

**Three
Year
Plan**

**Title II Formula
Grants Program**

**State of Alaska
Division of Juvenile Justice**

**Federal Fiscal
Years
2018/2019/2020**

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

The State of Alaska’s Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is the division within the Department of Health and Social Services responsible for all probation, detention, and institutional treatment services for delinquent youth in Alaska. Under statutory authority (AS 47.12.020(a)(b)) the Division is the sole agency in Alaska responsible for supervision and administration of statewide juvenile justice services as found in the three-year plan.¹ The mission of DJJ 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 future crime.

Juveniles come into contact with the Division when a law enforcement officer forwards a report for committing an offense. Intake investigations are completed by the Division’s Juvenile Probation Officers. This investigation determines how the referral will be handled; decisions are based on Division Policy, screening tool results, the juvenile’s history, and other factors. Possible outcomes of this investigation include a delinquency petition, dismissal, informal adjustment, informal probation, or screening and service referral. If the Division becomes involved with a juvenile on a formal basis, they will be released from DJJ supervision after completing the terms of his or her court order, or upon “aging out” at the youth’s 19th (usually this is age 18 but can be age 19 if the offense happened before age 18) birthday.

Division services are directed through four geographic regions: Anchorage, Southeast, Southcentral, and Northern Alaska. Probation services in each region are under the authority and supervision of a Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and each DJJ youth facility is under the

¹ Assurance of Compliance with JPD Act [42 U.S.C. 5633, Section 223(a)] 1;2

authority and supervision of a superintendent. The division director, deputy directors, senior managers and other state office staff are located in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks.

There are fifteen juvenile probation offices located in Alaska, seven of which are co-located with DJJ facilities. Three offices are located in Alaska's urban areas; the rest serve rural Alaskan communities. Juvenile Probation Officers (JPO) are responsible for receiving and reviewing police reports involving offenses by juveniles that would be crimes if committed by adults and determining appropriate courses of further action. After referral the next steps may include counseling, referral to a youth court, rural diversion program, non-secure shelter, or other local diversion programs and/or pursuing formal court proceedings.

Youth facilities in Alaska perform two primary functions: detention and secure treatment. DJJ operates seven secure youth facilities, four of which provide both short-term detention and long-term treatment services. Detention units provide short-term, secure confinement and basic services to alleged juvenile offenders. DJJ's four treatment units are designed for youth ordered by the court into long-term secure treatment due to the serious and/or chronic nature of their offenses. There are a total of two hundred fourteen beds in Alaska's DJJ's facilities.

DJJ recognizes its staff as its greatest resource. Investing in staff development is a high priority. Prior to employment, all DJJ staff undergo screening and background checks and receive training prior to working with DJJ youth.

II. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems and Needs

The delinquency data in this is derived from DJJ’s Juvenile Offender Management Information System (JOMIS). JOMIS provides offense data, placement and other case management information for all delinquency cases in the state.² It includes limited information on status offenses that are outside the DJJ’s jurisdiction. This section has been updated with FY2017 data.

Analysis of DJJ Referrals by Charge Type: FY15-17

Table 1: DJJ Referrals by Offense Type, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2017								
Gender	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Female	158	231	23	94	3	122	17	648
Male	415	657	49	188	27	438	49	1,823
Grand Total	573	888	72	282	30	560	66	2,471
Race	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	249	410	14	71	4	221	24	993
Asian	7	18	3	7	2	6	1	44
Black/African American	66	68	6	18	5	86	8	257
Multiracial	18	19	1	5	2	36	2	83
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	28	15	2	8	3	8	3	67
Unknown	62	115	16	65	6	15	5	284
White/Caucasian	143	243	30	108	8	188	23	743
Grand Total	573	888	72	282	30	560	66	2,471
Age	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Younger than 10	4	14	1					19
10 - 12	54	64	7	13	2	7	1	148
13 - 14	146	242	14	73	6	103	10	594
15 - 17	359	546	50	192	21	388	52	1,608
18+	10	22		4	1	62	3	102
Grand Total	573	888	72	282	30	560	66	2,471

² JPD Act Section 223(a)7.A

Table 2: DJJ Referrals by Offense Type, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2016								
Gender	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Female	155	267	28	123	2	148	22	745
Male	497	769	78	193	31	470	64	2,102
Unknown		2		1				3
Grand Total	652	1,038	106	317	33	618	86	2,850
Race	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	291	399	26	75	8	282	16	1,097
Asian	7	17	4	2	1	2	1	34
Black/African American	73	120	22	38	11	73	17	354
Multiracial	18	28	1	9	1	43	7	107
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	19	25	5	2	1	20	5	77
Other								
Unknown	52	101	9	35	2	4	9	212
White/Caucasian	192	348	39	156	9	194	31	969
Grand Total	652	1,038	106	317	33	618	86	2,850
Age	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Younger than 10	6	11						17
10 - 12	72	112	9	9	4	8	1	215
13 - 14	155	268	32	92	7	106	16	676
15 - 17	400	635	63	211	22	449	67	1,847
18+	19	12	2	5		55	2	95
Grand Total	652	1,038	106	317	33	618	86	2,850

Table 3: DJJ Referrals by Offense Type, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2015								
Gender	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Female	185	347	22	114	5	90	21	784
Male	431	948	81	240	34	513	53	2,300
Unknown	1							1
Grand Total	617	1,295	103	354	39	603	74	3,085
Race	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	283	539	40	96	12	295	24	1,289
Asian	6	21	2	5	1	5		40
Black/African American	50	107	7	17	4	72	7	264
Multiracial	18	29	5	3	5	31	2	93
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	19	41	3	6	1	18	3	91
Other								
Unknown	44	155	12	48	7		2	268
White/Caucasian	197	403	34	179	9	182	36	1,040
Grand Total	617	1,295	103	354	39	603	74	3,085
Age	Against Persons	Against Property	Public Order	Drug & Alcohol	Weapon	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Misc. Offenses	Total
Younger than 10	10	24	1	2				37
10 - 12	60	145	3	18	6	15	3	250
13 - 14	174	347	26	60	14	88	10	719
15 - 17	361	764	70	269	17	438	59	1,978
18+	12	15	3	5	2	62	2	101
Grand Total	617	1,295	103	354	39	603	74	3,085

Total DJJ delinquency referrals generally exceed unduplicated youth offender counts because some youth offenders have multiple referrals within a single year. Similarly, total delinquency charges exceed total delinquency referrals because some referrals include multiple charges. The number of youth referred for delinquent offenses and the number of total delinquency referrals in FY17 continued to decline for a total of 2,471 referrals.

Over the last three years the majority of DJJ delinquency referrals were for offenses against property. In FY17, approximately 36% of all DJJ delinquency offenses fell into this charge class. Alaskan youth aged 15-17 years continue to receive the majority of all DJJ referrals. Continuing in the three year trend is a large number of referrals for conduct/probation violations for Alaska Native/American Indian (AN/AI) youth, as compared to other youth in Alaska.

Analysis of DJJ Referrals by Offense Class: FY15-17

Table 4: DJJ Referrals by Offense Class, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2017					
Gender	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations/ Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Female	150	374	2	122	648
Male	590	785	10	438	1,823
Grand Total	740	1,159	12	560	2,471
Race	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	349	422	1	221	993
Asian	12	26		6	44
Black/African American	46	121	4	86	257
Multirace	19	27	1	36	83
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	31	28		8	67
Unknown	92	176	1	15	284
White/Caucasian	191	359	5	188	743
Grand Total	740	1,159	12	560	2,471
Age	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Younger than 10	10	9			19
10 - 12	46	95		7	148
13 - 14	200	290	1	103	594
15 - 17	466	745	9	388	1,608
18+	18	20	2	62	102
Grand Total	740	1,159	12	560	2,471

Table 5: DJJ Referrals by Offense Class, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2016					
Gender	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations/ Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Female	180	412	5	148	745
Male	596	997	39	470	2,102
Unknown	1	2			3
Grand Total	777	1,411	44	618	2,850
Race	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	325	481	9	282	1,097
Asian	13	18	1	2	34
Black/African American	89	187	5	73	354
Multirace	22	39	3	43	107
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	16	41	0	20	77
Other					
Unknown	48	153	7	4	212
White/Caucasian	264	492	19	194	969
Grand Total	777	1,411	44	618	2,850
Age	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Younger than 10	8	9			17
10 - 12	79	124	4	8	215
13 - 14	211	352	7	106	676
15 - 17	460	910	28	449	1,847
18+	19	16	5	55	95
Grand Total	777	1,411	44	618	2,850

Table 6: DJJ Referrals by Offense Class, Gender, Race and Age: FY 2015					
Gender	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations/ Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Female	181	510	3	90	784
Male	675	1,081	31	513	2,300
Unknown		1			1
Grand Total	856	1,592	34	603	3,085
Race	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations/ Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	393	593	8	295	1,289
Asian	14	21		5	40
Black/African American	56	130	6	72	264
Multiracial	20	41	1	31	93
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	16	57		18	91
Other					
Unknown	75	193			268
White/Caucasian	282	557	19	182	1,040
Grand Total	856	1,592	34	603	3,085
Age	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violations/ Other	Conduct/ Probation Violations	Grand Total
Younger than 10	11	26			37
10 - 12	96	139		15	250
13 - 14	233	389	9	88	719
15 - 17	499	1,017	24	438	1,978
18+	17	21	1	62	101
Grand Total	856	1,592	34	603	3,085

Over the last three years the number of total felony and misdemeanor referrals to DJJ has declined. The proportion of misdemeanor offenses to total offenses has dropped slightly, to approximately 47% of all offenses. Felony referrals for Alaska Native/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth increased in FY17, while felony referrals for White/Caucasian and Black/African American youth decreased in FY17.

Felony referrals for youth younger than age 10 increased slightly in FY17; the majority of felony referrals continue to be from the 15-17 year old age group. Referrals for conduct violations or probation violations decreased in FY17. The vast majority of referrals for conduct violations or probation violations continue to be from the 15-17 year old age group.

Analysis of DJJ Cases (Referrals) Handled Informally and Formally: FY15-17

Table 7: Analysis of DJJ Cases (Referrals) Handled Informally and Formally by Gender, Race and Age: FY17									
Gender	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Female	3	63	151	86	96	56	163	30	648
Male	20	89	351	233	367	202	462	99	1,823
Grand Total	23	152	502	319	463	258	625	129	2,471
Race	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	7	28	228	73	218	95	289	55	993
Asian	2	5	7	12	7	2	8	1	44
Black/African American	3	11	34	33	49	34	79	14	257
Multiracial	2	2	3	15	16	14	26	5	83
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	6	6	7	11	13	8	13	3	67
Unknown		41	93	45	29	10	46	20	284
White/Caucasian	3	59	130	130	131	95	164	31	743
Grand Total	23	152	502	319	463	258	625	129	2,471
Age	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Under 10			13	2			4		19
10 - 12		13	57	17	10	11	33	7	148
13 - 14		50	142	82	98	44	146	32	594
15 - 17	21	88	281	202	341	182	410	83	1,608
18+	2	1	9	16	14	21	32	7	102
Grand Total	23	152	502	319	463	258	625	129	2,471

Table 8: Analysis of DJJ Cases (Referrals) Handled Informally and Formally by Gender, Race and Age: FY16

Gender	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Grand Total
Female	1	73	218	85	101	63	173	31	745
Male	7	88	497	233	367	301	496	113	2,102
Unknown		1	1	1					3
Total	8	162	716	319	468	364	669	144	2,850
Race	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Grand Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	6	25	322	72	175	169	275	53	1,097
Asian	1	5	9	3	7		9		34
Black/African American	1	15	59	45	63	59	86	26	354
Multiracial			11	17	18	20	37	4	107
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander		5	20	7	18	8	17	2	77
Other									
Unknown		32	83	35	21	2	21	18	212
White/Caucasian		80	212	140	166	106	224	41	969
Total	8	162	716	319	468	364	669	144	2,850
Ages	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Grand Total
Under 10			15				2		17
10 - 12		11	100	28	22	4	34	16	215
13 - 14		50	190	81	118	74	126	37	676
15 - 17	7	101	395	202	318	266	474	84	1,847
18+	1		16	8	10	20	33	7	95
Total	8	162	716	319	468	364	669	144	2,850

Table 9: Analysis of DJJ Cases (Referrals) Handled Informally and Formally by Gender, Race and Age: FY15

Gender	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Female	1	69	257	114	48	72	206	17	784
Male	16	115	606	226	190	452	649	46	2,300
Unknown		1							1
Total	17	185	863	340	238	524	855	63	3,085
Race	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Alaska Native/Am Indian	1	23	384	97	104	265	375	40	1,289
Asian		3	5	4	8	4	15	1	40
Black/African American	2	9	54	27	24	62	84	2	264
Multiracial	1	2	16	7	9	22	34	2	93
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander		2	22	12	6	19	27	3	91
Other									0
Unknown		34	115	40	9	3	62	5	268
White	13	112	267	153	78	149	258	10	1,040
Total	17	185	863	340	238	524	855	63	3,085
Age	Screen and Refer	Com. Justice Panel	Adjusted	Informal Probation	Petitioned	Petitioned - Adjudicated	Dismissed	In Process	Total
Under 10		2	31				4		37
10 - 12		7	126	20	15	13	63	6	250
13 - 14		31	213	90	67	93	215	10	719
15 - 17	16	144	472	223	148	387	548	40	1,978
18+	1	1	21	7	8	31	25	7	101
Total	17	185	863	340	238	524	855	63	3,085

The amount of total referrals for Alaskan youth under the age of 10 is trending downward, however did increase by two referrals in FY17; 100% of these referrals were diverted from the formal legal/court process and the vast majority of these were adjusted.

The following shows the number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities, adult jails, and lockups for FY15-FY17.

**Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice
Admissions by Race and Gender By Facility Type FY15-FY17**

	FY15	FY16	FY17
Race	Juvenile (n)	Juvenile (n)	Juvenile (n)
Alaska Native/Am Indian	571	487	419
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	1	1	0
Youth Facility	570	486	419
Black/African American	19	12	14
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	1	0	1
Youth Facility	18	12	13
Multirace	150	181	128
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	0	1	0
Youth Facility	150	180	128
Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander	81	76	68
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	0	0	1
Youth Facility	81	76	67
Unknown	58	46	26
Youth Facility	58	46	26
White/Caucasian	16	15	7
Youth Facility	16	15	7
White/Caucasian	463	409	351
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	5	2	0
Youth Facility	458	407	351
Grand Total	1,358	1,226	1,013

	FY15	FY16	FY17
Gender	Juvenile (n)	Juvenile (n)	Juvenile (n)
Male	1,086	948	781
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	6	4	1
Youth Facility	1,080	944	780
Female	272	278	232
Adult Jail/Corr Facility	1	0	1
Youth Facility	271	278	231
Grand Total	1,358	1,226	1,013

Alaska's Poverty Rate

Alaska's statewide poverty rates are lower than the national average; however poverty rates are considerably higher in Alaska's rural census areas.

Table 10: Alaska Census Areas with the Highest Poverty Rates, and Percentage of Alaska Native/American Indian Population- FY2014			
	Total Population 2014	Percent of Population Alaska Native/American Indian	Percentage Rate of Children Under 18 Living in Poverty
Alaska	736,732	14.8	13
Wade Hampton Census Area	8,010	91.7	37.7
Nome Census Area	9,817	74.5	34.3
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5,547	70.7	29.8
Bethel Census Area	17,868	81.7	28
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,717	78.8	27.2
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,082	39.5	26.8
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,631	63.4	25.2
Aleutians East Borough	3,360	20.5	23.3
Dillingham Census Area	4,988	70.4	23.1
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	6,396	42.4	21.8
Petersburg Borough	3,160	9.8	20.2
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6,931	11.6	19.8
North Slope Borough	9,703	52.1	17

Wrangell City and Borough	2,364	16.9	14.5
Kodiak Island Borough	13,986	13.0	13.1
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	97,882	6.4	12.4
Sitka City and Borough	8,900	15.9	12.2
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,787	13.8	10.9
Fairbanks North Star Borough	99,357	7.3	10.7
Anchorage Municipality	301,010	8.2	10.6
Kenai Peninsula Borough	57,477	7.3	9.6
Yakutat City and Borough	635	36.1	9.2
Juneau City and Borough	32,406	11.9	7.5
Haines Borough	2,566	10.4	6.7
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,488	13.5	5.7
Bristol Bay Borough	957	35.2	4.9
Aleutians West Census Area	5,750	13.0	3.9
Denali Borough	1,921	3.7	2.3
Skagway Municipality	1,036	5.0	0

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates

These charts show a correlation between areas with high poverty rates and rural census areas where a large percentage of the population is Alaskan Native/American Indian. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) and the Council for Community and Economic Research, Alaska ranked as the third most expensive in the country for highest cost of living in 2017. In Alaska’s rural areas fuel, housing and food costs are considerably more expensive than goods purchased in urban hub communities. Rural communities in Alaska such as Dillingham and Nome have calculated grocery costs approximately 198% and 160% higher than Anchorage, respectively.

The majority of the rural communities with the highest poverty rates and highest rates for cost of living are not connected to a road system, are geographically isolated, and youth in these

communities have limited access to resources and services. The socioeconomic disparity between rural and urban Alaska, and higher rates of children living in poverty in these areas, means special emphasis must be paid to rural delinquency prevention efforts for Alaskan Native youth.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics (which combines both adult and juvenile offender information), Alaska continues to have a higher violent crime rate, forcible rape rate and aggravated assault rate than the national average. Alaska also had the highest forcible rape rate (legacy definition) in the United States for at least the last 3 years.

Alaska has long been challenged by extremely high rates of child abuse and maltreatment, which have long term impacts on childhood experiences of youth involved in Alaska's juvenile justice system. According to the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services in 2015, of 1,000 children in Alaska 15.6 were victims of child abuse or neglect. This is 69% higher than the national average rate of 9.2 per 1,000.

Suicide rates for Alaska teens are higher than the national average statewide, especially rural areas. Alaska Native teenagers—especially boys—are far more likely than other Alaska teenagers to commit suicide. Because of the higher rate of abuse, neglect and suicide, trauma informed care is an essential framework for Alaska's juvenile justice system.

III. Goals and Objectives

The goal of the State of Alaska’s Department of Health and Social Services is to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans. To meet that goal the mission of the Division is to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, to promote the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and to assist offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime. DJJ is a restorative justice agency, dedicated to providing trauma-informed care to all DJJ youth. The priority goals for the Division of Juvenile Justice during this three-year plan cycle include:

Goal 1: Maintain full compliance with the four core mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 1974, as amended. This goal and the following objectives are relevant to Program Areas: 19-Compliance Monitoring; 20-Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; 26-Jail Removal; 31-Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates; 21-Disproportionate Minority Contact, and 3-Alternatives to Detention and Placement.

Objective 1.1: *Collect complete, accurate data and facility classification information quarterly, to assist with the reduction of violations of core mandates of the JJDP Act reported in the Annual Compliance Monitoring Report.*³

Alaska will continue contracting with Professional Administrative Services, Inc. (PAS, Inc.) to contact each adult jail and lock up in Alaska on a monthly basis to collect compliance monitoring data. Additionally, compliance monitoring staff will annually update the compliance monitoring universe, bi-annually review the statewide Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) roster, compile and analyze results of facility site audits, and compile and submit annual

³ JJPD Act Section 223(a) 11; 14

reporting data to OJJDP. Additionally, compliance monitoring staff will identify chronic compliance problems and recommend strategies to address them. A primary activity during the first year of the three-year cycle will be the update and distribution of compliance monitoring training for DJJ staff and rural law enforcement.

Objective 1.2: *Maintain compliance with national standards for the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Jail Removal, and Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates through expansion of programs including alternatives to detention, especially in rural Alaska.*

Alaska will continue efforts to maintain compliance with these core mandates through quarterly analysis of violation report data to assess potential patterns; develop strategies to address issues and barriers to compliance such as transportation, weather, and time constraints; continue collaboration with other state agencies to develop and provide resources to assist rural communities with minor consuming and mental health issues; maintain and expand alternative to detention programs such as non-secure shelters, electronic monitoring, and diversion programs; visit all secure facilities in the monitoring universe at least once every three years and continue training for DJJ's Compliance Monitoring Site Auditors.

Objective 1.3: *Maintain compliance with the JJDP Act to assess and address disproportionate minority youth contact within Alaska's juvenile justice system.*

Alaska will continue annual calculation and analysis of relative rate indices; develop DMC intervention strategies that focus on specific intervention points with the highest RRI; provide targeted training and technical assistance to DJJ staff and community partners; support

efforts to establish local community- or tribal-based diversion panels, specifically in rural Alaskan communities.

Goal 2: Promote safe and responsible individuals, families and communities, and increase the number of juveniles who remain crime free. This goal and the following objective is relevant to Program Areas: 14-Positive Youth Development; 22-Diversion; 30-Rural Area Juvenile Programs.

Objective 2.1: *Support delinquency prevention and diversion programs to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system.*

DJJ will continue the highly successful partnership with Rural Alaska Community Action Program to support their Youth Development and Culture camp programming, which referral data demonstrate is a successful delinquency prevention technique. DJJ will also expand training, technical assistance, and outreach for community- and tribal-based diversion panels.

Goal 3: Reduce overall youth recidivism rates, specifically targeting recidivism rates for Alaska Native Youth. This goal and the following objective is relevant to Program Areas 24-Indian Tribal Programs and 21-Disproportionate Minority Contact

Objective 3.1: *Respond to the behavioral health needs of Alaskan Youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system to more effectively address youth's treatment and reentry needs.*

DJJ will continue efforts to enhance mental health clinical services, programs, and policy; continue efforts to strengthen Trauma Informed Care practices and training; continue implementation of the evidence-based Seven Challenges program; and continue the pilot of the Adverse Childhood Experiences screening tool in all DJJ facilities.

DJJ staff participate in many local and regional collaborative efforts seeking to build understanding on factors leading to delinquent behavior in juveniles, and address delinquency prevention services and programs for ‘front-end’ youth. DJJ will support efforts to expand these collaborative efforts to new partners, focusing on relationships with Alaska Native Tribal entities and communities.

Goal 4: Enhance Alaska’s juvenile justice system through coordinated system improvement efforts. This goal and the following objectives are relevant to Program Areas: 27-Juvenile Justice System Improvement; 32-State Advisory Group; 28-Planning and Administration.

Objective 4.1: *Support the efforts of the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee to strengthen and improve Alaska’s juvenile justice system.*

DJJ will support the SAG by providing staff liaison support in convening telephonic or in-person meetings no less than quarterly; supporting the creation of the annual report and recommendations to the Governor; work with the SAG supervisory committee in the preparation and administration of the three year compliance plan; review progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects funded under the state plan; and contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Objective 4.2: *Conduct planning and administration activities to effectively manage and implement the Title II Formula Grant Program.*

DJJ will continue annual submission of the Title II application, plans and all associated reporting; coordination of Formula activities with other departmental grant managers; ongoing monitoring of sub-grantees and provision of technical assistance; ongoing travel, both in- and out- of state, in support of training for and compliance with the JJDP Act core mandates;

ongoing provision of staff support to the State Advisory Group; ongoing planning and resource development to support compliance with core mandates and other grant requirements.

IV. Implementation: Activities and Services

Based on the FY15-17 youth crime data analysis, feedback from the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and other qualitative and quantitative factors, the following activities have been identified as the primary activities to support the achievement of the above-listed goals.

Maintaining compliance with the four core mandates of the JJDP Act requires significant investment in the state of Alaska's compliance monitoring infrastructure. This investment includes funding for compliance monitoring staff to coordinate statewide compliance activities and reporting, funding to complete required site audits on the identified three-year cycle, and funding to support continued facility compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The state of Alaska's three year compliance monitoring plan was previously submitted to OJJDP as part of the annual compliance monitoring report.

One of the most important partners in Alaska's compliance monitoring infrastructure is the ongoing contract with Professional Administrative Services (PAS), Inc. PAS contacts each adult jail and lockup facility in the state on a monthly basis, compiling reports of youth holds and reporting that information to the compliance monitor. This system allows for consistent contact with statewide jail and lock-up facilities, timely notification of any violations, and the ability to track and assess patterns to be addressed through training or technical assistance.

The state crime analysis and needs assessment made clear there is a growing need for ongoing compliance monitoring training targeted at rural law enforcement officials. Most

Alaskan communities receive only itinerant juvenile justice services because it would be prohibitively expensive to have DJJ staff and facilities throughout the state. First responders to delinquent offenses are often rural law enforcement officers with limited training and resources to deal with juvenile issues. Too often there is a lack of law enforcement presence until a State Trooper can arrive by plane or boat. Efforts continue to increase the numbers of Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) but many small Alaskan communities continue to have a lack of law enforcement presence. During the first year of the three-year planning cycle, compliance monitoring training and resources will be developed specifically for rural law enforcement partners.

Another program that assists with ongoing compliance is Alaska's Non-Secure Attendant Care Shelter program. This service provides a non-secure setting for youth to be held, helping to prevent the admission of status offenders into secure detention facilities. While utilization of this program has declined over several years, funding will continue with 2018 award funds. The program is assessed annually to determine the need for continued services.

DJJ intends to continue to provide funding for electronic monitoring services, provided under contract by B.I. Inc. This service provides a reliable alternative to detention option for appropriate youth. Over the last year, utilization of electronic monitoring services has been trending upward; additional promotion and technical assistance related to this service will be conducted over the coming year in an effort to divert additional youth away from the secure detention setting.

Alaska will also continue a long-standing and highly successful partnership with the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP), Inc. The division provides pass-

through funds to RurAL CAP to support positive youth development and culturally relevant programming to youth age 12-18 in rural Alaska Native communities. Data collected from this program indicate it is an effective method for preventing delinquency among rural Alaska Native youth.

During the first year of the planning cycle, Alaska will be assessing the current structure and effectiveness of the Disproportionate Minority Contact infrastructure in the state. As needed, the DMC advisory groups and coalitions will be restructured to better reflect the representation needs of community partner agencies. A targeted partnership with Alaska Native law enforcement entities will be established to collaborate on training and technical assistance needs of rural law enforcement, in an effort to decrease the Alaska Native/American Indian youth RRI at the point of arrest. Identified needs and activities generated by these new partnerships will inform activities for subsequent years of the three year plan cycle.

Lastly, in order to effectively administer and monitor activities under the Title II Formula grant program, it is necessary to support adequate administrative and planning infrastructure. Planning and Administration funds will be used to support administrative management and staffing, as well as travel for OJJDP and/or locally sponsored trainings and conferences, as well as for sub-grantee monitoring.

Population-Specific Plans

1. Gender Specific Services

Currently the McLaughlin Youth Center, located in Anchorage, has the only secure female treatment program in the state. The Girls Treatment Program Unit has 15 beds and the purpose of the unit is to provide a safe, secure and therapeutic environment for female residents who are

institutionalized. The treatment program includes development of an individualized treatment plan for each resident that is implemented through a variety of services including individual, group and family counseling. The program focuses on developing pro-social, coping, thinking and educational skills, and addresses areas such as victim impact, empathy, substance abuse, personal victimization, self-esteem and anger management. The Girls Treatment Program utilizes the Trauma Informed Effective Reinforcement System (TIERS) framework.

Current gender-specific programming offered at McLaughlin includes the Girls Circle curriculum appropriate for girls and young women ages 9-18 years. Girls Circle reaches across cultures, race and ethnicity, demographics, economics, sexual orientation and identity, and religion. The program incorporates prevention and intervention to create connection and build a community that provides safety, respect, non-judgment, and a listening environment. The program focuses on strength-based personal development and leadership as well as positive life-skills development.⁴

Another gender-specific program offered at McLaughlin includes a partnership with the Alaska Native Heritage Center (ANHC). ANHC staff visit the Girls Treatment Unit to work with female residents on traditional native projects such as crafting Yup'ik yo-yos, slippers, and purses. Traditional native foods are brought in and shared and the group hears traditional stories and has discussions on Alaska Native and Yup'ik cultures.

Some DJJ facilities also utilize 'COMPASS: A Guide for Men,' which is a program designed specifically for young Alaskan males. Developed by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Assault, COMPASS presents opportunities and activities that are designed to support young

⁴ JPD Act Section 223 (a) 9.K

men as they explore and identify their values, goals, and unique identities. The activities, teachable moments, and discussions described in the guide create a safe atmosphere for boys to learn about and practice healthy lifestyles.⁵

The Fairbanks Youth Facility recently started providing One Circle Foundation’s Council for Boys and Young Men curriculum to male treatment youth. This gender specific program for boys is used to engage, challenge, celebrate, develop and unite boys and includes discussions, team building activities and creative learning.

2. Services for the Prevention and Treatment of Youth Delinquency in Rural Areas

Activities proposed by the Division of Juvenile Justice not only provide for the equitable distribution of Title II resources to rural areas⁶, but provide delinquency prevention programming to reduce the number of rural youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and to reduce recidivism rates in rural communities. During the FY18-20 cycle, DJJ will continue providing grant funds to rural communities to support delinquency prevention, non-secure attendant care shelter and Alaska Native/Tribal programs such as culture camps and other culturally focused programs.

DJJ probation staff travel to rural communities to do community outreach by meeting with families, youth, Tribal Council members, elders, school staff, local law enforcement and other appropriate community members to help support interventions to keep youth from entering the DJJ system, and to support youth transitioning back to communities after treatment in secure DJJ facilities. DJJ’s Rural Specialist is focused on outreach, development of programs and

⁵ JJPD Act Section 223 (a) 9.K

⁶ JJPD Act Section 223 (a) 6

resources for rural communities, and assisting with transitioning youth back to rural communities.

DJJ will also continue active efforts to provide outreach and technical assistance support to tribal entities and rural communities to establish community diversion panels. This collaboration will more effectively respond to and rehabilitate juvenile offenders at the local village level.

3. Mental Health Services to Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

DJJ currently has 13 mental health clinicians serving seven facilities around the state. Mental health clinicians work primarily with youth in secure DJJ facilities, but also provide services to probation youth in the community. All clinicians working in detention and treatment facilities provide direct mental health interventions including crisis intervention, individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, reviewing facility generated mental health and suicide screens and conducting suicide/self-harm risk assessment for youth on suicide status.⁷ Indirect clinical services may include staff consultation, assisting with referrals to contract psychiatric and psychological providers, and conducting trainings on suicide prevention and other mental health topics.

Mental health clinicians working in DJJ facilities with treatment programs are required to complete mental health assessments for youth within seven days of being admitted to the treatment program. Based on resources, facility needs, and population needs, mental health clinicians also provide individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, and mental health evaluations for probation youth.

⁷ JPD Act Section 223(a) 9.S

The Division’s mental health clinicians are trained in Trauma Informed Care, Advanced Trauma Informed Care and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). DJJ clinicians are trained and certified in Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which is evidence-based treatment⁸ for children and adolescents impacted by trauma and their parents or caregivers.

The Division’s mental health clinical staff is also trained in Seven Challenges Substance Abuse Counseling. Seven Challenges is a weekly group therapy for substance abuse. Family therapy must be offered at least one time a month to every youth involved in Seven Challenges. As a part of Seven Challenges, the clinicians also provide weekly clinical supervision to Juvenile Justice Officers who co-facilitate Seven Challenges with them. As a part of the program fidelity, each mental health clinician must have their group observed at least once a quarter.

Other group therapy currently being offered by DJJ mental health staff is a psychoeducational trauma focused group therapy program called S.E.L.F, which addresses the fundamental problems surrounding exposure to violence without needing to focus on specific individual events within a group setting.

Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government

DJJ works in active partnership and consultation with other divisions in the Department of Health and Social Services and other State of Alaska Departments to develop the state plan and provide appropriate services to Alaskan youth.⁹ Collaborative state agency partners include: the Division of Behavioral Health; the Office of Children’s Services; the Division of Health Care Services; the Division of Public Assistance; the Division of Public Health; the Department of

⁸ JJPD Act Section 223 (a) 21.A

⁹ JJPD Act Section 223(a) 4

Education and Early Development; and the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Additionally, DJJ has well-established, diverse and dedicated partnerships with federal, state and local agencies, organizations, and Alaska Native Tribal entities. These partnerships enhance and expand the ability of the division to provide programs and services to Alaskan youth including improving outcomes for Alaska Native youth, reducing recidivism rates, and targeting ‘front-end’ youth with delinquency prevention activities.

There are 229 federally recognized Alaska Native Tribes in Alaska. Iñupiat, Yupik, Aleut, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and a number of Northern Athabaskan tribes comprise the diverse cultural heritage of Alaska’s indigenous people.

DJJ staff continue to travel to rural Alaskan communities to meet with Tribal Council members, Elders, school staff, local law enforcement, and other appropriate community members to help support interventions to keep youth from entering the DJJ system as well as to support youth transitioning back to communities after treatment in secure DJJ facilities or residential programs.

DJJ has developed Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) to formally collaborate in the implementation, training and support of diversion programs for juvenile offenders in rural Alaskan communities. The intent of these collaborations is to use restorative justice principles to effectively respond to appropriate juvenile offenders at a local level, and to potentially serve as a model program for other rural communities.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Safeguards regarding confidentiality of juvenile justice client records are in Alaska statute (7 AAC 54.300-450) and in DJJ’s Ethical Behavior and Prohibited Acts policy and

procedure. DJJ staff will respect fellow staff members' and juveniles' confidentiality by carefully safeguarding the integrity of private information, seeking only that personal data needed to perform the job and revealing information concerning juveniles or personnel information only to those authorized to receive that information pursuant to the Alaska Statute, regulation, and policy.¹⁰ Complete or partial DJJ case records may not be disclosed to anyone unless disclosure is ordered by the court or permitted by statutes, Court Rules or Division regulations.

The Alaska Juvenile Offender Management Information System (JOMIS) combines probation and facility records into a shared, electronic file system. DJJ has established JOMIS user agreements with other state agencies such as the Office of Children's Services (OCS), Department of Law, various law enforcement agencies and community partners to share information across agencies.¹¹ All of the data included in the Three Year Plan is extracted from JOMIS. Activities are developed based on this information to assist with and ensure Alaska's compliance with the core mandates. The information is reviewed by DJJ and the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee to determine resource needs and activity development throughout the state.

DJJ continually revises, improves, and enhances the JOMIS system. This includes the design, development, testing, training, implementation, support, and maintenance of the system. Recent enhancements include increasing the quality and accuracy of data, ensuring that community safety decisions are made on correct information, sharing data with community partners, decreasing duplicate data entry, enhancing reporting for managers, and increasing

¹⁰ JJP Act Section 223(a)17

¹¹ JJP Act Section 223(a) 26; 27

compliance with collecting data for the Performance-based Standards system and our other improvement initiatives.

Data from JOMIS is important to several other state divisions within the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) including:

- The Division of Public Assistance uses information from JOMIS to detect welfare fraud and to check into the juvenile background of those applying for a child care license.
- The DHSS Background Check Unit uses information from JOMIS to check into the juvenile delinquency background of those providing services to vulnerable children or adults.
- OCS uses information from JOMIS to coordinate with DJJ Probation Officers on shared cases and to check into the juvenile background of those applying for foster care licenses or seeking to adopt children. Eligibility Technicians use information from JOMIS to make claims for federal Title IV-E and Medicaid funding.
- Financial and Management Services uses information from JOMIS to verify that the state has custody of a juvenile and that the child is in placement before authorizing payment to the placement provider.

Data from JOMIS is also used by other state Departments, including:

- The Department of Revenue Child Support Services uses information from JOMIS to verify that the state has custody of a juvenile and is incurring a cost of care and for demographic information to locate financially responsible parents.

- The Department of Public Safety Crime Lab uses information from JOMIS to verify that a juvenile has a qualifying adjudication for an offense that requires collection and storage of a DNA sample.
- The Collections Division of the Department of Law uses information from JOMIS to help collect restitution funds from juveniles and disburse to victims.
- The District Attorney’s Office of the Department of Law uses information from JOMIS to understand the juvenile background of any witnesses who are scheduled to testify in criminal cases and to identify if an adult offender was adjudicated for any offenses as a juvenile which would act as aggravators for the purposes of a sentencing hearing.
- The Justice Center at the University of Alaska – Anchorage uses information from JOMIS as part of its larger data warehouse and for its studies on crime and responses to crime.

Non-state governmental and private, non-profit entities also use information from JOMIS, including:

- The Property and Evidence Units of the Anchorage and Juneau Police Departments use intake information from JOMIS to know when an intake has been closed and any evidence associated with that intake can be returned or destroyed.
- The Classification Unit of the Anchorage Police Department uses intake information from JOMIS to classify crimes for state statistical purposes.
- The Runaway Unit of the Anchorage Police Department uses information from JOMIS to help identify if runaways contacted by its officers are involved with DJJ.

- The Anchorage and Fairbanks School Districts use information from JOMIS in their educational programming for detained residents at McLaughlin Youth Center and Fairbanks Youth Facility.

Other data sharing and gathering activities include:

- The Division of Juvenile Justice receives data from the Adult Public Safety Information System to determine juvenile recidivism rates
- The Division of Juvenile Justice receives data from law enforcement agencies that refer juveniles to the division.
- The division provides statistical information to the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the University of Alaska, Anchorage.
- The division publishes juvenile justice statistics to the public on our external state website
- The division shares mental health diagnoses with the Alaska Psychiatric Institute.

All of the information gathered and shared across state agencies and non-profit partners helps to inform the planning, evaluation, and development of Alaska's three-year plan.

Data Sharing Barriers

DJJ continues to work to address barriers to sharing juvenile information across agencies to facilitate resources to assist at-risk youth in the State. The laws surrounding the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) are very restrictive and pose challenges when trying to obtain criminal information from the Department of Public Safety database.

Technical and administrative barriers do impede progress on data sharing initiatives. Background clearances for programmers, server and database permissions, and state department network silos create barriers. Also, the lack of staffing for the DHSS Master Client Index means that we still lack sufficient tools and resources for successful data exchange projects within DHSS.

DJJ faces challenges for sharing, recording, and tracking diversion and community based programs' effectiveness in preventing at risk juveniles from becoming fully involved in the juvenile justice process. Tracking activity related to diversion programs is critical for measuring DJJ staff and our partners' resource requirements and utilization in addition to measuring our effectiveness in future diversion programs to prevent juvenile recidivism.

V. Formula Grants Program Staff

DJJ serves as the State Planning Agency (SPA) for the Title II Formula grant. A copy of DJJ's organizational chart is attached. The following staff members assist in implementation of the Formula grant program:

Unit Supervisor (In-Kind): Kelly Manning has been the Program Unit Supervisor since July 2017. Her salary is paid with state funds. Ms. Manning oversees the planning, organization, administration and monitoring of all Division grant programs and services, which includes federal grant programs with varied federal regulations and requirements, as well as Alaska general fund programs and services. Responsibilities include review of budgets, state program plans and federal grant applications submitted to OJJDP.

Program Coordinator II (85%): Ellen Hackenmueller has served in this position since November 2016. The salary of this position is paid with Formula Grant funds. This position serves as the

Compliance Monitor, DMC Coordinator, and Juvenile Justice Specialist. Ms. Hackenmueller is the primary liaison with OJJDP on issues related to the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. Ms. Hackenmueller manages reporting activities related to the Formula grant, provides staff support for the State Advisory Group, is the primary coordinator of compliance monitoring activities within the Division, and is the lead staff in development and management of Disproportionate Minority Contact Initiatives. This position is responsible for delinquency prevention/intervention and program development activities of the Division through supervision of all facets of DJJ grant programs and community-based services. Program Coordinator performs quality control and audit functions to ensure agency services meet applicable performance standards.

Program Coordinator I (In-Kind): This position is currently under recruitment; the salary will be paid through other funding sources. This staff member will provide secondary support and management for Title II Formula Grant initiatives. This support will primarily target compliance monitoring and Disproportionate Minority Contact activities.

VI. Plans for Compliance and Monitoring

The three year compliance and monitoring plans for the four federal core mandates were submitted separately via OJJDP's online Compliance Monitoring Tool.

VII: Additional Requirements

1. The Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice, under the Department of Health and Social Services, is the designated state agency responsible for preparation and administration of the three year plan.

2. The Division of Juvenile Justice has the authority to implement the three-year plan under Alaska Statute 47.05.010.
3. The Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee serves as the State Advisory Group. Roster is attached in Appendix D. Additional assurances related to SAG requirements are provided in Appendix I.
4. Alaska DJJ provides for active consultation with units of local government through a variety of community coalitions and workgroups. Additional assurances provided in Appendix I.
5. Alaska has received a waiver of this requirement since FY1999, and respectfully requests continuation of this waiver via Appendix C.
6. Funding available under 222 [34 U.S.C. 11132] is equitably distributed throughout the state.
7. Juvenile delinquency analysis is provided on pages 4-16 of this plan. A description of services, goals, and priorities to meet these needs is provided on pages 17-27 of this plan. Additional information related to specific data elements is provided in Appendix I.
8. Alaska provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provided by agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. This occurs through participation in community-based coalitions and advisory groups, in-facility partnerships with local school districts and other local entities, and the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that

allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups

9. Alaska will provide no less than 75% of funds for programs described within statutory requirements of the Title II Program. See attached budget for details.
10. Alaska has developed adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity—as needed—through a partnership with the University of Alaska, Anchorage Justice Center.
11. Alaska submitted compliance information demonstrating adherence to these requirements in the online compliance tool.
12. Alaska submitted compliance information demonstrating adherence to these requirements in the online compliance tool, including a signed Appendix K Certification form.
13. Alaska submitted compliance information demonstrating adherence to these requirements in the online compliance tool, including a signed Appendix K Certification form.
14. Alaska complies with this requirement, and the documentation can be found in the compliance reports previously submitted in the online compliance tool.
15. Alaska provides assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, disability. DJJ’s Ethical Behavior and Prohibited Acts policy provides assurances that staff will protect the civil and legal rights of all juveniles in care and/or custody.
16. Alaska provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.

17. Alaska has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with the Division of Juvenile Justice are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns.
18. Any Title II Formula assistance provided will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed DJJ employee. Title II Formula activities will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement at DJJ.
19. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice have the fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under the Title II Formula Program.
20. Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds.
21. As a non-federal entity that provides sub-awards to carry out federal grant programs, DJJ has the responsibility to assess and monitor sub grantee performance in compliance with the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for

Federal Awards as stated in Title 2 C.F.R § 200. DJJ will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the grant application. DJJ has formal federal sub-grantee monitoring policy and procedures and sub-grantee monitoring guidelines.

22. Alaska complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found in the Disproportionate Minority Contact plan previously submitted in the compliance tool.
23. Alaska submitted compliance information demonstrating adherence to this requirement in the online compliance tool
24. Alaska affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in FY 2000, all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. Alaska has compared the amount received in FY 2000 (\$600,000) with the amount to be received in FY 2018 (estimated \$381,350) and the FY 2018 amount does not exceed 105 percent of the FY 2000 amount.
25. Alaska allocates 0% of the Title II Federal grant funding to provide incentive grants to reduce the caseload of probation officers.
26. Alaska affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made

known to such court. Alaska is a statewide system with data sharing services between Child Protection and the Division of Juvenile Justice.

27. Alaska affirms that policies and systems have been established to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders

28. DJJ assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) will receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

VIII. Plan for Collecting Data Required for Performance Measurement

The overarching goal of the division is to implement a balanced statewide juvenile justice continuum. DJJ is an information-based agency that requires standardized practices across the state to assure efficiency and to improve the quality of service to Alaska's youth. Performance measurement of the Title II Formula Grant documents program outputs and program success leading to improved outcomes benefiting Alaska's youth, families, and communities.

DJJ requires internal tracking and documentation of performance measurement for each program area. All Title II subgrantees are required to submit performance measurement plans in their grant applications and track and report on performance measurement quarterly throughout the term of the grant. DJJ understands the reporting requirements and mandatory performance measures for each program area, as documented and provided by OJJDP. Through the combination of internal monitoring and quarterly sub-grantee reporting, DJJ is able to collect the required data on all mandatory performance measures. DJJ does not identify any barriers in

meeting the federal reporting requirements, and is able to submit timely and accurate reports in the online Performance Measurement Tool.