
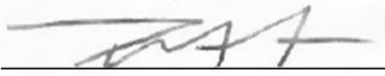


POLICY TITLE: PRE-ADJUDICATION FUNCTIONS		PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>12</u>
POLICY NUMBER: 9.3 (JCC)		
CHAPTER 9: SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT		
	STATE of MAINE DEPARTMENT of CORRECTIONS Approved by Commissioner: 	PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS: See Section VIII
	EFFECTIVE DATE: September 3, 2008	LATEST REVISION: March 11, 2024

I. AUTHORITY

The Commissioner of Corrections adopts this policy pursuant to the authority contained in Title 34-A M.R.S.A. Section 1403.

II. APPLICABILITY

Juvenile Community Corrections

III. POLICY

Juvenile Community Corrections Officers (JCCOs) are responsible for performing all juvenile pre-adjudication functions in accordance with the provisions of Title 15 M.R.S.A. Part 6 (Maine Juvenile Code) and Title 34-A M.R.S.A Section 5602 using principles of effective correctional case management.

IV. DEFINITIONS

1. Adult crime – with respect to an offense committed by a person under eighteen (18) years of age, an offense under Title 12 or Title 29-A M.R.S.A. not specifically included in the definition of a juvenile crime.
2. Emancipated juvenile – a juvenile who has reached the age of 18 (and does not have a legal guardian); is at least 16 years of age and married with their parent(s)' or legal guardian's permission; or is at least 16 years of age and has been emancipated by court order.
3. Juvenile – a person who had not attained eighteen (18) years of age at the time the person allegedly committed a juvenile crime.
4. Juvenile crime – an offense as defined in Title 15 M.R.S.A. Section 3103(1).

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- Procedure B: Juveniles Arrested for Adult Crimes
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- Procedure D: Unconditional and Conditional Releases, Juvenile Crimes
- Procedure E: Probable Cause Determinations and Detention Hearings
- Procedure F: Conducting Preliminary Investigations
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VI. ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A: Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) ([paper/online](#))
- Attachment B: Detention Information Worksheet ([paper/online](#))
- Attachment C: Consent to Conditional Release ([paper/online](#))
- Attachment D: [Notice of Preliminary Interview](#)
- Attachment E: [Social History Guide](#)
- Attachment F: Notice of Petition Request Authorization ([paper/online](#))
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VII. PROCEDURES

Procedure A: Pre-Adjudication Functions, General

1. The Associate Commissioner for Juvenile Services shall ensure that there are regularly assigned Juvenile Community Corrections Officers (JCCO) to cover all geographic areas in the State during regular business hours.
2. For other than regular business hours, the Associate Commissioner for Juvenile Services shall ensure that there is available a duty JCCO to respond to detention and conditional release requests from law enforcement officers throughout the State when the regularly assigned JCCO is unavailable.
3. The JCCO shall inform law enforcement agencies in their assigned area that during other than regular business hours if the regularly assigned JCCO is unavailable, the law enforcement officer may contact the appropriate Department juvenile facility and ask to be put in contact with the duty JCCO if a law enforcement officer:
 - a. wishes to make a detention request;
 - b. wishes to make a request for a condition of release; or
 - c. has a request pertaining to an out-of-state runaway.
4. The JCCO shall also inform law enforcement agencies in their assigned area that during other than regular business hours other requests should wait until the next regular business day.
5. Each Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) shall track the schedules for the relevant Juvenile Court and participate in court proceedings, as necessary.

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6. If the court orders a forensic evaluation pre-adjudication, the JCCO:
 - a. shall provide all pertinent information to the evaluator in accordance with Policy 8.1 (JCC) Confidentiality of Records; and
 - b. may request the court to release the evaluation report to the Department of Corrections.

Procedure B: Juveniles Arrested for Adult Crimes

1. When a law enforcement officer notifies a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) that a person under 18 years of age has been arrested for an adult crime and that in the judgment of the law enforcement officer the person requires detention pending criminal court proceedings, the JCCO shall ensure that the person’s conduct fits within the definition of an adult crime under Title 12 or Title 29-A that is not a juvenile crime as defined in Title 15, Section 3103 and that the person is under 18 years of age at the time of the detention request. If either of these requirements is not met, the JCCO may not order the person’s detention for an adult crime. If these requirements are met, the JCCO shall determine whether to order the person’s detention or whether to order the person’s unconditional release.
2. The JCCO shall order detention only if the JCCO has been notified within two (2) hours after the person’s arrest and only if it is necessary to meet one of the purposes of detention under current Maine statute (note: it is not necessary for any of the criteria for detention under current Maine statute to be met). The JCCO shall complete the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) (Attachment A) and be guided by those results. The JCCO shall also complete the Detention Information Worksheet (Attachment B).
3. The Detention Information Worksheet and the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument shall be forwarded to the Regional Correctional Administrator, or designee, and copies placed in the person’s case file. If the JCCO is the duty officer, they shall also forward copies to the person’s assigned JCCO, who shall take any action appropriate.
4. If the JCCO orders a person detained for an adult crime, the JCCO shall telephone the detention facility and provide all pertinent information. The JCCO shall notify their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated) as soon as possible.
5. If the JCCO orders detention, the JCCO shall order it to take place in a Department of Corrections juvenile facility, unless there is available a Department approved temporary holding resource operated by the county in which the criminal court proceedings will be held.
6. If the JCCO does not order detention, the JCCO shall order the person’s unconditional release. In no case may a person who is arrested for an adult crime be required to meet bail requirements.
7. Other than making the decision whether to detain or unconditionally release the person and taking the necessary actions in connection with a detention decision, the JCCO shall not perform any functions with respect to a person who is arrested for an offense that is not a juvenile crime.

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Procedure C: Detentions, Juvenile Crimes

1. When a law enforcement officer notifies a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) that a person has been arrested for an offense that is a juvenile crime and that in the judgment of the law enforcement officer the person requires detention pending juvenile court proceedings, the JCCO shall ensure that the person's conduct fits within the definition of a juvenile crime, and that the person is a juvenile. If either of these requirements is not met, the JCCO may not order the person's detention for a juvenile crime. If these requirements are met, the JCCO shall determine whether to order the juvenile's detention or whether to order the juvenile's conditional or unconditional release.
2. In no case may a juvenile be detained for a juvenile crime as defined in Title 15, Section 3103 (1)(B) or (C).
3. The JCCO shall order detention only if the JCCO has been notified within two (2) hours after the person's arrest and only if it is necessary to meet one of the purposes of and one of the criteria for detention under current Maine statute. The JCCO shall complete the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) (Attachment A) and be guided by those results. The JCCO shall also complete the Detention Information Worksheet (Attachment B).
4. The JCCO shall use all available means to gather relevant information regarding the facts of the alleged offense, the juvenile's circumstances, and available community resources to complete the RAI and the Detention Information Worksheet.
5. The JCCO shall make this determination in time so that if there is a detention placement, the placement can be made within twelve (12) hours after the arrest.
6. If emergency detention is necessary to prevent the juvenile from imminently inflicting bodily harm on self or others, the JCCO may order detention in a Department approved sight and sound separate juvenile section in the county jail for up to a total of six (6) hours after the juvenile's arrest.
7. If the JCCO orders detention past the emergency detention period, the JCCO shall order it to take place in a Department of Corrections juvenile facility, unless there is available a Department approved temporary holding resource operated by the county in which the juvenile court proceedings will be held or, in Aroostook county or Washington county only, there is available a Department approved sight and sound separate juvenile section in the county jail and the juvenile will be receiving a detention hearing in juvenile court within twenty-four (24) hours after arrest, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.
8. If the person has attained the age of 21 years, or has been convicted as an adult in another jurisdiction and has attained the age of 18 years, and if the JCCO orders detention, the JCCO shall order it to take place in the adult section of a county jail.
9. When a JCCO orders detention, they shall inform the law enforcement officer of the decision to detain and the need for an affidavit establishing probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the juvenile crime. The JCCO shall ensure that the law enforcement officer has made arrangements for the juvenile to be transported to the appropriate detention facility and has made arrangements for the juvenile to receive any

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necessary emergency health care treatment, including, but not limited to, medical care, crisis mental health care, and substance detoxification, prior to the transport to the detention facility.

10. When a JCCO determines detention is not appropriate, they shall inform the law enforcement officer. If the law enforcement officer states an objection to the juvenile's release and requests a review by the prosecuting attorney, the JCCO shall notify the prosecuting attorney prior to the juvenile's release. In the case of a juvenile arrested for a homicide (other than a vehicular homicide), if a JCCO determines detention is not appropriate, they shall inform the prosecuting attorney in the Attorney General's Office prior to the juvenile's release.
11. If, after consultation with the JCCO, the prosecuting attorney orders detention, the JCCO shall make the detention placement within twelve (12) hours following the arrest.
12. In all cases in which detention is ordered for a juvenile who is not emancipated, the JCCO shall ensure that a reasonable effort is made to notify the parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian of the detention and to inform the parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian of the date, time and location of the detention hearing.
13. The Detention Information Worksheet and the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument shall be forwarded to the Regional Correctional Administrator, or designee, and copies placed in the juvenile's case file. If the JCCO is the duty officer, they shall also forward copies to the juvenile's assigned JCCO, who shall take any action appropriate.

Procedure D: Unconditional and Conditional Releases, Juvenile Crimes

1. When a law enforcement officer requests detention of a juvenile arrested for a juvenile crime but neither the Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) nor the prosecuting attorney orders detention, the JCCO shall determine whether to order the juvenile's conditional release or whether to order the juvenile's unconditional release.
2. When a law enforcement officer notifies a JCCO that a person has committed a juvenile crime (regardless of whether or not the person has been arrested), but that in the judgment of the law enforcement officer the person does not require detention pending juvenile court proceedings, the JCCO shall ensure that the person's conduct fits within the definition of a juvenile crime, and that the person is a juvenile. If either of these requirements is not met, the JCCO may not order the person's conditional release or unconditional release for a juvenile crime.
3. If these requirements are met, the JCCO shall determine whether to order the juvenile's detention in accordance with Procedure C. or whether to order the juvenile's conditional or unconditional release. If detention is not ordered, the following procedures shall be followed.
4. The JCCO shall order the juvenile's unconditional release if the juvenile has not been arrested (except when the juvenile is alleged to have committed a sex offense for which a warrantless arrest is not allowed).
5. If the juvenile has been arrested or the juvenile is alleged to have committed a sex offense for which a warrantless arrest is not allowed, the JCCO shall order the juvenile's

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unconditional release if the JCCO has determined that no conditions are necessary to ensure the juvenile’s appearance at any subsequent court hearing or to ensure the protection of the community or any member of the community, including the juvenile.

6. If a parent/guardian/legal custodian or other responsible adult is not present, the JCCO may still order an unconditional release of a juvenile who is not emancipated provided either the juvenile can safely return home or to the custody of the responsible adult, the juvenile agrees to and is accepted by a shelter or residential placement, the juvenile is being transported for a mental health evaluation, or the Department of Health and Human Services has been notified of the situation.
7. The JCCO may order the conditional release of a juvenile if the juvenile has been arrested and conditions are necessary to ensure the juvenile’s appearance at any subsequent court hearing or to ensure the protection of the community or any member of the community, including the juvenile.
8. In the event that a juvenile is alleged to have committed a sex offense for which a warrantless arrest is not allowed, a conditional release may be ordered if conditions are necessary for one or more of the reasons set out above.
9. Any conditional release ordered by a JCCO shall be a supervised conditional release.
10. In no case may a juvenile be conditionally released for a juvenile crime as defined in Title 15, Section 3103(1)(B) or (C). In no case may a juvenile who is arrested for a juvenile crime be required to meet bail requirements.
11. Prior to a JCCO asking a juvenile to agree to a conditional release, the JCCO shall ensure the juvenile understands that agreeing to a conditional release is voluntary but that failure to agree might lead to an order for detention; the juvenile understands the conditions and the consequences of violating the conditions; and the juvenile understands the juvenile’s right to have the imposed conditions reviewed by the Juvenile Court. If the juvenile is not emancipated, the JCCO shall review and explain all of the above to the juvenile’s parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian or other responsible adult, if present.
12. A Consent to Conditional Release form (Attachment C) must be completed prior to the actual release. The form shall be signed by the issuing JCCO and the juvenile. In addition, the JCCO shall inform the law enforcement officer of the need for an affidavit establishing probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the juvenile crime.
13. When the JCCO is not present at the release, the JCCO may request the law enforcement officer to fill out the conditional release form as dictated or may forward an already completed form to the law enforcement officer. In either case, the JCCO shall ensure the juvenile understands everything set out above by explaining it over the phone. The form shall be signed as described above, except that the law enforcement officer shall indicate the name of the issuing JCCO on the bottom of the form.
14. If a parent/guardian/legal custodian or other responsible adult is not present, the JCCO may still order a conditional release of a juvenile who is not emancipated provided either the juvenile can safely return home or to the custody of the responsible adult, the juvenile agrees to and is accepted by a shelter or residential placement, the juvenile is being

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transported for a mental health evaluation, or the Department of Health and Human Services has been notified of the situation.

15. If the JCCO who ordered the conditional release does not receive a written report from the law enforcement officer which establishes the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court (i.e., showing that the person's conduct fits within the definition of a juvenile crime, except for a juvenile crime under Title 15, Section 3103(1)(B) or (C), and that the person is a juvenile), within fifteen (15) days of the release, excluding non-judicial days, the JCCO shall review the conditions imposed at the time of release. Following the review, the JCCO may lessen or eliminate the conditions.
16. If, after the JCCO has ordered an unconditional release or the juvenile has been unconditionally released for some other reason, the JCCO becomes aware of a change in circumstances or new information is discovered making the release no longer appropriate, the JCCO shall ask the law enforcement officer to apply to the court for an arrest warrant. If the warrant is issued and the juvenile is arrested, the JCCO shall determine whether to order the juvenile's detention or whether to order the juvenile's conditional release in accordance with the requirements of this policy.
17. If, after a court has ordered a juvenile's conditional or unconditional release, the JCCO becomes aware of a change in circumstances or new information is discovered making the release no longer appropriate, the JCCO shall petition the court or ask the prosecuting attorney to petition the court to review the order.
18. When a law enforcement officer notifies a JCCO that a juvenile has been arrested for a technical violation of conditional release (note: a technical violation of conditional release is not in and of itself a juvenile crime) and that in the judgment of the law enforcement officer the juvenile requires detention pending juvenile court proceedings, the JCCO shall ensure that the juvenile is on conditional release and that the conduct for which the juvenile has been arrested is a violation of the release. If either of these requirements is not met, the JCCO shall not order the juvenile's detention.
19. If both of these requirements are met, in making the decision whether to order detention, the JCCO shall follow the requirements of this policy, considering both the original juvenile crime and the conditional release violation and shall consider whether imposing different or additional conditions of release is appropriate.

Procedure E: Probable Cause Determinations and Detention Hearings

1. If there is a reasonable possibility that a juvenile will not receive a detention hearing within forty-eight (48) hours after arrest, including Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) ordering the detention shall inform the law enforcement officer that an affidavit establishing probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed a juvenile crime is required, unless there has already been such a probable cause determination by a justice of the peace or the Juvenile Court.
2. The JCCO shall ensure arrangements are made for the affidavit to be provided to the appropriate facility and take any other steps appropriate to ensure the juvenile receives a probable cause determination by a justice of the peace within forty-eight (48) hours after arrest, including Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, unless the juvenile has been

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released from detention or there has already been such a probable cause determination by a justice of the peace or the Juvenile Court.

3. The JCCO ordering the detention shall file a Petition for Review of Detention of Juvenile and Order (court form) with the court. The JCCO shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the petition.
4. The detention must be reviewed by the court within forty-eight (48) hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, or within twenty-four (24) hours if the juvenile is being detained in the Aroostook County Jail or Washington County Jail (if approved for juvenile detention by the Department) or unless the JCCO has ordered the release of the juvenile from detention sooner. The JCCO shall file the petition as soon as practicable to ensure the review of detention occurs within this time period.
5. The JCCO who ordered the detention may order the unconditional or conditional release of the juvenile any time prior to the detention hearing if circumstances have changed or new information is discovered making the detention no longer appropriate. If the juvenile is released, a petition for review of detention shall not be filed, or, if already filed, shall be withdrawn.
6. The JCCO who ordered the detention shall take any steps appropriate to ensure that the Juvenile Court holds a detention hearing for a juvenile who has not been released from detention within forty-eight (48) hours after the detention, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. If a juvenile is detained, in Aroostook county or Washington county only, in a Department approved sight and sound separate juvenile section in the county jail, the JCCO who ordered the detention shall take any steps appropriate to ensure that the Juvenile Court holds a detention hearing for a juvenile who has not been released from detention within twenty four (24) hours after the detention, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.
7. The JCCO is responsible for providing the court with the circumstances surrounding the detention and the basis for the detention decision. The JCCO is also responsible for ensuring either the presence of the law enforcement officer or providing the officer's full report or affidavit detailing the circumstances surrounding the arrest and offense charged. The JCCO shall notify the prosecuting attorney's office of the existence of any other pertinent witnesses who may be necessary to establish probable cause that a juvenile crime was committed or to present evidence pertinent to the detention decision to be made by the Juvenile Court.
8. If a court order for detention of a juvenile includes a "right to release" by the JCCO, the JCCO shall take appropriate steps to determine whether and when the juvenile may be conditionally released in accordance with the court's order.
9. If a court order for detention of a juvenile does not include a "right to release," the JCCO shall convene a meeting as necessary with appropriate individuals to identify the juvenile's risks and needs and to determine whether a plan can be developed to return the juvenile to the community safely should the detention order be vacated.
10. If, after a court has ordered a juvenile's detention, the JCCO becomes aware of a change in circumstances or new information is discovered making the detention no longer

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appropriate, the JCCO shall petition the court or ask the prosecuting attorney to petition the court to review the order.

Procedure F: Conducting Preliminary Investigations

1. When a law enforcement officer notifies a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) that in the judgment of the law enforcement officer juvenile court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, the JCCO shall ensure that the person's conduct fits within the definition of a juvenile crime and that the person is a juvenile as defined in the Juvenile Code. The JCCO shall not conduct a preliminary investigation or choose an alternative with respect to a juvenile who is summonsed or arrested for an offense that is not a juvenile crime.
2. If both of these requirements are met, the JCCO shall request the law enforcement to file a written report with the JCCO within twenty four (24) hours (excluding non-judicial days), stating the juvenile's name, date of birth, and address; name and address of the juvenile's parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated); and the facts that led to the notification, including the offense that the juvenile is alleged to have committed. The date of receipt of this report shall be considered the date of referral to the JCCO.
3. Upon receipt of the official police report, the JCCO shall ensure that all required information is entered into CORIS. The JCCO, when reviewing the police report, shall check for accuracy and ensure the alleged offense is actually a juvenile crime. The JCCO may return any written report to the law enforcement officer with a request for further information. Any report returned for that purpose shall not constitute a referral until sufficient information is received. In all such instances, the JCCO shall inform the Regional Correctional Administrator, or designee.
4. When a juvenile accused of having committed a juvenile crime is referred to a JCCO, the JCCO, except for a juvenile crime being prosecuted by the Attorney General's Office or a juvenile crime as defined in Title 15, Section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F, shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the interests of the juvenile or of the community require further action be taken. For a juvenile crime being prosecuted by the Attorney General's Office or a juvenile crime as defined in Title 15, Section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F, the JCCO shall refer the law enforcement officer's report directly to the prosecuting attorney.
5. The JCCO shall, when possible, confer with the referring law enforcement officer and the victim to gather pertinent information, ascertain accurate damage estimates, if applicable, and determine their sentiment regarding the alleged offense and possible disposition.
6. The JCCO shall schedule a preliminary investigation interview using Notice of Preliminary Interview (Attachment D), within thirty (30) days of the referral date, with the juvenile and their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated), to gather information to assist in the decision making. Neither the juvenile nor their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian is required to attend the preliminary investigation interview.
7. Along with sending the Notice of Preliminary Interview, the JCCO shall send the Social History Guide (Attachment E) for the juvenile and/or their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian to complete.

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8. When the juvenile is emancipated, the preliminary investigation interview shall be scheduled with the juvenile only, unless the juvenile requests the presence of another person who is not the victim and the JCCO determines that the person's presence would be helpful.
9. The JCCO shall authorize a petition using the Notice of Petition Request Authorization (Attachment F) without the necessity of completing a preliminary investigation if:
 - a. the juvenile or parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated), decline the opportunity for an interview and request a court hearing;
 - b. the juvenile and/or parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated) could not be located for purposes of setting up an interview;
 - c. the juvenile denies any participation in the alleged offense(s) during the course of the interview; or
 - d. the juvenile is currently under supervision with the Department or the juvenile has other charges currently pending before the court as a result of a previous preliminary investigation and there is no substantial reason for a new preliminary investigation.
10. During the preliminary investigation interview, the JCCO shall explain the intake process to the juvenile and the their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated), provide the juvenile with a Written Notice of Rights (Attachment G) and a copy of Title 15, Section 3204, and explain the options available for appropriate disposition of the case.
11. The JCCO shall complete an assessment in accordance with Department Policy 9.1 (JCC), Case Management.
12. On the basis of the preliminary investigation, the JCCO shall, within thirty (30) days of the referral if possible, choose one of the following alternatives:
 - a. decide that action requiring ongoing supervision is not required either in the interests of the public and/or the juvenile and may refer the juvenile for services voluntarily accepted by the juvenile and their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated);
 - b. if the JCCO determines there is prima facie jurisdiction, make whatever informal adjustment which is practicable without a petition using the Consent to Informal Adjustment (Attachment H) and is agreed to by the juvenile and their parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated) after advising them of the juvenile's constitutional rights; or
 - c. if the JCCO determines the facts are sufficient for the filing of a petition, request a petition to be filed.
13. If, in accordance with any Department approved guidelines for diversion, the JCCO decides not to request a petition be filed with the court, the JCCO shall forward a Notice of Non-Filing of Petition (Attachment I) to the prosecuting attorney, the referring law enforcement officer, the complainant, and the victim. The JCCO shall advise the referring law enforcement officer, the complainant, and the victim that they may submit their complaint to the prosecuting attorney for review. The JCCO shall also notify the

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juvenile and/or parent(s)/guardian/legal custodian (if the juvenile is not emancipated) at least two (2) weeks prior to the date for which they have been summonsed, if applicable.

14. If the JCCO decides not to request a petition be filed with the court for a violation of Title 22, Section 2389(2) or Title 28-A, Section 2052, the JCCO shall inform the Secretary of State of the violation and provide to the Secretary of State a Waiver of Bureau of Motor Vehicles Hearing form (Attachment J) signed by the juvenile.

Procedure G: Incentives

1. Responses available to motivate progress while the juvenile is on informal adjustment or supervised conditional release after the preliminary investigation and recognize positive behavior changes include the positive reinforcements listed in the Incentives Options Table (Attachment K) and may be utilized when a juvenile has made noted positive behavior changes and/or has made progress toward meeting identified goals and/or complying with a case plan.
2. The purpose of the Incentives Options Table is to provide suggested incentives and does not preclude a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) from utilizing additional appropriate incentives.
3. Incentives may be utilized by a JCCO when a juvenile shows positive progress of any type, including minor to major accomplishments. Examples of such accomplishments include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. reporting to JCCO as directed;
 - b. negative drug or alcohol test;
 - c. seeking and/or maintaining an educational or vocational training program or employment;
 - d. progress toward meeting financial obligations (e.g., victim restitution, child support);
 - e. attending/actively participating in treatment or a required program;
 - f. participation in a restorative justice process and, if applicable, fulfillment of a repair agreement;
 - g. successful completion of treatment or a required program;
 - h. progress toward meeting other identified goals and/or complying with a case plan;
 - i. choosing positive situations and/or associates;
 - j. avoiding negative situations and/or associates;
 - k. absence of violations or “undesired behavior” for a specified period (e.g., one (1) week, one (1) month, etc.); and
 - l. successful completion of graduated sanction(s).
4. Any incentives utilized to motivate positive behavior change and/or the juvenile’s progress shall be documented as a note in CORIS and, if applicable, as an outcome note in the juvenile’s case plan.

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Procedure H: Graduated Sanctions

1. Responses available to address a violation or “undesired behavior” while the juvenile is on informal adjustment or supervised conditional release after the preliminary investigation include the graduated sanctions listed in the Graduated Sanctions Table (Attachment L). The Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) shall select a graduated sanction by identifying the type of violation or “undesired behavior” from the table and selecting a sanction from the appropriate sanction level.
2. If no risk level has been assigned to the juvenile because the juvenile qualified for only the Juvenile Screening Tool, then, for purpose of selecting a graduated sanction and for only that purpose, the juvenile shall be considered low risk.
3. If no risk level has been assigned to the juvenile because the juvenile is on supervised conditional release and the defense attorney objects to an assessment being done, then, for the purpose of selecting a graduated sanction and for only that purpose, the juvenile shall be considered high risk.
4. For sanctions other than a verbal warning, revocation of informal adjustment, or recommendation for court action, the JCCO shall develop, with the juvenile, an agreement using the Sanction Agreement (Attachment M) to address the violation or undesired behavior. The deadline for completion of a sanction shall not exceed thirty (30) days.
5. The JCCO shall document any sanction and the extent of the juvenile’s compliance with the sanction as a case note in CORIS and, if applicable, as an outcome note in the juvenile’s case plan.
6. Should the juvenile fail to fully comply with a Sanction Agreement, the JCCO shall reinitiate the sanctioning process, taking into consideration the prior failure to comply.

VIII. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

None

POLICY NUMBER/TITLE	CHAPTER NUMBER/TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
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