvenile justice system. This included the development of a long term facilities plan, a projection of future delinquency trends, and identification of comprehensive strategies for prevention, treatment and institutionalization of juvenile offenders.

In 1996 DFYS commissioned the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) to review the needs and trends in youth corrections. The NCCD report, "Alaska Youth Corrections Trends and Future Directions," served as the basis for a second report addressing the state's facility needs. This "Master Plan for Youth Facilities" proposed expansions of Alaska's existing youth facilities and three new regional youth facilities to meet the changing needs of the juvenile justice system.

At the same time, Governor Tony Knowles initiated a Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice (GCYJ) to more completely address the causes of juvenile delinquency, keeping in mind the need to put efforts and funds into the prevention of delinquency as well as meeting the treatment, rather than simply the capacity needs, of facilities. The conference - meeting from November 1995 until September 1996 - was made up of a dynamic group of legislators, members of the community and key people from six state Departments, the court system and law enforcement. The GCYJ completed its work and report in November, 1996.

**Youth Corrections Mission**  
The Mission of Youth Corrections is to reduce or prevent delinquency by meeting the needs of youthful offenders in a manner consistent with protection of the public

Together these reports provided a sound basis for a comprehensive, community-based juvenile justice system consistent with the vision of the Governor and the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS).

Facility and program efforts were based on the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice and aimed at meeting the needs of local delinquent populations identified by the communities served.

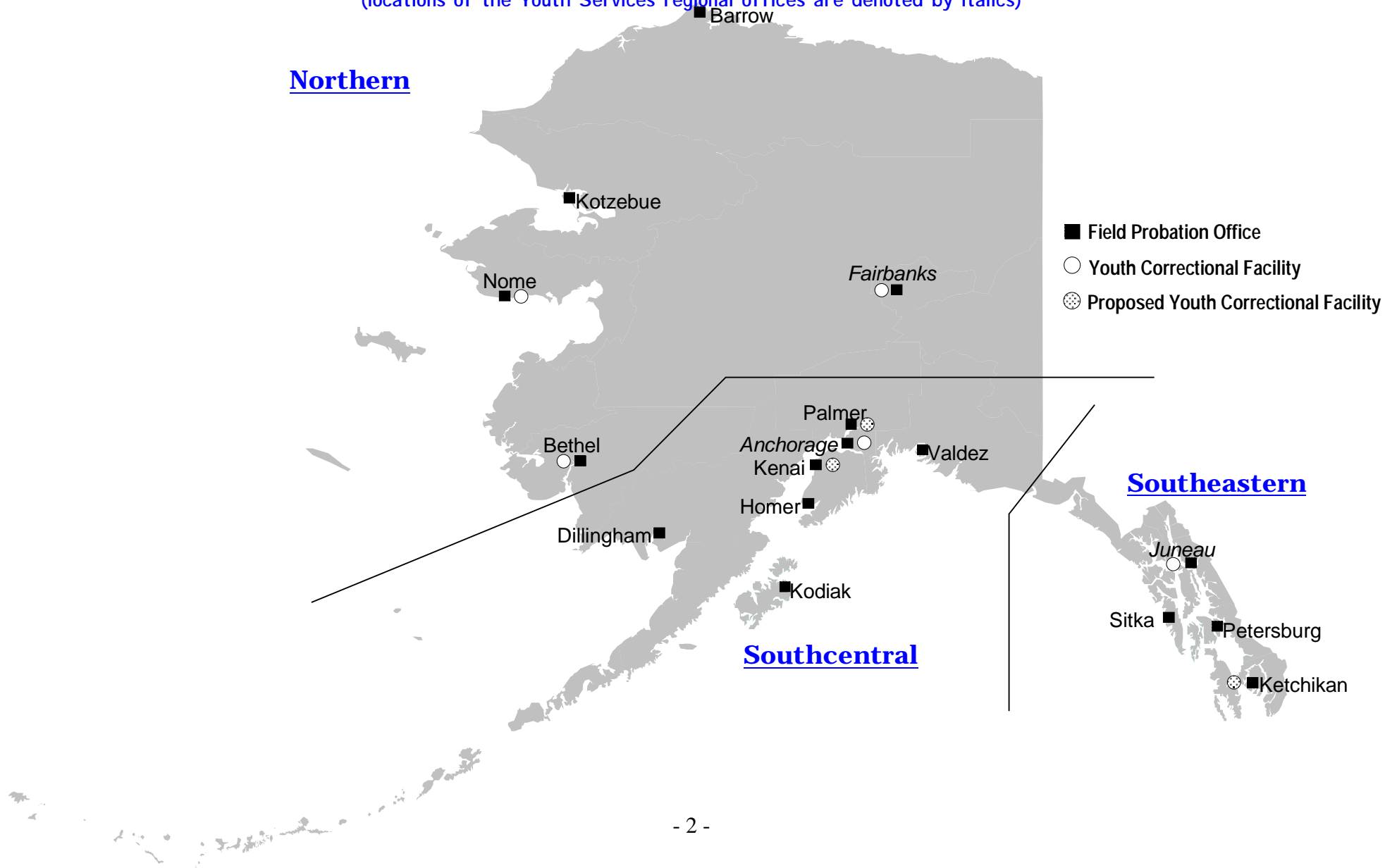
### Facilities

At the present time Alaska maintains five operating youth facilities. The state's central facility is 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. Regional facilities in the small rural communities of Bethel (11 treatment and 8 detention beds) and Nome (only 3, 48 hour emergency detention beds are active at this time), round out the system and help meet some of the needs of Alaska's rural and isolated juvenile offenders.

As a result of legislative action at the end of the 1997 legislative session (May, 1997), funding for planning for three additional facilities for the communities of Ketchikan (4 bed), the Kenai

# Department of Health and Social Services Division of Family and Youth Services - Youth Services Section

(locations of the Youth Services regional offices are denoted by italics)



Peninsula (4 bed) and the Mat-Su Valley (15 bed) was approved. In addition, funding was also provided to expand existing facilities. This included funding for a 22 bed treatment unit in Juneau and planning funds for an additional 30 beds for McLaughlin. In the 1998 legislative session construction funding was approved for MYC additions, Ketchikan and Mat-Su. The 1998 session also funded operation of 9 beds at the Nome facility by the end of 1998.

Consistent with the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice, the new construction efforts included a planning component that insured that local communities would have input into the program development for each of the new facilities. This has led those communities to develop treatment and community-based alternatives to detention for non-violent youthful offenders that focus on direct application of Restorative Justice principles of victim, offender and community service, family-centered services, and mental health treatment. The Ketchikan facility is designed as both a 4 bed youth detention facility and a 4 bed mental health facility for youth, with two additional "swing" beds, while Mat-Su has considered an Assessment Center as part of its new facility. Planning by the community for the Kenai facility has developed in a similar manner.

## **Probation Services**

Youth Corrections' probation services operates through a regional structure. These are Northern Region (Fairbanks and much of rural Alaska from Bethel to Barrow), South-central (Anchorage and communities from Dillingham to Kodiak and Cordova), and Southeast. Generally probation offices are encouraged to develop community-based solutions to address juvenile delinquency and are provided support in their efforts from regional and state offices.

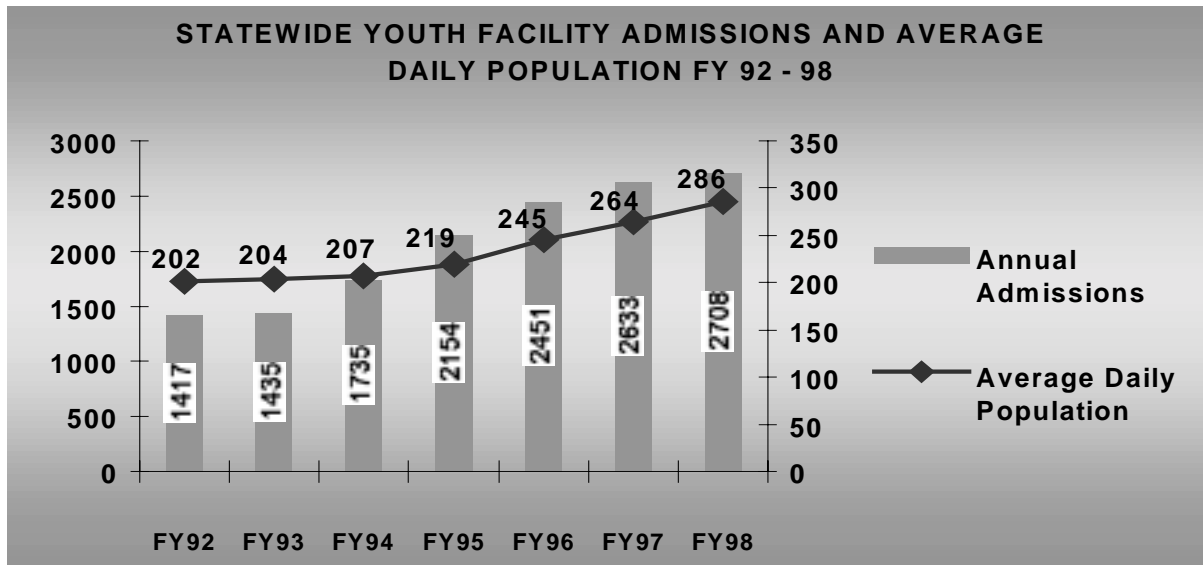
Where detention facilities exist or are proposed, probation offices share space to ensure consistent integration of the juvenile justice system. However, probation offices exist throughout Alaska and many rural probation offices offer itinerant services to the vast number of Alaskan communities off of the road network.

Juvenile probation officers are primarily involved in intake and supervision of juveniles on probation. However, in many communities they serve a number of other functions. Consistent with state and federal grant program requirements, probation officers work with the community to develop alternatives to detention for non-violent offenders, victims' services, community service, and restitution opportunities. They serve as partners with State Troopers and local law enforcement, local schools, and a variety of human service organizations.

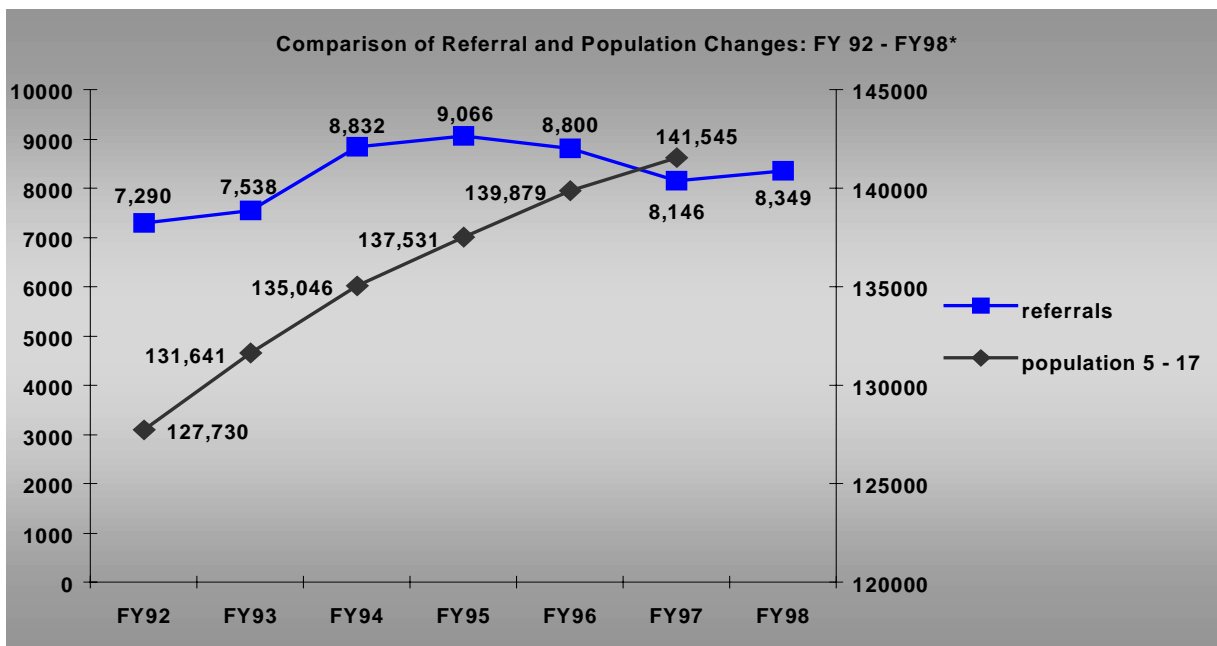
## **Juvenile Justice Trends**

While trends in legislation in the early and mid-1990s had lowered the age of automatic waiver to adult status to 16 for certain serious felonies, in general legislation in the past two legislative sessions has focused on streamlining and opening up confidentiality, strengthening statutory authority for alternative dispositions such as youth courts and community dispute resolution or victim mediation, and improving the delivery of services within the system. Many of these initiatives developed from the planning work described above.

Even though admissions to youth facilities continue to increase, the rapid growth in FY 94 (20.9% increase over FY 93) and FY 95 (24.5% increase over FY 94), have slowed over the past three years. In these years rates of increase in admissions have fallen from 13.7% in FY 96 to 7.5% in FY 97 and 2.8% in the past year, despite an ever growing youthful population. During this same period overall average daily facility population has also steadily increased.



Referrals to juvenile probation steadily increased through FY 95, though they have fallen from an FY 95 high of 9,066 to 8,349 last year – an increase of 2.5% over FY 97 – and a net decrease of 7.9% over FY 95. While some of these decreases may be attributed to changes in statute which have removed some juvenile crimes out of the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system (for example violent crimes subject to waiver to the adult system or Minor's Consuming Alcohol, now considered a violation rather than a misdemeanor), increased involvement of the community and



\*Population Data for calendar years from Alaska Population Overview 1997 Estimates: State of Alaska, Department of Labor

the establishment of community-based alternatives to detention such as youth courts and community courts may also be responsible for this reduction in the rate of increase of referrals and admissions into the juvenile justice system and its facilities.

## 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

AS 47.12.010, passed during the 1998 legislative session, codifies the principles of Restorative Justice. These principles provide legislative sanction to form state and local community partnerships to implement effective community-based interventions, to provide swift and appropriate consequences for delinquent acts, and to enhance the mechanisms for greater coordination and communication between youth corrections, law enforcement, schools, victims and members of the community.

As Youth Corrections transitions to the Division of Juvenile Justice, increased emphasis on the mission of Balanced and Restorative Justice will continue to focus efforts on keeping juveniles from embarking on a path of delinquent – and eventually criminal – behavior.

Alaska's Juvenile Justice system recognizes that effective public safety is found in a vision where offenders have an immediate consequence, perform community service and, where possible, reconnect to their community; where treatment and education to break the cycle of delinquency is effectively provided; where the victim is offered an opportunity to fill a vital role in

the juvenile justice system and is sufficiently supported to meet the objectives of restoration; and where the community participates and plays a key role in articulating and refining that vision to ensure a healthy and safe society. While the need for detention for violent offenders will continue, it is hoped that future expansion of juvenile detention facilities will be offset by the development of effective alternatives to incarceration. Consequently, the Division is likely to explore stronger evaluation of existing community, non-institutionally based prevention and treatment programs, continued development of new and promising approaches to combating and preventing juvenile delinquency and stronger shared community partnerships.

# FY 98 Report

FY 98 was an important year for Youth Corrections. Beginning January 1 of 1998 the statutorily mandated separation of certain functions in Family Services and Youth Corrections with the Division of Family and Youth Services led to the appointment of a Youth Corrections Administrator to oversee all Youth Corrections functions. Coinciding with this development – and the revision of AS 47.12.010 which codified the philosophy of Balanced and Restorative Justice in Alaska's treatment of juveniles – Youth Corrections sponsored training in Balanced and Restorative Justice and began developing a new strategic plan. Each of these functions has more clearly defined regional and institutional roles of Youth Corrections staff, and helped consolidate the role and function of the state office.

Increasingly probation has focused on the development of community-based diversion and prevention programs in an attempt to reduce overall referrals to the Alaska juvenile justice system. Nonetheless, the increase in petitions filed in key regions reflects an increase in workload which has not been supported by an increase in resources. Alongside their work in handling an increased number of formal cases, youth probation officers in these areas and throughout the state have developed a strong commitment to working within their communities – often volunteering numerous hours with local community organizations to help prevent delinquency. As these efforts gain momentum we are hopeful that future trends will indicate an increase in appropriate and meaningful first-time consequences and a long-term reduction in the rate of increase of more serious juvenile offenses.

## Innovations

### **The Java Hut and Nome Youth Court**

In August of 1997 a series of buildings in Nome were vandalized by juvenile delinquents. At first the town reacted angrily. At a town meeting over seventy local residents attended and demanded that the city do something to combat this wave of juvenile crime. Under the encouragement of Mayor John Handeland, a second meeting – just of Nome's youth – was held and these young people were asked to come up with a solution to Nome's potential crime problem.

Nome's young people rose to the occasion. Identifying the need for a place where “kids could hang out without being thrown out” and the need to take responsibility for their actions, these kids identified opening a youth run coffee shop and setting up a youth court as key objectives.

With the help of local residents, the Nome Community Center, and Youth Corrections field and state office staff, youth in Nome took charge. Within months they had opened the Java Hut – the new youth run coffee shop in town. This alternative to hanging out on the streets gave meaningful job training opportunities to youth and provided a service that could be enjoyed by all the residents of the community. In one week alone – during the Iditarod – the Java Hut raised over \$5,000 to be used by the new Youth Court.

After a year of preparation and the development of one of the most extensive curriculums in the country, the Nome Youth Court stood ready to receive and try its first case in December of 1998.



Organizational milestones and highlights from some of our regional offices and youth facilities are provided on this and following pages. Stand out achievements are highlighted in boxes such as the one above.

## Key Milestones

- Organizational restructuring – the establishment of a clear Youth Corrections section under a Youth Corrections Administrator has helped set the stage for the Division of Juvenile Justice and improved service and morale.
- Revising Youth Corrections Policies and Procedures for the first time since 1990.
- Securing \$1.6 million in federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAI BG) funds.
- Securing \$1.5 million in federal grant funds for a new Management Information System.
- Securing \$650,000 in federal funds for a Juvenile Justice Tribal Collaboration Project.
- Training senior and line staff and community members in Restorative and Community Justice.
- Initiating strategic planning for Youth Corrections/Division of Juvenile Justice.
- Securing funding for 30 new secure beds at McLaughlin Youth Center.
- Securing funding for new 15 bed Mat-Su Youth Facility.
- Securing first phase funding for new 4 bed Ketchikan/Southeast Youth Facility.

## 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.

In Bethel, Nome and Barrow, juvenile probation and the local communities have worked to develop a broad array of alternative dispositions and creative community-based prevention and diversion programs to help address increasing workloads. In Bethel the response to the school shooting tragedy last year led to their development of a new alternative school program and the successful application for a community-based youth court through the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance. Ensuring appropriate and swift consequences for juvenile offenders is especially difficult in this region. Bethel, served by two Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs), covers 56 villages in an area about the size of New England. Nome, also served by two JPOs covers 15 villages. Both Kotzebue and Barrow each have only one JPO and cover the remaining villages in the Northwest Arctic and North Slope Boroughs.

Emerging Community and Youth Courts in these area will begin addressing more first time offenders with immediate consequences. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta is also targeted as a pilot site for increased services through the new federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAI BG) funds. These funds will support an additional probation position, community-based services, and legal personnel to improve the region's response to juvenile crime. These same funds will also support an additional position in Nome and other rural delinquency prevention alternatives. Nome has also developed an intern position in partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks and the local community to help meet the workloads of the district office.

## Southcentral Region Probation Services, Margaret Krause Anchorage Probation Services, Ellen Lash

Within the Southcentral region there are two distinct sections. One of these addresses juvenile justice in Anchorage, while the other addresses 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 Restorative and Community Justice and the development of community-based detention alternatives and consequences for first-time offenders in South-central. The Anchorage, Mat-Su, Kenai, Homer and Kodiak offices all support local teen operated youth courts which have handled an increasing number of first-time offenders. A new youth court is also being developed in Valdez. The Dillingham office has supported the development of the Togiak Community Court – now in operation for over a year. Recently both United States Senator Ted Stevens and Governor Tony Knowles highlighted the success of this court and cited it as a model for community involvement in rural juvenile justice.

In Anchorage field probation has built a partnership with the Anchorage Police Department and is developing field probation offices in the schools to support efforts at neighborhood-based probation. Anchorage probation has also built a 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. These agencies together will serve as many as 800 youth in the coming year. Because of the importance of focusing youth corrections personnel on those who pose the greatest threat to public safety, these local partnerships have helped address youth who might otherwise have received little or no contact from the juvenile justice system. Recidivism rates for Anchorage Youth Court are below 20%, further reinforcing the successful operation of this unique and nationally recognized program.

### Innovations

#### **School-Based Probation**

In late 1998 the Anchorage Juvenile Probation Office began developing an idea to team up with local schools and Anchorage's Community-based Policing effort to ensure a more community oriented probation effort. Expected to begin in early 1999, this effort will partner teams of two Juvenile Probation Officers in area schools to address the needs of geographically based juvenile delinquents. Working with local law enforcement, the JPOs will share the contact with youth with police and, by operating within the school, will ensure that they are more directly able to intervene to ensure that delinquents successfully achieve their probation conditions.

JPOs based in the school will work to develop strong community partnerships with local neighborhoods, businesses, educators and other groups to enhance, community service options and build a network to ensure juveniles who want to succeed, can succeed.

## Communities with Youth and Community Courts December 1998

Youth Courts

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

Emerging Youth Courts

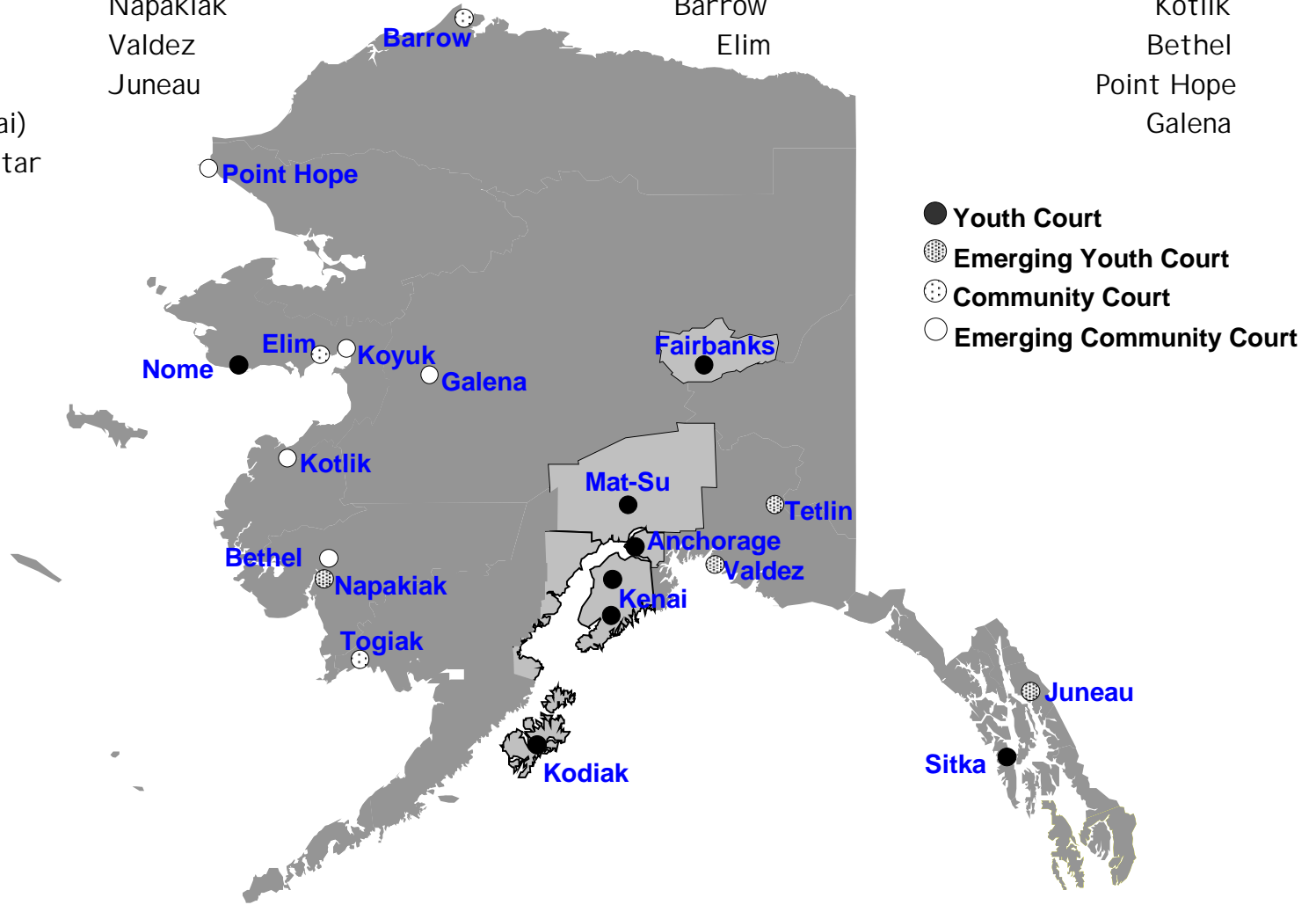
- Tetlin
- Napakiak
- Valdez
- Juneau

Community Courts

- Togiak
- Barrow
- Elim

Emerging Community Courts

- Koyuk
- Kotlik
- Bethel
- Point Hope
- Galena



In Dillingham, where one JPO serves 14 villages, the development of the first of what are likely to be many Community Courts in the region has helped improve the effectiveness of the office in protecting the public's safety. In Valdez, where one JPO is serving large communities as varied as Glennallen and Cordova, interest in youth courts that extend to some of the smaller communities but are based in Valdez could help support the efforts of that office. Already the Kenai Peninsula Youth Court, serving Homer and Kenai, is exploring extending its reach beyond the jurisdiction of Youth Corrections by working with local Courts to address Minor Consuming Alcohol and smoking violations by youth.

## **Southeast Region Probation Services, Barbara Murray**

The Southeast region runs from Yakutat all the way south to Hyder and Metlakatla. Regional probation offices are located in Sitka, Petersburg and Ketchikan while the regional office is in Juneau, the region's largest community. Much like the greater part of the Northern Region, Southeast has few roads and is connected by the Marine Highway Transportation System and air travel. While largely Caucasian, a substantial portion of the population is Tlingit and other Alaska Native populations.

### **Innovations**

#### **Parents Anonymous, Inc.**

Juneau has been chosen by the Parents Anonymous, Inc. group as a site for their start-up program in Alaska. The group is recognized by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as a national Model Family Strengthening Program to prevent juvenile delinquency. A Juvenile Probation Officer serves on the Advisory Board. Community training for group facilitators was held in December, 1998 and the groups are scheduled to begin in January, 1999.

Policing effort in Juneau. Juneau's Community Policing effort now offers regular community sponsored events to increase awareness of crime prevention. Each of these community-based activities can provide a sure and efficient first-time consequence for minor juvenile offenders in at least the larger population centers in the region.

### **Innovations**

#### **Community Court**

Community Court agreements were developed as part of the Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice. The first such agreements for the villages of Elim and Koyuk were announced in the summer of 1996. Within a year the community of Togiak, led by their former police chief Sheldon Schmitt, began to look into developing a similar model to address local juvenile delinquency. The Police Department surveyed the community and established an Elders led Community Court in July of 1997. Within a year's time the court had heard over 30 cases. By requiring community service and restitution from first-time offenders, Togiak took charge of cases that the Dillingham Probation Office simply did not have the resources to address. As a consequence these juveniles may have been directed away from more serious offending, the community feels safe, and the Dillingham Probation office is able to spend more time addressing more serious juvenile crime.

While recent trends indicate a stabilization in referrals and petitions over the last few years, the number of petitions has increased dramatically in the Ketchikan office. Petitions filed there increased 39% between FY 97 and FY 98. Community-based efforts have led to the development of an informal Youth Corrections community advisory committee in Ketchikan which has taken the lead in working to secure the funding and design the program for the proposed Ketchikan/Southern Southeast Youth Facility. Community efforts in Sitka have led to the formation of Southeast's first full fledged Youth Court scheduled to hear its first case in December of 1998. JPOs have also assisted in the development of Teen Court, Youth Court and a Community

## McLaughlin Youth Center, Donis Morris, Superintendent

McLaughlin Youth Center (MYC) remains 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 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. 20 of these detention beds were added in FY 99. New construction is planned to add 30 additional secure beds (5 for the girl's cottage and 25 for males in a new unit) by FY 00. Intake/Probation and some statewide administrators are also housed at MYC.

In FY 98, MYC's Detention Units had a total of 1365 admissions with an average daily population of 73.8. In FY 97 there were 1315 admissions and an average daily population of 66.4 (this represents an increase in the average daily population 11.19%).

In FY98, MYC's treatment programs had a total of 108 admissions with an average daily population of 124.96 and an average length of stay of 13.8 months. There continues to be a waiting list for residents to enter all treatment programs.

### 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. As mentioned before, the plan is to add five secure beds in FY2000.
- 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 secure unit for residents who are dangerous to themselves or others.
- Cottage Three--offers a family centered treatment program for the male residents that are not sex offenders or not appropriate for the Positive Peer Culture Program.
- Cottage Four--Positive Peer Culture Program (PPC) works well with alder residents who have strong gang affiliations.

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 FY 00.

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.

Residents with these concerns require careful needs assessment, specialized treatment

opportunities and extensive aftercare services. Expanding collaboration with state agencies and service providers will help better meet 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**

The Fairbanks Youth Facility consists of a Detention Unit with a design capacity of twenty residents and a Treatment Unit also with a design capacity of twenty residents. The Treatment Unit has two living areas, one with eight detention type rooms and one with twelve less secure treatment type rooms. Although in the past the Treatment Unit operated two distinct programs, at present and for the past several years it has functioned as one program of twenty residents. The Detention Unit is coed, and the Treatment Unit houses male offenders.

In FY 98 the Fairbanks Youth Facility Detention Unit had a total of 541 admissions with an average daily population of 30. Compared with FY 97, during which there were 535 admissions and an average daily population of 27, this represents a slight increase in the number of admissions, but a significant increase in average daily population (11%).

In FY 98, the FYF Treatment Unit had 16 admissions, an average population count of 20, and an average length of stay of 12.7 months. There was a waiting list for all of FY 98.

The residents on the FYF Detention Unit represent a wide variety of offenses. In terms of trends, the most problematic are the increasing number of residents detained and the high number of detainees with FAS/FAE. Young people with FAS/FAE are among the most "needy" and time intensive residents on the Detention Unit and, particularly with the escalating numbers of residents, are 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, and health education and other educational groups, and have access to the Mental Health Clinician. For those residents who have been institutionalized and who are awaiting Program bed space, an intermediate program has been implemented which allows them to get started on their longer term treatment needs.

Treatment Unit residents have access to all these services as well as a myriad of additional treatment components including value clarification, personal and community responsibility, restitution, understanding victim impact, and release planning. Resources are used on an individualized basis dependent upon criminal history, skill level, and need. The most common offenses committed by residents include assault, property crime, substance abuse, absconding from placement, and sexual offending. Ages range from 14 to nearly 19 years. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of residents with significant mental health issues.

## **Nome Youth Facility, Bruce Collins, Unit Leader**

Although in past years the Nome Youth Facility operated as both a Juvenile Detention Facility and a Juvenile Community Residential Facility it has, since 1994, operated only as a 48 hour emergency detention facility. The Nome Youth Facility has three detention cells, and can house up to six juveniles for short term detention. Statistics regarding numbers of residents housed at NYF in recent years have negligible value for purposes of assessing need or identifying trends as all concerned parties agree that, due to the facility limitations and necessity for travel to other State facilities, detention is largely underutilized at present.

A typical detainee at NYF is male, Native Alaskan, age 15 1/2, who has substance abuse issues, experienced generational family trauma, been exposed to abuse and/or neglect, and has committed property offenses. Due to the short term nature of the detention facility, services for these residents are limited to those directly related to secure custody and care.

Through FY 98 the Nome Youth Facility staff, working with the local Youth Probation office, has developed a Community Advisory Committee which is exploring increased community-based services for future facility residents.

## **Bethel Youth Facility, Patricia Leeman, Superintendent**

The Bethel Youth Facility (BYF) houses a Detention Unit with a design capacity of eight residents and a Program Unit with a design capacity of eleven residents. Both Units are coed. BYF is the only institutional treatment program in Northern Region providing services to girls.

In FY 98 the BYF Detention Unit had 236 admissions and an average daily population count of 12.5. By way of comparison, in FY 97 the BYF Detention Unit had a total of 182 admissions and an average daily population count of 10. These numbers reflect an increase in that one year period of 29.6% in total admissions and 24% in average daily population count. Also in FY 98 the BYF Program Unit had a total of 12 admissions for the 11 bed unit, and an average length of stay of 13.6 months. There was a waiting list for entry for the entire fiscal year.

The vast majority of residents housed at the Bethel Youth Facility are and have historically been Alaska Native. This population comprises nearly 90% of Program Unit residents and over 95% of all Detention admissions. These residents come to the facility from a wide geographical area representing Southeast communities as well as Barrow, Nome, Kotzebue, Fairbanks, and, less frequently, the Bethel area. Residents of the Detention Unit are more typically from the Bethel district, including the 56 villages of the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta.

Residents on the Detention Unit represent a wide range of offenses. Although it is difficult to generalize about trends in the nature of offenses, the Bethel Youth Facility has clearly seen an unusual number of high profile, violent offenses in recent years. Program opportunities for Detention residents are largely educational in nature and include a year round school provided by Lower Kuskokwim School District staff, substance abuse and health education, and behavior management utilizing a points system and regular feedback regarding progress and areas of

difficulty. Facility staff are in the process of finalizing a program for institutionalized residents on the Detention Unit while awaiting Program bed space.

Residents on the Program Unit are generally between the ages of 15-18, and 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 through the program, from assessment and treatment plan development to behavior management and individual accountability, counseling components and skill development, community integration, and pre-release programs.

## Johnson Youth Center, Greg Roth, Superintendent

The Johnson Youth Center (JYC) houses a Detention Unit with a design capacity of eight residents. A Program Unit with a design capacity of twenty two residents is presently under construction and slated to open in the early Spring, 1999. Both Units are coed. The new treatment unit, when completed, will be the only such unit in Southeast. A new detention center with a four bed capacity is planned for Southern Southeast Alaska in Ketchikan. Design has begun on this facility, but construction is pending legislative appropriation.

In FY 98 JYC had 323 admissions and an average daily population count of 20. JYC had the same number of admissions in FY 97 (323) and an average daily population count of 14. These numbers reflect an increase in that one year period of 43 % in average daily population count.

JYC has 15 PCNs assigned to it, one Unit Leader, two Youth Counselor IIIs, and six Youth Counselor I/IIIs. Unit staff are supported by six on-call non-permanent Youth Counselor Is, a non permanent Maintenance Worker II, Admin. Assistant I, and Youth Center Superintendent I.

JYC residents come to the facility from a wide geographical area. Residents represent many Southeast communities, though increasing caseloads in Ketchikan in particular have swelled the JYC population. A substantial portion of the population is Alaska Native. Volunteers and staff emphasize pride in the local culture.

Residents represent a wide range of offenses. Though it is difficult to generalize about trends in the nature of offenses, JYC has clearly seen an increase in violent offenses in recent years. Program opportunities for Detention residents are largely educational in nature and include a year round school provided by Juneau Douglas School District staff. Facility staff are in the process of developing a program for the new treatment unit.

### Innovations

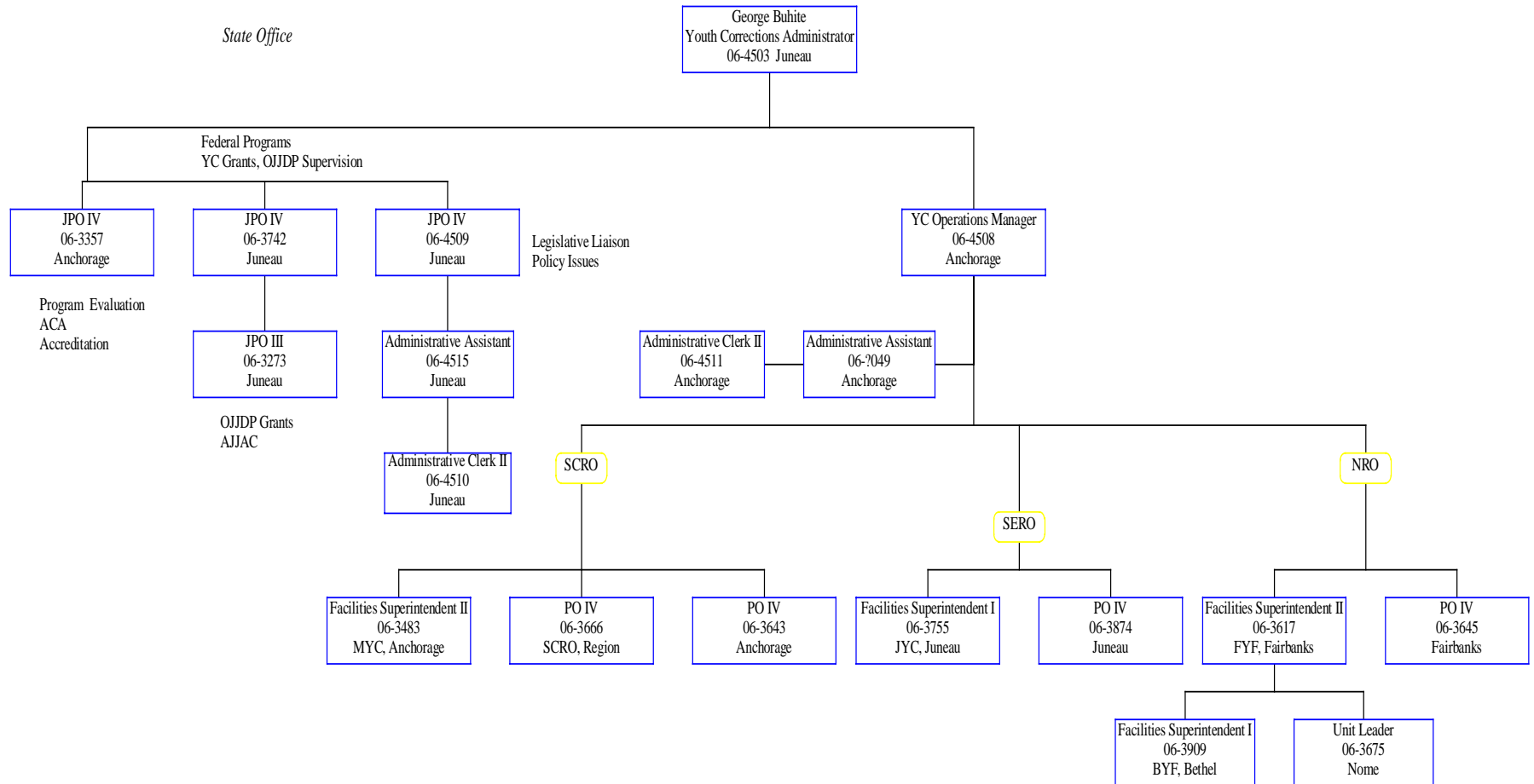
#### **Cognitive Skills Group**

In an attempt to facilitate growth while awaiting long term treatment beds up north, the JYC Detention unit staff provide a "Cognitive Skills" group for institutionalized residents. This group program is held twice weekly and involves increasingly complex moral dilemmas that are led by the staff and discussed by the residents. The residents are also given homework in between groups. The program is specifically designed to enhance the residents value systems to bring about a better understanding of how their actions impact their victims and the world around them. Considerable focus is also spent on internalizing these concepts so that they generalize to real world situations we all encounter on a daily basis.



# Personnel

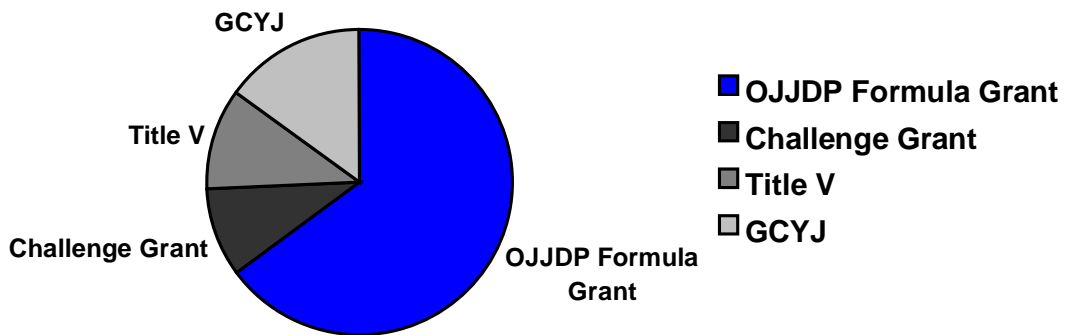
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES  
 Family & Youth Service BRU  
 Probation Services #2134  
 July 1998



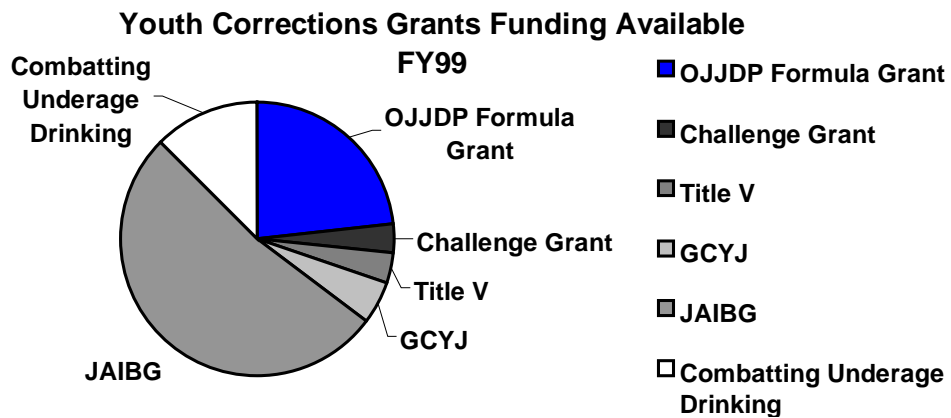
# Grants

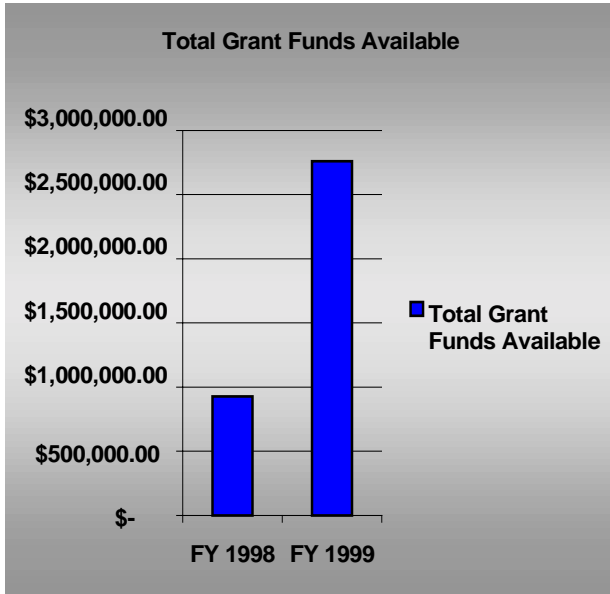
Youth Corrections administers a considerable number of federal and state grants throughout Alaska. These include Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) formula, Challenge and Title V grants, and Governor's Conference on Youth and Justice Grants. In FY 99 Youth Corrections will also administer Combating Underage Drinking Grants from OJJDP and funds from the new Congressionally appropriated Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG).

**Youth Corrections Grants Funding Available FY98**



In FY 98 \$927,500 in grants from OJJDP and \$140,000 in state funds for GCYJ projects were administered through Youth Corrections. With the addition of OJJDP's Combating Underage Drinking grants program (\$348,000 available), an increase in formula grants from \$600,000 to \$645,000, and \$1,445,220 available for grants through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, grant funds administered through Youth Corrections will increase to \$2,578,220 in FY 99.





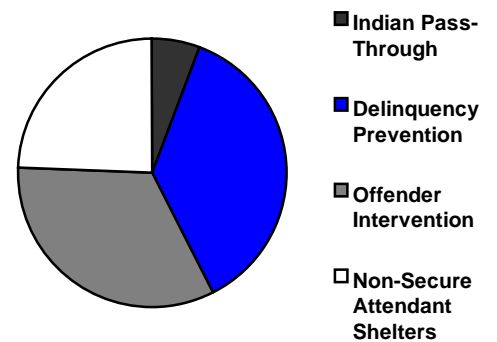
The dramatic increase in federal grant funds is part of an on-going strategy in Youth Corrections to secure federal support for efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency. This increase in funding has added a need for support staff to administer the numerous grant funds projected for the coming years. Youth Corrections will continue to aggressively seek these federal and private grant dollars for delinquency prevention programs in Alaska.

### Federal Grants

The Division of Family and Youth Services receives and administers a Federal Formula Grant through the Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP) which for FY 98 made available \$600,000 for community programs. An additional \$45,000 for Innovative Local Law Enforcement and Community Policing (ILLECP) projects was added to Alaska's formula grant for FY 99. Formula Grant funds are utilized to fund a variety of grant programs that assist the State in maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. Outside of FY 99's ILLECP funds, money from this source supports four types of grants in the Juvenile Justice area: Indian Pass-Through grants; Delinquency Prevention Grants, Offender Intervention Grants and Non-Secure Attendant Shelter Grants.

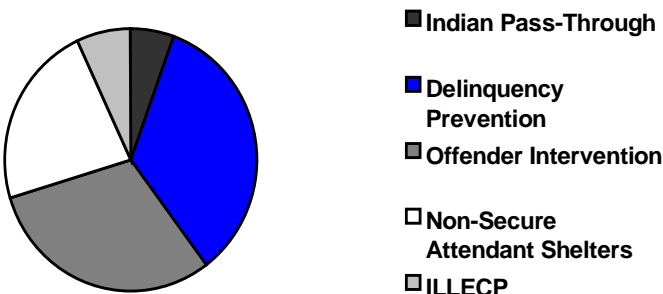
FY 1998 OJJDP Formula Grant Funds



The Division also receives two discretionary grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

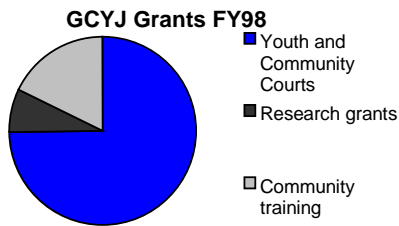
The Challenge Grant for FY 98 was \$87,500 and is the same amount in FY 99. These funds are targeted for use in two categories: aftercare and alternatives to suspension or expulsion from school. The Title V local delinquency prevention grant program totaled \$100,000 in FY 98 and is also the same amount for FY 99. All of these grants are funded solely with federal dollars and are described below.

FY 1999 OJJDP Formula Grant Funds



The Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC), funded through the OJJDP formula grant program, reviews formula grant expenditures and assists in the review of grantees while advising the Division on these and other juvenile justice programs.

## 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.

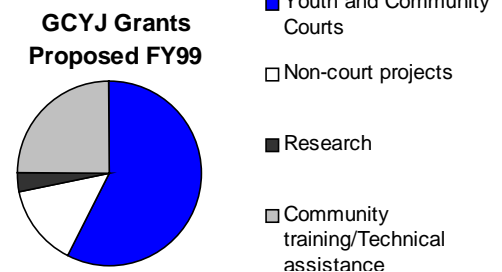
Grant recipients must provide a 150% cash or in-kind service match for funds received. Most projects must be derived from the community, show collaborative efforts, be non-duplicative of other community efforts and be consistent with GCYJ recommendations and the principles of restorative and community justice. Substantial portions of these funds support the growth of community and youth courts and, coupled with

technical assistance offered by the Youth Corrections 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 are not 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 and are reviewed on a first come basis. Grants may exceed this amount.

In FY 98 grants were awarded to projects in six communities for 1) the development of youth and community courts; 2) the development of youth and community court manuals; and 3) research on Serious and Habitual (SHOs) Juvenile Offenders. Training and support in community development and Balanced and Restorative Justice was also provided to the communities of Fairbanks, Nome, Kotzebue, Juneau, Anchorage, the Mat Su Borough, Ketchikan, Kenai, Togiak, Dillingham, Barrow, Delta Junction, Valdez, and to numerous public and non-profit agencies.



# Accreditation

Four of our facilities and all three regional probation offices are presently accredited by the American Correctional Association. Alaska's is one of the few youth corrections systems in the country meeting this high standard of professionalism.

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 the requirement of annual reports detailing progress toward full standards compliance. If progress is not documented, the agency risks loss of its accreditation.

## Excerpts from the 1996 ACA Accreditation report:

"[I n Bethel] the program and facility, from the standpoint of conditions of confinement and quality of life would have to be considered outstanding..."

"Of the 26 mandatory standards, all were found in compliance for 100 percent...the remaining 315 nonmandatory standards [met] a compliance rate of 99%"

Alaska's youth detention facilities have maintained these high standards since first full accreditation in 1990. Our facilities are presently preparing for a 1999 audit by the Committee on Accreditation.

While the accreditation process is arduous, and requires ongoing administrative and fiscal support, professionals who have participated in accreditation generally conclude it results in better programs and facilities.

# 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. Youth Corrections was asked to develop such standards and did so at the end of FY 98.

After considering the mission of both the Division of Family and Youth Services and Youth Corrections, seven key measures were adopted to track the performance of the section. These measures included:

- an improvement in the percentage of juvenile intakes completed in 30 days or less;
- an improvement of the percentage of referrals to youth corrections met with an active response;
- securing at least 80% of all restitution and community work service ordered;
- ensuring that Reading and Math levels for youth in institutional programs increase 1.25 months for every month a youth is in a Youth Corrections school program;
- no increases in the number of escapes from institutions;
- an increase in the percentage of residents leaving institutions who receive aftercare services; and
- maintenance of recidivism data and a maintained or decreased rate of recidivism. These seven measures address the key components of the section's mission – protection of the public and rehabilitation of the offender.

## Youth Corrections works to ensure that:

- communities are protected and safe;
- offenses are addressed swiftly with action commensurate to the crime;
- offenders are held accountable to communities and victims;
- and offenders' skills are developed so as to reduce the likelihood of reoffense.

While these measures have only just begun to be reviewed, the first quarter of FY 99 has shown that Youth Corrections is on track to meet these measurable goals. As of the first quarter, 86% of juvenile intakes statewide were closed in less than 30 days; 95% of all juvenile intakes statewide were met with an active response; 83% of community work service hours were completed and 79% of restitution dollars were recovered; baselines were established for school data collection; only one escape has occurred – well under the baseline average of 6; 50% of youth released during the period received aftercare services; and youth facilities were familiarized with common definitions and counting methods for recidivism analysis.

Next year's Annual Report will represent the first full analysis of how well Youth Corrections is meeting its established performance measures.

# Our Future Goals

The future of Youth Corrections in Alaska is an opportunity and a vision. We stand at a crossroads. With strong state policy supporting child protective services and education, the challenge to Youth Corrections is to complete the continuum of care for youth who fall into the juvenile justice system, and ensure the protection of the public so families in Alaska may be raised safely and productively.

Based on a strong commitment to the philosophy of Restorative and Community Justice, Youth Corrections is reaching out to the community to build a system that works in all of our best interests. Already the substantial increase in federal resources that will be devoted to community-based initiatives has added partners to these efforts. The development of community courts and youth courts and other initiatives designed to help communities take control of their minor delinquency problems is a crucial preventative step in this process. Also, new youth facilities in Ketchikan, Kenai and the Mat-Su- planned with strong community participation and support – mark another move toward a community-based and community-supported juvenile justice collaboration.

Consolidation of youth probation and detention and other internal improvements will also enhance our ability to better meet our mission of protecting the public and rehabilitating offenders. Toward this end, recent grants that will improve our information system, enhance services to Alaska Native youth and provide comprehensive system support – from prevention to prosecutors – should help position Alaska's Youth Corrections system as a leader in delinquency prevention.

The historic challenge for Youth Corrections has been how well the juveniles we work with do after they have had contact with us. We know that in this endeavor there is not perfection, the complexity of human nature and the environmental influences precludes this goal. However the implementation and documentation of actions and programs that have proven to be effective in either changing behavior or at a minimum holding juveniles accountable for their behavior is an obtainable goal. To this end we are working with the legislature in a concerted effort to develop goals and then measure outcomes that will demonstrate how effective our efforts have been. Those efforts are reviewed earlier in this report.

To this traditional view of what youth corrections does has been added the responsibility of ensuring that victims and the larger community who have been adversely impacted by juveniles see meaningful efforts made by the juveniles to make amends for their crimes. In some cases this has required only a minor shift in what youth corrections does, in other situations it is a sea change that has challenged our best workers to figure out if they can accommodate traditional required tasks and these new responsibilities without new resources.

Finally, the challenge of delivering meaningful probation services to rural and bush communities is 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 are often thwarted when these juveniles have FAS/FAE or inhalant related problems that are exacerbated by chronic substance abuse, Youth Corrections believes that the best hope for significant intervention lies within these communities and we are seeing some promising results from community interventions such as elders and community courts.

While the challenges are many, we are encouraged by progress made during the last year. We look forward to developing strategies that will have an impact on these challenges.

# Appendix

## Grants Listed for FY98 and FY99 (to date)

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES - FY98, FY99

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

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



## 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 Shelters

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

#### Formula Grants – Indian Pass-Through Funds

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

### JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTEES – FY99

#### Title V Grants

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

#### Challenge Grants

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

### Innovative Local Law Enforcement and Community Policing

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

### Formula Grants - Prevention Programs

06-9605	Kids Are People, Inc. (Wasilla)	Family mediation	\$29,850
06-9606	Community Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (Anchorage)	Family mediation	\$29,050
06-9607	Anchorage Mutual Housing Association	Homework/learning lab	\$19,500
06-9608	Muldoon Community Development Corporation (Anchorage)	Job training	\$30,000
06-9609	Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel)	Conflict management	\$20,470
06-9610	Port Graham Village Council	Youth club/tutoring	\$15,500
06-9611	Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel)	Teen sobriety theatre troupe	\$25,718
06-9612	Nome Community Center, Inc.	Youth center	\$24,928
06-9613	Wrangell Community Services	Mentoring/tutoring	\$24,330

### Formula Grants - Intervention Programs

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

#### Formula Grants – Non-secure Attendant 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

#### 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

**GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON YOUTH AND JUSTICE GRANTEES - FY98**

06-8632	City of Wasilla	Youth court	\$29,120
06-8702	Nome Community Care Center	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 (Fairbanks)	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

\* Sitka and Barrow grants were each amended \$2,500 in January. This number is the revised total.