

# Juvenile Justice Terms

**Adjudicated Juvenile Offender:** A juvenile who has been found delinquent for a status offense, or for committing an act which would constitute a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

**Adjudication:** Giving or pronouncing a judgment or decree, or the rendering of a decision on a matter before a court.

**Administrative Release:** A release from the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections when a juvenile offender has reached a level that services have been maximized and there has been some measurable reduction of risk to the community, or the juvenile has a medical condition and is not a threat to public safety.

**Admit/Deny Hearing:** A proceeding where a juvenile admits or denies charges filed in a petition.

**Adult:** A person eighteen (18) years of age or older.

**Adult Jail:** A locked facility administered by state, county, local law enforcement and correctional agencies, to detain adults charged with violating criminal law and awaiting trial. Also, those facilities used to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

**Adult Lockup:** Similar to an adult jail except that it is generally a municipal or police facility of a temporary nature which does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

**Aftercare Services:** A cohesive set of support services designed to provide assistance to juveniles returning to their community and/or to a new living situation following their transfer from or completion of a secure or non-secure program, residential placement, or treatment program. Services are designed to assist juveniles in making a successful transition. See also "Reintegration Services."

**Assessment:** See "Observation and Assessment."

**Balanced Approach:** The basis of the juvenile corrections system in Idaho, which focuses on accountability, community protection, and competency development.

**Case Management:** A system of services that includes referral, assessment, intervention, problem solving, evaluation, and follow-up.

**Child Support:** A court-ordered obligation enforced for monetary support for the care, maintenance, training, and education of a child.

**Commit:** To transfer legal custody to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

**Committed Juvenile Offender:** A juvenile committed by the court to the custody, care, and jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, following adjudication for a delinquent act which would constitute a felony or misdemeanor, if committed by an adult.

**Community-based:** A facility, program, or service located near a juvenile's home or family. Also programs of community supervision and service that maintain community and consumer participation in the planning, operation and evaluation of their programs.

**Community-based Program:** A program operated to supervise and provide competency development to juvenile offenders in the least restrictive setting, consistent with public safety, operated by the state or under contract with the state or by the county.

**Community Treatment Team:** A team including the juvenile services coordinator, contract provider, case manager, juvenile probation officer, family, and others as necessary, who work together to provide input into each juvenile's service implementation plan, implements their respective section(s) of that plan, and monitors and reports progress on treatment goals.

**Compliance:** Refers to rules regarding Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requirements.

**Continuum of Care:** Early, thorough, and substantial treatment delivered in an unbroken manner from arrest through the completion of probation. The components of the system must transfer not only the offender, but also the cumulative record of what the system has learned about the juvenile and what the juvenile has accomplished.

**Contract Provider:** A residential or non-residential program under contract with the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections to supervise juveniles, and provide accountability and competency development in the least restrictive setting, consistent with public safety.

**Co-occurring Disorders:** Defined as a diagnosed mental health disorder and diagnosed substance use disorder.

**Court:** Any district court within the state of Idaho, or magistrate's division thereof.

**Criminal Offender:** A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult. Does not include status offenders.

**Criminogenic:** Characteristics or factors identified by research as predictors of crime and/or are related to recidivism.

**Custody:** The state of being held by law enforcement, court, or Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

**Delinquent Offender:** See :Adjudicated Juvenile Offender.”

**Department:** Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

**Detention:** A physically-restraining facility for the temporary placement of juveniles who require secure custody for his/her own or the community's protection.

**Detention Centers:** County-operated secure facilities located in each judicial district. Detention centers are used for detaining pre- and post- adjudicated juveniles.

**Detoxification:** A structured medical or social setting in which an individual is monitored for withdrawal from the acute physical and psychological effects of addiction.

**Director:** The administrator of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

**District:** One of seven judicial districts within the state of Idaho.

**District Liaison:** Employees of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections located in each judicial district. The liaisons provide coalition building expertise to members in their district, coordination between county juvenile justice entities, and are resources for developing programs.

**Diversion:** The use of local community resources or any other service or program as an alternative to filing a petition with the juvenile court.

**Drug Testing:** A screen for a controlled substance either through urine, blood or hair.

**Evidentiary Hearing:** The presentation of evidence prior to trial.

**Facility:** A place or institution that is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles, which may be owned and/or operated by public or private agencies.

**Faith-Based Resource Developer:** A service provider that ensures the religious needs of juveniles in Department custody are met, assists with facilitation of victims' services, and helps in preparing and juveniles and their community for reintegration.

**Formula Grants:** Grants awarded by OJJDP to states to meet JJDP Act mandates and improve state juvenile justice systems.

**Gender-Specific Programming:** Programs designed to meet the needs of a specific gender.

**Habitual Status Offender:** A juvenile who has been adjudicated of three status offenses committed within a twelve-month period.

**Idaho Juvenile Offender System (IJOS):** A computerized case management tracking system of Idaho juveniles who are on county probation or in state custody.

**Indictment/Petition:** A formal written accusation charging a person with a crime.

**Informal Adjustment:** Various sanctions placed on a juvenile that can take place without a process in court.

**Intermediate and Graduated Sanctions:** Community-based program providing increased surveillance, tighter controls on movement, more intense treatment for a wider assortment of maladies or deficiencies, increased offender accountability, and greater emphasis on payments to victims and/or correctional authorities.

**Judge:** A magistrate or district judge.

**Juvenile:** A person less than eighteen (18) years of age.

**Juvenile Adjudicated of Committing an Offense:** See “Adjudicated Juvenile Offender.”

**Juvenile Accused of Committed an Offense:** A juvenile who has been accused of committing an offense which has yet to be adjudicated.

**Juvenile Corrections Act:** A portion of Idaho Code that provides for the juvenile justice system.

**Juvenile Corrections Center:** Any state-operated secure facility.

**Juvenile Delinquency Program:** Any program or activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research.

**Juvenile Justice Commission:** Individuals appointed by the Governor who are responsible for performing the duties required by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

**Juvenile Justice Council:** Located in each of the seven judicial district, the Councils are established by and report to the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission. A Council’s function is to be informed about juvenile justice programs, advise the Juvenile Justice Commission on issues, make recommendations, and encourage interagency cooperation and coordination on the local level.

**Juvenile Offender:** See “Adjudicated Juvenile Offender.”

**Law Enforcement:** Any court personnel, sheriff, constable, peace officer, state police officer, correctional, probation or parole official, prosecuting attorney, city attorney, attorney general, or their employees or agents, or any other person charged with the duty of enforcement of the criminal, traffic, or penal laws.

**Legal Custody:** The responsibility of physical possession of a juvenile, the duty to protect, train, and discipline the juvenile, and to provide the juvenile with food, shelter, education and ordinary medical care pursuant to a provision of law or a judicial order or decree.

**Legal Guardian:** A person appointed as guardian of a minor child.

**Local Private Agency:** For the purposes of the pass-through requirement of Section 223(a)(5) of the JJDP Act, a local private agency is defined as a private non-profit agency or organization that provides program services within an identifiable unit or a combination of units of general local government.

**Minority Overrepresentation:** When minority youth are detained in secure facilities at a disproportionately higher rate than non-minority youth.

**Non-Offender:** A juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court because of abuse, dependency, or neglect and not because of the conduct of the juvenile.

**Observation and Assessment:** A series of tests and behavioral observations used to determine the treatment needs of a newly-committed juvenile for program placement. This evaluation determines a juvenile’s suitability for placement in a specific treatment setting, and results in the implementation of a Service Plan.

**OJJDP Discretionary Funds:** Grants made to individuals or agencies to provide specific services regarding juvenile justice.

**Order to Show Cause Hearing:** A court order requiring a party to appear and show cause why the court should not take a particular course of action.

**Outpatient Treatment:** A wide range of outpatient, nonresidential services that may involve individual, family, and/or group sessions.

**Parent Project:** A comprehensive, parenting skills curriculum for community-based programs serving high-risk families.

**Prevention:** Activities designed to prevent the high-risk behavior of adolescents by providing programs and increasing opportunities for positive and law-abiding behavior.

**Private Agency:** An agency or organization that provides program services to juvenile offenders within an identifiable unit or a combination of units of general local government.

**Probation:** Occurs when a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and is under supervision pursuant to a court order.

**Probation Officer:** Probation officers are responsible for assisting juveniles and their families in accessing counseling to treatment resources, close supervision of juvenile's activities, supervision of restitution and coordination of other services provided to juveniles.

**Probation Order:** An order and conditions authorized by the court and enforced by probation officers with which the juvenile must comply.

**Progress Report:** A written monthly report documenting progress of a juvenile toward the goals and objectives created in the Service Plan.

**Public Agency:** Any state department, agency, or unit of local government.

**Recidivism:** The act of being adjudicated or convicted of a new criminal offense that is not a status offense or probation violation.

**Reintegration Services:** Services provided or arranged for to support a juvenile's successful return to the community. Services include, but are not limited to housing, school and/or work, medical, mental health and socialization, as well as continued treatment in areas necessary such as substance abuse, family counseling or sexual offending. The section of the Service Plan that deals with reintegration is call the Reintegration and Aftercare Plan (RAP). Reintegration services in some cases are coordinated by a contract position called a Reintegration Specialist. See also "Aftercare Services."

**Reintegration Plan:** The part of a juvenile's Service Plan that specifically addresses the terms, conditions and services to be provided as a juvenile moves to a lower level of care or leaves the custody of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

**Relapse Prevention:** Strategy to train juvenile offenders to cope more effectively with, and to overcome the stressors/triggers in their environment that may lead them to return to criminal activity.

**Relapse Prevention Plan:** A written document developed by the juvenile offender with the input and agreement of the treatment team, which serves as a self-management tool for the offender. Relapse prevention plans most often include: (1) identification of high-risk situations or patterns of thought and behavior which may lead to reoffense; (2) identification of tools or strategies which the offender may apply to avoid or to interrupt a pattern of thoughts and behaviors which may lead to reoffense; (3) identification of strengths and resources which the offender may call upon to help avoid reoffending behavior; and (4) identification of the consequences, for self and others, of reoffense.

**Residential Treatment:** Treatment provided in a residential setting with a length of stay and services of varying intensity and duration.

**Residential Treatment Contract:** Refers to the contract(s) awarded in IDJC Regions 1 and 2 to provide comprehensive services for male juveniles ages 13 to 18 in Department custody. Juveniles served under these contracts do not typically have serious mental health or other special needs, and services provided are cognitive behavioral in approach and founded on research-based models of practice.

**Restitution:** Financial payment or service work intended to reimburse victims for the cost of damage or harm caused by a juvenile. Restitution may be court ordered or may be imposed following a formal disciplinary process within a contract provider program.

**Risk Assessment:** A process to measure risk levels in the community.

**Secure Facility:** Any architecturally secure facility which provides twenty-four (24) hour supervision and confinement for juvenile offenders.

**Sentencing:** A judgment formally pronounced by the court upon a juvenile after conviction in a criminal prosecution, imposing the punishment to be inflicted.

**Separation:** The practice and/or requirement of keeping juveniles in custody completely apart from adults in custody.

**Service Plan:** A written document produced during the observation and assessment period following commitment to the Department that defines a juvenile's criminogenic needs and risks, strengths, goals, and recommendations for family and reintegration services. The plan addresses the relevant needs and services in the areas of mental health, medical, education, substance abuse, and social skills.

**Social Summary:** A report written by probation officers documenting family history, medical, education, and criminal offenses for a juvenile.

**Staff Secure Facility:** A residential facility with awake staff twenty-four (24) hours a day for intensive supervision of juveniles.

**Statewide Placement Manager:** Responsible for the supervision and control of physically hostile and aggressive juveniles who may present a hazard to life and property if appropriate interventions or security precautions are not followed.

**Status Offender:** A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for a status offense.

**Status Offense:** A offense committed by a minor that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. May include truancy, violation of curfew, running away, underage possession and/or consumption of tobacco products, or underage alcohol offenses.

**Therapeutic Community:** A highly structured form of residential treatment based on stages of recovery, with privileges attached to each stage, and usually involves intensive peer-encounter groups and residential job responsibilities.

**Treatment:** Any program of planned services developed to meet the risks and needs of juveniles and their families, as identified in an assessment, and related to activities designed to teach alternate behaviors.

**Treatment Provider:** A state-owned and operated facility and/or contracted placement that provides the primary supervision and treatment of a juvenile offender based upon the restorative justice/balance approach model.

**Treatment Team:** See "Community Treatment Team."

**Type 1 Crime:** A classification used by the FBI as a measure of serious crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor theft, and arson. Also referred to as index crimes.

**Valid Court Order:** A court order given by a juvenile court judge to a juvenile who was brought before the court and made subject to such order, and who received, before the issuance of such order, the full due process rights guaranteed to such juvenile. The word "valid" permits detaining the juveniles in secure custody for violation of a court order only if they receive their full due process as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

**Victim-Offender Mediation:** The process where the victims and offenders have the opportunity to meet face-to-face to discuss the impacts of the crime on the victim and to create a restitution agreement that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

**Victim Rights:** The rights afforded to victims by statute.

**Volunteer:** A person from the community who freely chooses to provide both direct or indirect services. A volunteer is not compelled or compensated for the services.

**Work Program:** A public service project which employs juvenile offenders at a reasonable wage for the purpose of reimbursing victims of the juvenile offender's delinquent behavior.