

**PROGRAM GUIDELINES
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
IN PENNSYLVANIA**

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**Governor's Justice Commission
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention
Advisory Committee**

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FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
IN PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 1976

INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 provides a focal point for coordination of programs to encourage increased diversion of juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system. The Pennsylvania State Plan for compliance with the Act places emphasis on meeting two major objectives: the removal of all status offenders from juvenile institutions, and the separation of detained juveniles from adults in county jails.

Funding of programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Pennsylvania has been limited by a Governor's Justice Policy Statement to implementation of programs designed to insure compliance with these two objectives. The funding guidelines which follow have been developed and adopted by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee and the Governor's Justice Commission pursuant to that policy. They provide a strategy for the development of community-based alternatives for treatment and diversion of status offenders, and for alternatives to detention in county jails for all youth. Although the program focus is on community-based alternatives, provision has been made for use of Crime Control Act funds for development of small secure programs on a regional basis as alternatives to detention in county jails.

Technical assistance for program planning and development in these areas is available on request through the Governor's Justice Commission. Please address all requests for information and application materials to:

Governor's Justice Commission
Office of Juvenile Justice and
and Delinquency Prevention
Box 1167
Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding Guidelines

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I. Purpose:

To assure the removal of status offenders from secure correctional and detention facilities, and separation of juvenile detainees from incarcerated adults in compliance with Sections 223(a) 12 & 13 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

A. Program Goals:

Through development of sufficient detention alternatives and community-based services, to:

1. Eliminate the need to place status offenders in traditional detention facilities and closed, correctional institutions by September 1, 1977.
2. Eliminate the need to detain juveniles with adults in county jails and prisons, and
3. Routinely divert status offenders from the juvenile justice system into a range of community-based programs consistent with their needs.

B. Program Target:

The program targets are:

1. Juveniles who currently are detained or committed for offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult (status offenders) and those who would otherwise be arrested and detained or committed to institutions if no alternatives were available; and
2. those youth, status offender and delinquent, who are being detained in adult county jails, or who would otherwise be detained in county jails if no alternatives were available.

II. Working Assumption:

A. Assumptions:

1. Juvenile status offenders are detained, adjudicated and institutionalized for offenses which would not be criminal if they were adults. This contact with the juvenile justice system is often destructive and inappropriate.
2. Studies have shown that the problems leading to status offense can be best treated by working with the child in his own home or community and not in secure settings. In cases where removal from the home may be necessary, it should be of as short a time as possible and to a non-secure alternative.
3. Community resources have the capacity to create and develop services which respond directly to youth needs and support constructive adolescent behavior.

4. The juvenile justice system can make more effective use of existing secure detention for other youth if status offenders are handled in more appropriate, non-secure programs.
5. Community-based models have proved to meet the needs of secure detention by assuring that youth are available to the court for hearings, and by protecting youth from danger to themselves or others by maintaining them trouble-free in the community.
6. Recent surveys by professionals indicate that most detained and incarcerated youth would not require a secure setting if alternatives were available.

B. Definitions:

1. Status offender: juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult. For purposes of this program, types of status offenses include runaway, truancy, ungovernability or incorrigibility, and under age drinking. Standards for determination of status offenders are attached as Appendix A.
2. Juvenile: (child): An individual who is: (i) under the age of eighteen years or (ii) under the age of twenty-one years who committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of eighteen years.
3. Delinquent act: (i) an act designated a crime under the law of this State, or of another State if the act occurred in that State, or under Federal law, or under local ordinances; or (ii) a specific act or acts of habitual disobedience of the reasonable and lawful commands of his parent, guardian, or other custodian, committed by a child who is ungovernable. Delinquent act shall not include the crime of murder nor shall it include summary offenses unless the child fails to pay a fine levied thereunder, in which event notice of such fact shall be certified to the court.
4. Delinquent child: A child (juvenile) whom the court has found to have committed a delinquent act and is in need of treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation.
5. Deprived child: A child who: (i) is without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education as required by law, or other care or control necessary for his physical, mental or emotional health or morals; or (ii) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law; or (iii) has been abandoned by his parents, guardian or other custodian; or (iv) is without a parent, guardian or legal custodian; or (v) while subject to compulsory school attendance is habitually truant.
6. Shelter care facility: A temporary or emergency care facility in a physically non-restrictive environment, used as a temporary living facility for the purpose of arranging longer-range plans for youth. Shelter care should not extend beyond 30 days.

7. Regular contact: Anything other than "haphazard or accidental contact between juveniles and incarcerated adults so as to effect as absolute a separation as possible." For example, separate living, dining, recreational, vocational, educational and transportation facilities must be provided, or the time periods for using these facilities formally arranged to avoid contact between adults and juveniles.
8. Institution: Public or private custodial facility for confinement or rehabilitation to which a youth is committed by the court. These facilities are physically restrictive, and include Youth Development Centers, Youth Forestry Camps, detention centers, training schools, county jails, or any other programs which isolate the youth from the community for treatment, and restrict normal interaction or retention of relationships between the youth and the community including his family.
9. Juvenile detention facility: Those which provide twenty-four hour temporary care for detention of youth prior to court appearance or disposition, or youth who are awaiting further placement after adjudication or court action.
10. Detention: An exclusive service for the court, means the temporary care, pending a court disposition, of children alleged to be delinquent. Detention may be secure or non-secure. Secure detention means detention in a locked facility (physically restrictive). Non-secure detention means detention in a facility in which children are not under lock and key.
11. Juvenile justice system: Official structures, agencies, and institutions with which juveniles may become involved, including but not limited to juvenile courts, law enforcement agencies, probation, detention facilities, and correctional institutions.
12. Coordination: The process by which the various agencies and systems responsible for service delivery to youth work together to provide a comprehensive, non-duplicative service network.
13. Community-based: Facilities, programs or services providing a small open group home or other suitable setting located in the community, which have among their characteristics community and consumer participation in planning and evaluation, and influence in management. Programs should include, but are not limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological guidance, training, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment, and other rehabilitative services, and should build into these services provisions for maximum interaction or retention of normal relationships between youth and the community, including the family and other youth.
14. Youth-service delivery system: Formal or informal network of public and private social service agencies dealing with the needs and problems of youth.
15. Diversion: Process by which further involvement of youth with the juvenile justice system is prevented. Diversion can occur at any point prior to adjudication, and makes use of a range of alternative community-based services.

III. Program Strategy:

Applications are invited for projects which are directed at meeting the objectives set forth in Section 1-A. Priority will be given to action programs which directly impact the target population youth. However, programs using other strategies to impact the system in areas which affect the stated objectives, such as legal advocacy, legislation, monitoring and information systems and technical assistance will be considered.

A. Project Design:

Program designs in all cases should respond directly to local problems, needs and policies; program emphasis should be in the following priority areas:

1. Deinstitutionalization programs which aim to remove status offenders from traditional detention and corrections institutions. This can be accomplished through several specific program approaches:
 - a. Programs which directly provide for the removal of youth currently confined in juvenile correctional facilities as status offenders to non-secure alternatives for treatment and reintegration into the community. Types of programs to be considered include Foster Homes, Group Homes, Non-Residential Multi-Service Programs, Educational Alternatives, Crisis Intervention/Short-term Residential, Advocacy, Day-Evening Programs.
 - b. Modification of a community child-service network, or its expansion by addition of new programs or components, to include sufficient alternatives addressing status offender needs to allow for their diversion from formal court processing and prevent incarceration whenever possible. Types of programs are listed under "a" above.
 - c. Residential and non-residential alternatives for detention of status offenders outside of youth detention centers, and of all youth outside of adult county jails. Program types would include those suggested for "a" and "b" with particular attention to the needs of the court, and possibly a 24 hour intake and referral component.

NOTE: Program descriptions of the suggested models are available from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office on request.

2. Alternatives to detention of delinquent youth in county jails where they have regular contact with adults who have been accused or convicted of criminal offenses.
 - a. Non-secure program options could include Home Detention, Foster Detention, Group Homes, Community Advocacy, Crisis Intervention, 24-hour Intake and Referral Service, Shelter Care.

- b. Secure program options must be developed according to the minimum program standards outlined in Section V-B. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds may not be used for construction of secure facilities. Guidelines for the use of Omnibus Crime Control Act funds for construction of secure detention facilities are contained in Appendix B.
3. Other program strategies, not aimed at direct youth service, which will impact the juvenile justice system treatment of status offenders, can include legal advocacy, detention monitoring, legislative reform, or technical assistance. These strategies must conform with program goals and objectives outlined in the 1976 Juvenile Delinquency Comprehensive Plan for Pennsylvania.

B. Applicant Eligibility:

Applications will be accepted from public and private non-profit agencies. Although several public and private agencies may be represented in one application, the official applicant must be able to meet the Governor's Justice Commission standard subgrant requirements, and the following conditions:

1. Priority will be given to programs whose target areas correspond with areas having a significant target population, as shown by the 1975 Juvenile Court Card and County Jail Survey statistics.
2. Two-thirds of the funds allocated to Pennsylvania under this Act must be awarded to local units of government. Private agency applicants are urged to obtain local government sponsorship.

C. Range and Duration of Grants:

Initial grants will be for a period of twelve months. Second year funding, where indicated, will be available on a 90-10 basis, and only with clear demonstration by the project that it will become financially self-sufficient by the end of the second funding period through incorporation into the operating budget of county and State reimbursements and other sources of funding. Funding past the second year is not anticipated; however, programs could be eligible for further funding with sufficient justification of inability to assume costs.

Continued funding in all cases will be contingent on satisfactory yearly evaluation, program and fiscal review. Operational projects which are not meeting specified objectives, as evidenced by unsatisfactory evaluation or monitoring reports, may be subject to reduction in funding or termination on 90 days notice.

D. Data Requirements for Evaluation:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will be working closely with the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation and Monitoring Unit in measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of all projects designed to assure the removal of status offenders from institutions, and the separation of juvenile detainees from incarcerated adults.

Each subgrantee will be required to collect, aggregate and submit data descriptive of project efforts, environment and impact. In order to minimize the data collection and analysis burden, standardized definitions of elements and recording format will be used. Data analysis will be provided by independent evaluators contracted by the Governor's Justice Commission.

Each applicant must furnish the information labeled as baseline data in the Index of Data Elements included in the application package. This Index is organized along the following dimensions:

1. Community Demographic Data: designed to describe the environment in respect to a community's size, density, population distribution, socio-economic conditions, crime rates, and other vital statistics which may influence project operation.
2. Client Description Data: designed to afford a description of actual clients as well as a profile of the eligible target population; this data will be utilized for the most part to monitor service characteristics and to cross-tabulate other data.
3. Client Flow Data: designed to document rates of movement into, through, and from the juvenile justice system, as well as to monitor resulting shifts in target population; system impact will largely be determined on the basis of the analysis of these data elements.
4. Project Performance Data: designed to account for project effort and to monitor the congruence between projected and actual activities; notably this data group includes fiscal items and measures of a project's internal operational efficiency.
5. Individual Performance Data: designed to report in-program client activity as respects incidents of skill or educational attainment, developmental progress, behavioral and social adjustment, community participation, or the achievement of other treatment objectives; the Governor's Justice Commission will, in this area, be piloting the development of new measures which should prove useful to subgrantee administrators.
6. Client Impact Data: designed to measure the significance of project efforts vis-a-vis their target populations; this data group will involve pre-, post-, and comparison group measures of change along several dimensions, including attitude, social adjustment, and further delinquent behavior.

Detailed Evaluation guidelines to be promulgated by the Evaluation and Monitoring Unit will indicate those data elements which must be recorded in quarterly progress reports.

IV. Application Requirements:

A. Statement of Need and Problem Definition:

Indicate specifically areas where problems exist which this project will impact.

1. Socio-economic/demographic profile.

Provide a brief overall description of target area in terms of socio-economic and demographic factors as they relate to the project target population.

2. Juvenile Justice System.

Describe the juvenile justice process in the target area, particularly as it applies to the target population for the project. Indicate specific problems which this project will impact.

NOTE: In providing baseline information about the target population as outlined below, consult 1) the juvenile court cards, 2) the Governor's Justice Commission county jail census, and 3) the Regional Governor's Justice Commission Planning Council, for most recent available data.

a. Describe operative policies and procedures relating to state and local ordinances and codes as they are applied by courts, law enforcement agencies, schools and social service agencies in dealing with youth. Identify factors which influence decisions affecting movement of youth from one program to another within the system.

b. Describe the target population with relation to the system according to the attached client flow chart.

1. Indicate (numerically) current flow of target population through the system.

2. Detail where in the system the project will intervene and have impact.

3. Indicate the projected revised client-flow as a result of project activity and impact.

In providing post-dispositional placement information, specify agencies, facilities or programs to which target youth are committed by the court.

c. Profile of the target population for the project: include age, range of offenses, number and percentage in court caseload, number referred for services, number institutionalized and detained, average length of stay.

- REFERRALS:**
- Police ()
 - Schools: ()
 - Service Agencies: ()
 - Probation: ()
 - Parent/Relatives: ()
 - Other: ()

Dismissed ()
 Informal Adjustment ()
 Other ()

No Petition
 INTAKE HEARING ()

Delinquency Petition

JUVENILE COURT
 ADJUDICATORY HEARING ()

Complaint Substantiated ()
 Dispositional Hearing

Dismissed - Not proven ()

To Criminal Court

72-hr. detention hearing pre-adjudication ()

COUNTY JAIL OR DETENTION FACILITY
 post-adjudication ()

No Transfer of Custody ()
 Transfer of Custody ()

- Other ()
- Adjusted or dismissed ()
- Held Open-no action ()
- Referral to other Agency ()
- Official Probation ()
- Public DEL Institution ()
- Private DEL Institution ()
- Public Agency ()
- Mental Institution ()
- Individual ()
- Other ()
- Community-based ()

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - Status Offenses/Detention
 Indicates: 1. Current client-flow in target area jurisdiction
 2. Points of project impact
 3. Projected client-flow after project impact



- d. Identify those existing youth serving agencies in the community which will be included by the project in a coordinated service effort to the target population. Describe anticipated degree of involvement in terms of direct services, referral, advocacy, etc.
- e. Document the impact the project is expected to have on the categories of disadvantaged youth outlined in the Act. Describe impact of the project on current institutional employees, and indicate what arrangements will be made to alleviate any hardship.

B. Project Objectives and Impact on Youth and Process:

Overall project objectives should be specific to anticipated activities of the project and of the juvenile justice system, service providers, and youth as they will be affected by the implementation of the project. Specific project activities should be measurable in terms of time, cost and achievements. Primary areas of impact where project objectives should be specific about anticipated change include:

1. Client flow system as outlined.
2. Other areas of impact:
 - a. Youth benefits
 - b. Justice System - i.e., Police, Court/Detention, Institutions
 - c. Service Providers - i.e., existing services, availability of services, development of new services.

C. Methodology: (work plan)

A program design to show specifically how the various program components would be developed and applied to the problems described should include:

1. Organizational structure and staffing patterns.
2. Detailed sequential time frame for accomplishing project objectives.
3. Administrative procedures and coordination mechanisms: formal interagency agreements (justice and service system) defining inter-agency relationships necessary to program implementation should be attached.
4. Accountability for services on a per child basis.

D. Experience and/or Capability:

Describe agency experience or capability in providing services in terms of personnel, fiscal administration and record-keeping, scope of programs administered, other sources of support, ability to meet Governor's Justice Commission subgrant standards.

E. Budget and Budget Narrative:

1. Total estimated costs for the project's duration indicating plans for supplementing Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds with other monies. Indicate how the project will become self-sufficient and over what period of time.
2. Detailed project budget and narrative for the initial grant period.
3. Include statement of non-supplantation: provide reasonable assurance that Federal funds will be used to supplement and increase, but not supplant, the level of State, local and other non-Federal funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available for the program described.

V. Selection Criteria and Minimum Program Standards:

A. Project selection will be made on the basis of:

1. The extent to which the program addresses the specific objectives to:
 - a. Remove status offenders from secure detention and correctional facilities.
 - b. Separate juvenile detainees from incarcerated adults in county jails.
 - c. Provide community-based alternatives for the diversion and treatment of status offenders.
2. Priorities assigned in this order:
 - a. Programs which assure that the youth will remain at home, and which attempt to work with the family unit.
 - b. Programs which emphasize the use of non-secure community-based alternatives for temporary residential placement or detention.
 - c. Secure programs which are alternatives to detention in county jails.
3. The point of direct program intervention:
 - a. With status offenders, priority will go first to programs addressing those youth already institutionalized, then to those attempting diversion at the point of referral to the court for formal intake processing.
 - b. For youth detained in county jails, priority will go to programs which would prohibit any youth from contact with the county jail.

4. The ability of the program to effect a coordinated approach to status offender and detention problems with community youth service agencies, as demonstrated by formal agreements and established mechanisms for coordination of services and referrals, to allow maximum flexibility for youth movement within a wide range of community-based residential and non-residential alternatives for direct services.
5. Documented commitment by law enforcement agencies and the court to participate with the project in diverting youth to alternative programs.
6. The extent to which stigmatization of youth is minimized by avoiding use of negative labels and further isolation of youth for special treatment, and by not being identified as existing only for "troubled" youth, therefore keeping youth as much in the mainstream as possible.
7. The extent to which the program:
 - a. Addresses appropriate services at appropriate costs to meet the total needs of the youth in terms of counseling, education, job skills and placement, health, advocacy, legal help, constructive recreation and any other specific concerns.
 - b. Provides for youth involvement in planning, and in program and staff evaluation.
 - c. Clearly shows youth movement away from further involvement within the justice system.
8. The degree to which the program (or sponsoring agency):
 - a. Has already established community support; i.e. preference will be given to an existing agency with a proven capability to provide services and to recruit other sources of funding.
 - b. Can feasibly become a permanent alternative for handling status offenders and detention needs, i.e. programs which can affect long-lasting changes in official policy or procedures for handling target population youth.
9. The potential of the program to impact the greatest number of target population youth and the service delivery system for the amount expended (cost-effectiveness).
10. The amount of local match, and other efforts of the community or court in these program areas.
11. The amount of Regional Governor's Justice Commission funds allocated for the project effort.

B. Programs must meet the following minimum standards:

1. Show clear demonstration that the project target population is consistent with the definition in Section I-B.
2. Document expected impact on the target population within the project's specified time-frame by:
 - a. Actual reduction in the number of status offenders appearing in court (by number and percentage).
 - b. Actual reduction in the number of status offenders institutionalized.
 - c. Actual reduction in the number of youth detained in county jail.
3. All projects must be able to meet Department of Public Welfare regulations.
4. All projects must show how they will sustain impact when Governor's Justice Commission funding ceases.
5. Programs offering secure alternatives to detention in county jails must:
 - a. Be limited in size to a maximum number of beds (not to exceed 15) based on the average daily number of juveniles in jails in the target area, and an analysis of the detention needs in terms of age, offense, length of stay, risk, use of alternatives, etc.
 - b. Serve regional needs whenever possible.
 - c. Show conversion of secure space for juveniles in jails to other uses.
 - d. Be funded in conjunction with a program of comprehensive, community-based detention alternatives which is integrated with the youth service delivery system in the community.
6. Maintain current data according to the information outlined in Section III-D, Data Requirements for Evaluation.

Appendix A: Standards for Determination of Status Offenders

A Detention

1. A youth is placed in detention charged with a status offense. He is a status offender.
2. A youth is placed in detention for violation of probation after having been adjudicated for a status offense. He is a status offender.
3. A youth is placed in detention pending transfer to another institution after being adjudicated for a status offense. He is a status offender.
4. A youth is transferred to a local lockup or county jail from the detention center administratively after having been charged with or being adjudicated for a status offense. He is a status offender.
5. A youth is placed in detention and charged with an offense, which would be criminal if committed by an adult (criminal-type offense). He is a criminal-type offender.
6. A youth is placed in detention for violation of probation after being adjudicated for a criminal-type offense. He is a criminal-type offender.
7. A youth is placed in detention pending transfer to another institution after being adjudicated for a criminal-type offense. He is a criminal-type offender.
8. A youth is transferred to a local lockup or jail from the detention center administratively after having been charged with or adjudicated for a criminal-type offense. He is a criminal-type offender.
9. A youth who is found in detention without being charged with anything should be classified as "other".
10. A youth who is placed in detention as a result of a warrant having been filed from another jurisdiction and the exact nature of the charge cannot be determined should be classified as "other".
11. A youth is placed in detention. However, the case record is destroyed, missing or otherwise unavailable, and therefore the exact nature of the charge cannot be determined. He should be classified as "other".
12. A youth is placed in detention. However, the exact nature of the charge cannot be determined by the case record. He should be classified as "other".

B Post-Adjudicative Commitment

1. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense for the first time and is institutionalized. He is a status offender.
2. A youth, having been previously adjudicated for a status offense, is readjudicated for a subsequent status offense, and is institutionalized. He is a status offender.

3. A youth, having been previously found to be abused or deprived and placed under custody of a child care agency or the youth's relatives, is subsequently adjudicated for a status offense, upon the affidavit of such agency or relative and is institutionalized. He is a status offender.
4. A youth is charged with a criminal-type offense which is reduced by the Court to an adjudication for a status offense, and is institutionalized. He is a status offender.
5. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense and is placed on probation. While on probation, the youth is either believed to have perpetrated a status offense or is readjudicated as a result of either the subsequent offense or the technical violation of probation, and is institutionalized. He is a status offender.
6. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, and is placed on probation. While on probation, the youth is believed to have perpetrated a criminal-type offense, and is administratively institutionalized. He is a status offender.
7. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then placed on extended leave. While on extended leave he is believed to have perpetrated a status offense and is administratively institutionalized. He is a status offender.
8. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then placed on extended leave. While on extended leave he is believed to have perpetrated a status offense and is administratively institutionalized. He is a status offender.
9. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
10. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense and is placed on probation. While on probation the youth is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
11. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is placed on probation. While on probation the youth is either believed to have perpetrated a status offense or is adjudicated for a status offense and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
12. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is placed on probation. While on probation the youth is either believed to have perpetrated a criminal-type offense or is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
13. A youth has been adjudicated a status offender and is institutionalized and subsequently placed on extended leave. While on extended leave the youth is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
14. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, is institutionalized and is subsequently placed on extended leave. While on extended leave, the youth is either believed to have perpetrated a status offense or is adjudicated for a status offense, and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.

15. A youth is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, is institutionalized and is subsequently placed on extended leave. While on extended leave, the youth is either believed to have perpetrated a criminal-type offense or is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is institutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
16. A youth is found by the Court to be abused or deprived and is institutionalized as a result of such finding. He is a non-offender.
17. A youth is committed to an institution. However, the case record is destroyed, missing or otherwise unavailable and, therefore the exact nature of the charge cannot be determined. He should be classified as "other".
18. A youth is committed to an institution. However, the exact nature of the offense cannot be determined by the case record. He should be classified as "other".
19. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then placed on extended leave. While on extended leave the youth is returned to an institution pending replacement or transfer to another agency. He is a status offender.
20. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized, escapes from the institution and is returned administratively. He is a status offender.
21. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, is institutionalized, escapes from the institution, and is returned administratively. He is a criminal-type offender.
22. A youth has been adjudicated for a status or criminal-type offense, is institutionalized, escapes from the institution, and is returned by Court Order. He is a criminal-type offender.
23. A youth has been adjudicated for a status or criminal-type offense, is institutionalized, escapes from the institution, perpetrates a criminal-type offense, is adjudicated a criminal-type offender, and is reinstationalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
24. A youth has been adjudicated for a status or criminal-type offense and is institutionalized. While in the institution he perpetrates a criminal-type offense and is adjuicated. He is a criminal-type offender.
25. A youth has been institutionalized for an observation and evaluation period after having been adjudicated for a status offense. He is a status offender.
26. A youth has been institutionalized for an observation and evaluation period after having been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense. He is a criminal-type offender.
27. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then given a furlough or home visit. While on furlough he is believed to have perpetrated a status offense and is administratively reinstationalized. He is a status offender.

28. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then given a furlough or home visit. While on furlough he is believed to have perpetrated a criminal-type offense and is administratively reinstitutionalized. He is a status offender.
29. A youth has been adjudicated for a status offense, is institutionalized and then given a furlough or home visit. While on furlough he is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is reinstitutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.
30. A youth has been adjudicated for a criminal-type offense, is institutionalized and then given a furlough or home visit. While on furlough he is adjudicated for a criminal-type offense and is reinstitutionalized. He is a criminal-type offender.

Appendix B: Funding of Regional Secure Detention Programs

Applications for regional secure detention programs may be considered for Part C or E Crime Control Act funding if they conform to the guideline requirements below. Funds may be provided for new construction or major renovation, and projects must meet the minimum program standards in Section I-B of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program Guidelines.

Consistency of funding policy under both the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and the Omnibus Crime Control Act must be maintained; Omnibus Crime Control Funds may not be used to support a project which in any part conflicts with the objectives of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act as expressed in the Governor's Justice Commission Policy Statement 75-3 and these guidelines.

Program Requirements

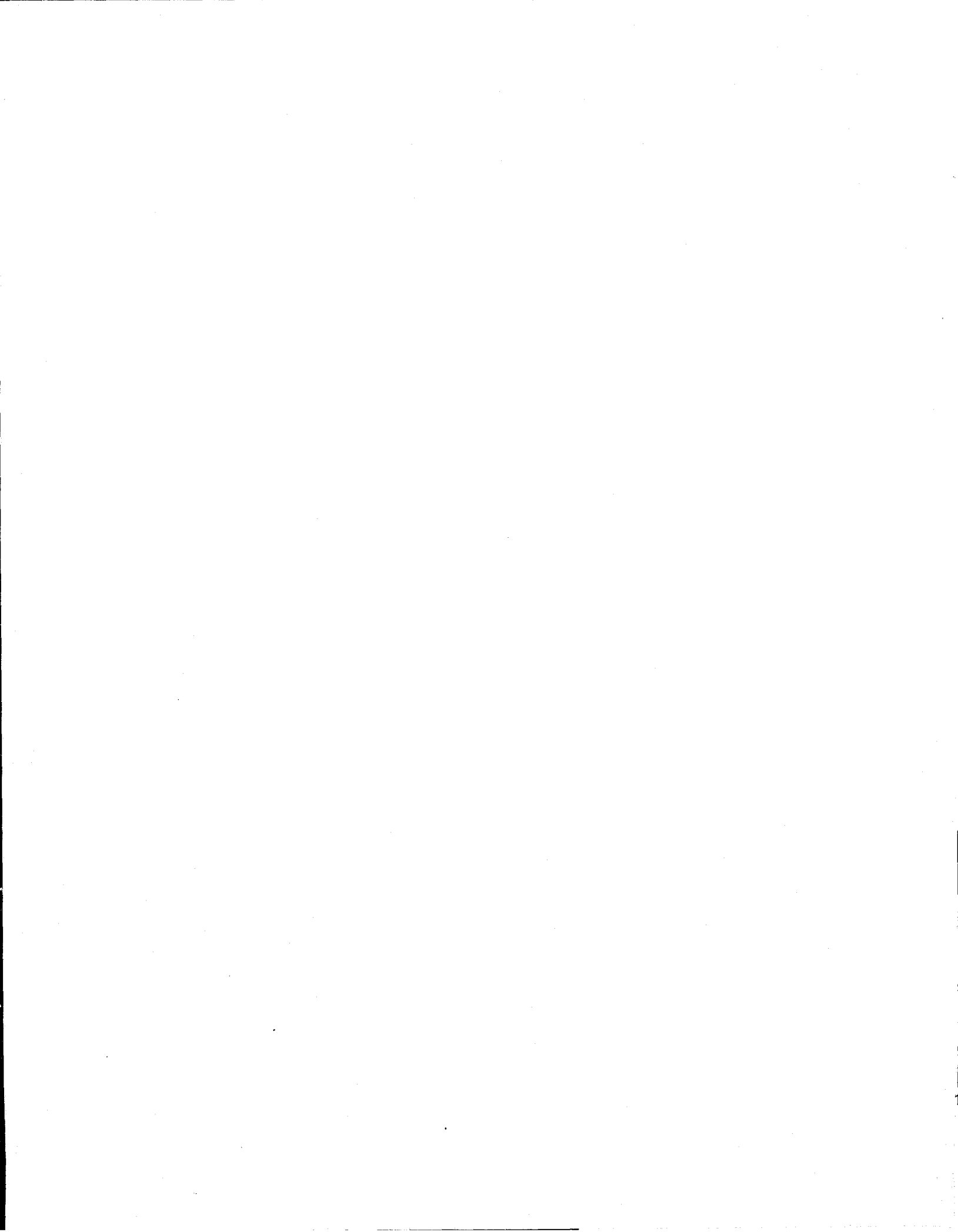
Any application for Governor's Justice Commission funds for secure detention must meet all of the following requirements:

1. Regional secure detention programs will be funded only in conjunction with a comprehensive program of alternative, community-based detention services integrated with the youth service delivery network in the participating counties. Alternative programs should range from non-secure residential programs (shelter-care, detention group homes, foster homes) to supervised detention in the home, and be developed according to the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program Guidelines.

The overall package of secure and community-based services appropriate to a given area will be determined by a careful needs assessment based on an intensive analysis of the following factors:

- a. the combined, daily average number of youth detained in jails in the participating counties;
 - b. the combined, daily average number of status offenders and deprived youth detained in jails in the participating counties;
 - c. offenses and dispositions of youth detained in jails in the participating counties;
 - d. policies and standards for determination of high-risk youth requiring detention in a restrictive setting.
2. The actual number of beds allowable for a secure facility will be calculated according to the following:
 - a. in no case will the maximum number of beds exceed twelve;
 - b. size of the secure facility will be determined by subtracting the average daily number of status offenders, deprived youth, and other youth who could realistically be served in the community from the average daily juvenile population in the jails;

- c. a 30% allowance in the number of beds will be allowed for fluctuation from the daily average.
3. Secure detention programs will be funded only if they reflect a multi-county effort to meet regional needs. Projects for modification of an existing juvenile detention facility to serve a multi-county area may be eligible. Programs will not be funded in areas where a contiguous county(s) has a separate juvenile detention facility which could reasonably be used to meet regional detention needs.
4. Programs must conform with the Department of Public Welfare Title 6400 Detention Regulations and applications must have Department of Public Welfare approval.
5. Participating counties must provide written assurance that:
 - a. the facility will be used as a regional facility, and that the necessary considerations in terms of shared costs and transportation have been made and will be adhered to;
 - b. the regional secure facility will not be used to detain deprived youth or any youth charged with an offense which would not be criminal if committed by an adult;
 - c. youth will not be detained in county jails once the new regional facility is available;
 - d. juvenile space in county jails will be converted for other use.
6. A minimum of 45% of the construction or renovation costs must be provided by local government.
7. All projects must meet the application requirements in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program Guidelines, and be approved by the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
8. Funding for these projects will be phased over a three year period. Funds for the community-based alternatives portion of the detention services package will be available in the first year. In addition, funds for planning of the secure facility will be available in the first year. Funding for construction or renovation of the secure component will be available only after a total plan for pre-adjudication services is approved and implementation of the community-based component of the plan is reasonably assured.



END