



## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

# SECRETARY'S DIRECTIVE

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OPI: Office of Restorative Justice Operations - Intake and Placement  
NUMBER: SD - E2220-01-01  
EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/15/01  
SUBJECT: Detention and Shelter Care Policy

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1. **PURPOSE AND SCOPE.** The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Secretary establishes this Detention and Shelter Care Policy to set forth standard procedures for the authorization of detention and shelter care. The Department requires DJJ personnel to act in accordance with objective-risk-based criteria to promote fair and impartial detention and shelter care authorizations.
2. **POLICY.** It is the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) policy to limit detention to those youth who pose a clear risk to public safety and to limit shelter care to youth who require temporary out of home placement for their personal safety, or because there are no parents, guardian, custodian, or other responsible people available to provide twenty-four hour supervision and care for a youth and to guarantee a youth's return to a court when required.
3. **PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.** The expected results of this policy are that DJJ:
  - a. Reduce the unnecessary and inappropriate use of detention and shelter care;
  - b. Positively identify all youth referred to DJJ who are arrested and charged with an offense which would be a crime if committed by an adult;
  - c. Determine if a juvenile court has jurisdiction for a youth referred to the Department; and
  - d. Determine if appropriate intake decision are being made (i.e., need for emergency detention or shelter care petition, close a case, establish informal supervision, or formalize a case by authorizing the filing of a petition with the SAO).
4. **AUTHORITY.**
  - a. Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, §3-8A-02, § 3-8A-03, § 3-8A-05, §3-8A-14 and §3-8A-15;
  - b. Maryland Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities.
5. **DEFINITIONS.**
  - a. *Area Director* - A staff person DJJ designates and assigns to manage a large geographic area of the DJJ Restorative Justice Operations.
  - b. *Case Manager* - A DJJ staff person designated as such and assigned to provide case management services to youth under informal supervision, probation supervision, in

- residential programs and after care supervision. An Area Director and Assistant Secretary of Residential Services has authority, in their respective areas of responsibility, to assign a staff as Case Manager.
- c. *Case Manager Supervisor* - A DJJ supervisory staff person assigned to supervise a Case Manager and oversee case management functions. An Area Director and Assistant Secretary of Residential Services has authority, in their respective areas of responsibility, to assign a staff as Case Manager Supervisor.
  - d. *Detention* - The temporary care of youth who require secure custody for the protection of themselves or the community in physically restricting facilities. The major purpose of juvenile detention is the protection of the public and the provision of a healthy, safe, caring and humane environment for youth who present a risk to public safety.
  - e. *Intake Officer* - A DJJ Juvenile Counselor or other person designated to provide the intake services set forth in the Juvenile Causes Subtitle of the Annotated Code of Maryland. An Area Director/Designee has authority to assign a staff as Intake Officer.
  - f. *Intake Services* - Services that are required to be performed by a DJJ Intake Officer pursuant to applicable provisions of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article. Intake services include the receipt and review of complaints alleging commission of a delinquent act, a status offense, or request for peace orders. The primary functions of this service are to determine whether a Juvenile Court has jurisdiction and if so, whether judicial action is in the best interest of a child and the public; and to respond to requests for detention or shelter care authorization during hours when a Juvenile Court is not available.
  - g. *Intake Supervisor* - A DJJ supervisory staff person assigned to supervise Intake Officers and to oversee the intake functions. Staff assignments, such as Intake Supervisors, are made by an Area Director/Designee.
  - h. *Shelter care* - The temporary care of children in physically unrestricting facilities. Shelter care does not mean care in a State mental health facility. The major purposes of shelter care are the provision of a healthy, safe, caring and humane environment for youth who do not present a risk to public safety but who require temporary removal from home.
  - i. *Snow Emergency* - A declaration of an emergency by a local subdivision during or following a winter storm. There are three (3) phases to snow emergencies, each with its own requirement:
    - Phase One* - A requirement that vehicles have snow or all weather radial tires or chains;
    - Phase Two* - A requirement that vehicles have snow or all weather radial tires or chains. During this phase parking is prohibited on designated Snow Emergency Routes.
    - Phase Three* - Permits only emergency vehicles on the streets.

6. **ACTION REQUIRED.**

a. **General Provisions**

- (1) Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, § 3-8A-15 provides that only an

Intake Officer or the court may authorize detention or shelter care. Accordingly, if an Intake Officer declines to authorize detention or shelter care, that decision may not be reversed by a supervisor. However, an Intake Officer's decision to authorize detention or shelter care may be reversed by a supervisor.

- (2) An Intake Officer who receives a request for emergency detention or shelter care authorization shall determine, upon review of information received from a law enforcement officer or other person making a request, if secure detention or shelter care is appropriate, or decide if it is more appropriate to use a DJJ alternative as outlined in this directive, **Appendix 3 - DJJ Secure Detention Alternative**. When detention or shelter care is not appropriate pursuant to this policy, an Intake Officer shall deny a request, select an appropriate alternative and communicate a denial, and a reasons for it, to a requestor.
- (3) Prior to authorizing or denying detention or shelter care, if a request for detention or shelter care meets the constraints of this policy, an Intake Officer shall interview the law enforcement officer or other person making a request, a youth, and, whenever possible, a youth's parent, guardian or custodian. No authorization for detention or shelter care may be made without a face to face interview with a child unless a Phase II or III snow emergency or State Emergency has been declared which would prohibit reasonable transportation to the place of custody.
- (4) In accordance with applicable provisions of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, an Intake Officer shall deny a request for detention or shelter care authorization unless convinced, through interview and inquiry, that a youth's risk to public safety requires detention or a youth requires shelter care because of an issue of personal safety and welfare, or because there is no parent, guardian, or custodian or other responsible person able to provide supervision and care for a youth and to guarantee a youth's return to the court when required.
- (5) An Intake Officer may only authorize detention for a youth who present a risk to public safety.
- (6) An Intake Officer may only authorize shelter care for a youth who requires temporary out of home placement for their personal safety and welfare, or because there is no parent, guardian, or custodian or other responsible person able to provide supervision and care for a youth and to guarantee a youth's return to a court when required.
- (7) A Case Manager shall adhere to criteria outlined in this directive when making a detention or shelter care recommendation to a court for a youth under their supervision.

**b. Procedure - General**

- (1) An Intake Officer shall review a presenting complaint to:
  - (i) Determine whether the court has jurisdiction as outlined in Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, § 3-8A-03 & 3-8A-05; and
  - (ii) Determine whether there is probable cause for a complaint.
- (2) An Intake Officer shall determine a youth's threat to public safety by conducting:
  - (i) A review of a presenting offense allegation and a youth's alleged involvement, including a face to face interview with the appropriate law enforcement officer and the youth;
  - (ii) A review of a youth's prior record;
  - (iii) A telephone consultation with a youth's current DJJ case manager, for youth currently under DJJ supervision;
  - (iv) A face to face interview, whenever possible, with a youth's parent, guardian or current custodian (e.g. foster parent, residential program staff); and
  - (v) A risk assessment using a DJ approved risk instrument.\*\*

**c. Procedure - Detention Authorization**

- (1) An Intake Officer shall consider a youth under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court to pose a threat of public safety if an alleged offense(s) is any of the following (depending on a youth's alleged involvement and prior documented offense record involving one of the following):
  - (i) First degree murder or first degree rape;
  - (ii) Prohibitions regarding destructive devices;
  - (iii) Burglary;
  - (iv) Offenses categorized as violent offenses in Article 27 § 643B, such as:
    - (a) Abduction
    - (b) Kidnaping
    - (c) Second degree murder
    - (d) Manslaughter, except involuntary manslaughter
    - (e) Second degree rape
    - (f) Robbery with a dangerous or deadly weapon
    - (g) Second degree sexual offense
    - (h) Third degree sexual offense
    - (i) Using, wearing, carrying, or transporting of firearm during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime
    - (j) Car jacking or armed car jacking
    - (k) Assault in the first degree
    - (l) Attempted murder in the second degree

\*\* (Risk Instrument Under Study)

- (m) Attempted rape or attempted sexual offense in the second degree
  - (n) Attempted robbery with a dangerous or deadly weapon
  - (v) Auto theft when a youth charged has a history of multiple auto thefts or when an injury occurred as a result of the incident;
  - (vi) Possession of a handgun;
  - (vii) Violation of a peace order when an alleged violation is one of the following:
    - (a) An act that causes serious bodily harm;
    - (b) An act that places a requestor in fear of imminent serious bodily harm;
    - (c) Assault in any degree;
    - (d) Rape or sexual offense or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree;
    - (e) False imprisonment; or
    - (f) Stalking.
- (2) An Intake Officer shall authorize detention for a youth when there is an outstanding writ of attachment or warrant and for a youth who is an escapee from a secure juvenile facility.
- (3) An Intake Officer, under the terms of the Interstate Compact, may authorize detention for a youth who is on runaway status from another state, when there is an outstanding writ of attachment or warrant for a violent offense, or when a youth is an escapee from a secure juvenile facility in another state.
- (4) An Intake Officer may authorize detention for a youth whose documented history clearly indicates that they are a threat to public safety and is likely to leave the jurisdiction or fail to appear before a court.
- (5) An Intake Officer may authorize detention for a youth if such an action is required to protect a child or person and property of others.
- (6) An Intake Officer may authorize detention for an alleged violent youth if there is no parent, guardian, custodian, or other responsible person able to provide supervision and care for a youth and return a youth to a court when required.
- (7) An Intake Officer who authorizes detention shall immediately file a petition to authorize continued detention or shelter care if a youth is not appropriate for release.

**d. Procedure - Shelter Care Authorization**

- (1) An Intake Officer, under the terms of the Interstate Compact, may authorize shelter care for a youth who is on runaway status from another state for an alleged nonviolent offense when there is an outstanding writ of attachment or

warrant, or when a youth is an escapee from a non-secure juvenile facility in another state.

- (2) An Intake Officer may authorize shelter care for a youth whose documented history clearly indicates that they are a threat to leave the jurisdiction or fail to appear before a court.
- (3) An Intake Officer may only authorize shelter care for a youth who does not meet the above detention criteria, and requires temporary out of home placement for their own safety.
- (4) An Intake Officer may authorize shelter care for a youth if there is no parent, guardian, custodian, or other responsible person able to provide supervision and care for a youth and return a youth to a court when required.
- (5) An Intake Officer who authorizes shelter care shall immediately file a petition to authorize continued shelter care if a youth is not appropriate for release.

**e. Exceptions to Policy**

When an Intake Officer and Supervisor, or a Case Manager and Supervisor, is convinced that detention or shelter care authorization is required, but a situation does not clearly meet a provision of this policy, they shall confer immediately with an Area Director / Designee for review and decision. If an Area Director/Designee concurs with an Intake Officer's decision to authorize detention or shelter care, he/she shall document that endorsement in writing and forward a copy to the Office of the Secretary not later than the next business day.

**f. Management Oversight**

- (1) Prior to a petition for continuation of detention or shelter care being filed, each authorization for detention or shelter care shall be reviewed by an Intake Supervisor. This review is to determine whether a youth may be released to a parent, guardian, custodian or whether shelter care or other detention alternatives may be appropriate, such as an alternative outlined in Appendix 3 of this directive.
- (2) Prior to making a recommendation to a court regarding detention or shelter care of a youth under DJJ supervision, a Case Manager shall discuss a case and the facts surrounding a court hearing with a Case Manager Supervisor to determine whether detention or shelter care is warranted and consistent with this directive and to formulate alternative recommendations to a court (i.e., Community Detention, Electronic Monitoring, etc.). No recommendations to a court in support of detention or shelter care may be made without a supervisor's consultation and approval except in unforeseen emergencies, in which case, a consultation will be conducted not later than the next business day.

- (3) Each Area Director shall take appropriate steps to assure adherence to this directive and to minimize a need for detention or shelter care of youth from within his/her Area.
- (4) Each Area Director shall establish specific intervals for reevaluation of continued detention and shelter care decisions and when appropriate, shall ask a juvenile court to reconsider, modify or rescind continued detention or shelter care orders.

7. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This directive is effective on 10/15/01 and shall remain in effect until rescinded by the Secretary.

8. **DIRECTIVES/POLICIES AFFECTED.**

- a. Directives/Policies Rescinded - **05.16.24, Emergency Detention**  
**05.16.25, Recommendation for Continued Detention**
- b. Directives/Policies Referenced - (None)

9. **FAILURE TO COMPLY.**

Failure to obey a Secretary's Directive and/or policy issued with this document shall be grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

  
Bishop L. Robinson  
Secretary

Appendixes - 3

1. Emergency Detention and Shelter Care Authorization Protocol
2. Legal Authority: Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, as abstracted: § 3-8A-03, Jurisdiction of court, § 3-8A-05, Determination of Jurisdiction, § 3-8A-14, Taking child into custody.
3. Department of Juvenile Justice - Secure Detention Alternatives Continuum.

## Appendix 1

### DJJ EMERGENCY DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE AUTHORIZATION PROTOCOL

#### 1. RECEIPT OF A COMPLAINT.

a. **An Arresting Officer or other person requesting detention or shelter care will:**

- (2) Submit to an Intake Officer a written complaint indicating a presenting offense, a statement of probable cause, a youth's arrest record, and rationale for detention/shelter care request;
- (3) Maintain custody of a youth;
- (4) Contact parent/guardian/custodian and advise them to respond to a place of custody; and
- (5) Release a child to parents/guardian/custodian or any other person designated by the court or Intake Officer if detention or shelter care is not authorized.

b. **An Intake Officer Shall:**

- (1) Review a written complaint for legal sufficiency and:
  - (i) Determine juvenile court jurisdiction over a child and an offense;
  - (ii) Determine a juvenile's age at the time of an offense;
  - (iii) Determine whether a complaint filed is in a jurisdiction where an offense occurred; and
  - (iv) Determine whether a complaint contains a statement of probable cause to charge a youth with an offense.
- (2) If legal sufficiency cannot be established, return a complaint to an arresting officer or other person making a request and so advise an officer. No further review will be conducted.

#### 2. INFORMATION GATHERING.

a. **An Intake Officer shall conduct the initial IN PERSON contact with a youth and:**

- (1) Establish positive identity of a youth;
- (2) Observe physical condition of a youth;
- (3) Inquire about illnesses or injuries; and
- (4) Observe behavior for evidence relative to any mental disturbance.
- (5) Direct an arresting officer to transport a youth to an appropriate medical facility for treatment if a youth is ill or has sustained an untreated injury, or exhibits behavior indicating a possible mental disturbance, or is under



the influence of an illegal substance.

**b. An Intake Officer shall conduct a Risk Assessment and interview with a youth and:**

- (2) Check ASSIST for record of DJJ contact and actions;
- (3) Telephone an assigned DJJ case manager to get a progress report and to report an arrest if a youth is under the supervision of DJJ;
- (4) Keep a record of all documented attempts to contact a DJJ case manager;
- (5) Review records of arrest provided by arresting officer;
- (6) Advise a youth of the nature of the process, a youth's rights, the voluntariness of the process, and the potential outcomes;
- (7) Present a youth with a statement of charges; and
- (8) Complete a DJJ-sanctioned assessment instrument of risk to public safety.

**c. An Intake Officer shall communicate with a parent/guardian/custodian and:**

- (1) Conduct an IN PERSON interview with a parent/guardian/custodian, whenever possible, and advise them of the nature of the process, a youth's rights, the voluntariness of the process, and the potential outcomes, as well as to determine a youth's behavior at home and in the community, possible risk of flight, and availability of parent/guardian/custodian to take custody of youth and deliver youth to court as directed; or
- (2) Conduct a telephone interview with a parent/guardian/custodian whenever an in-person interview is not possible.

**d. An Intake Officer shall conduct an interview with an arresting officer concerning:**

- (1) Events surrounding a arrest and a youth's alleged participation in it; and
- (2) A youth's demeanor while in custody.

**3. DETENTION AUTHORIZATION.**

**An Intake Officer shall:**

- a. Act in accordance with this Secretary's Directive in determining whether to authorize detention;
- b. Complete a detention petition authorization form for youth not released;
- c. Enter an offense and a detention authorization decision into ASSIST;
- d. Give original and one copy of a detention authorization form to an officer transporting a youth to a detention facility. (Original to be presented to a receiving detention facility);
- e. Telephone a receiving detention facility to advise of a youth's detention and to advise of any physical or medical issues needing attention;

- f. When parent/guardian/custodian is present, give a copy of a detention authorization, explain a requirement to appear in court the next court day, request a parent/guardian/custodian to sign a consent for medical care form, and give a parent/guardian/custodian an address and telephone number of a receiving detention facility;
- g. When a parent/guardian/custodian is not present, but has been consulted by telephone, give a parent/guardian/custodian the information above and mail a copy of a detention authorization;
- h. When communication with a parent/guardian/custodian is not possible, give a copy of a detention authorization and other information above, including a name and business telephone number of an Intake Office, to an arresting officer and direct an officer to deliver the information to a parent/guardian/custodian.

#### 4. **SHELTER CARE AUTHORIZATION.**

##### **An Intake Officer shall:**

- a. Act in accordance with this Secretary's Directive in determining whether to authorize shelter care.
- b. Prior to authorizing shelter care, an Intake Officer, with the assistance of an arresting officer, shall attempt to contact a youth's parent/guardian/custodian, other family members or relatives, and other responsible adults, such as neighbors or religious ministers, to whom a youth may be released and who can deliver a youth to a court as directed.
- c. Locate an available shelter care bed by telephone and advise a receiving facility of a youth's placement and of any physical or medical issues needing attention.
- d. Complete shelter care authorization form.
- e. Enter an offense and a shelter care authorization decision into ASSIST.
- f. Give original and one copy of a shelter care authorization form to an officer transporting a youth to a shelter care facility. (Original to be presented to receiving facility.)
- g. When parent/guardian/custodian is present, give a copy of a shelter care authorization, explain a requirement to appear in court the next court day, request a parent/guardian/custodian to sign a consent for medical care form, and give a parent/guardian/custodian an address and telephone number of a receiving facility.
- h. When a parent/guardian/custodian is not present, but has been consulted by telephone, give a parent/guardian/custodian the information above and mail a copy of a detention authorization.
- i. When communication with a parent/guardian/custodian was not possible, give a copy of a shelter care authorization and other information above, including a name and business telephone number of an Intake Officer, to an arresting officer and direct an officer to deliver the information to a parent, guardian, or custodian.

## Appendix 2:

### Legal Authority: Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article as abstracted:

#### § 3-8A-03. Jurisdiction of court.

- (a) *In addition to the jurisdiction specified in subtitle 8 of this title, the court has exclusive original jurisdiction over:*
- (1) A child alleged to be delinquent, in need of supervision, or who has received a citation for a violation;
  - (2) Except as provided in subsection (d)(6) of this section, a peace order proceeding in which the respondent is a child; and
  - (3) Proceedings arising under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.
- (b) The court has the concurrent jurisdiction over proceedings against an adult for the violation of § 3-8A-30 of this subtitle. However, the court may waive its jurisdiction under this subsection upon its own motion or upon the motion of any party to the proceeding, if charges against the adult arising from the same incident are pending in the criminal court. Upon motion by either the State's Attorney or the adult charged under § 3-8A-30, the court shall waive its jurisdiction, and the adult shall be tried in the criminal court according to the usual criminal procedure.
- (c) The jurisdiction of the court is concurrent with that of the District Court in any criminal case arising under the compulsory public school attendance laws of this State.
- (d) The court does not have jurisdiction over:
- (1) A child at least 14 years old alleged to have done an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, as well as all other charges against the child arising out of the same incident, unless an order removing the proceeding to the court has been filed under Article 27, § 594A of the Code;
  - (2) A child at least 16 years old alleged to have done an act in violation of any provision of the Transportation Article or other traffic law or ordinance, except an act that prescribes a penalty of incarceration;
  - (3) A child at least 16 years old alleged to have done an act in violation of any provision of law, rule, or regulation governing the use or operation of a boat, except an act that prescribes a penalty of incarceration;
  - (4) A child at least 16 years old alleged to have committed any of the following crimes, as well as all other charges against the child arising out of the same incident, unless an order removing the proceeding to the court has been filed under Article 27, § 594A of the Code:
    - (i) Abduction;
    - (ii) Kidnaping;
    - (iii) Second degree murder;
    - (iv) Manslaughter, except involuntary manslaughter;
    - (v) Second degree rape;
    - (vi) Robbery under Article 27, § 487 of the Code;
    - (vii) Second degree sexual offense in violation of Article 27, § 464A (a) (1) of the Code;
    - (viii) Third degree sexual offense in violation of Article 27, § 464B (a) (1) of the Code;
    - (ix) A crime in violation of Article 27, § 36B, § 373, § 374, § 445, § 446, or § 481C of the Code;
    - (x) Using, wearing, carrying, or transporting of firearm during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime in violation of Article 27, § 281A of the Code;
    - (xi) Use of a firearm in violation of Article 27, § 291A of the Code;
    - (xii) Carjacking or armed caijacking in violation of Article 27, § 348A of the Code;
    - (xiii) Assault in the first degree in violation of Article 27, § 12A-1 of the Code;
    - (xiv) Attempted murder in the second degree in violation of Article 27, § 411A of the Code;

- (xv) Attempted rape or attempted sexual offense in the second degree under Article 27, § 464F of the Code; or
  - (xvi) Attempted robbery under Article 27, § 487 of the Code;
  - (5) A child who previously has been convicted as an adult of a felony and is subsequently alleged to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, unless an order removing the proceeding to the court has been filed under Article 27, § 594A of the Code; or
  - (6) A peace order proceeding in which the victim, as defined in § 3-8A-01(v)(1)(ii) of this subtitle, is a person eligible for relief, as defined in § 4-501 of the Family Law Article.
- (e) *Violations of traffic laws or ordinances.* — If the child is charged with two or more violations of the Maryland Vehicle Law, another traffic law or ordinance, or the state Boat Act, allegedly arising out of the same incident and which would result in the child being brought before both the court and a court exercising criminal jurisdiction, the court has exclusive jurisdiction over all of the charges.

### **§ 3-8A-05. Determination of jurisdiction.**

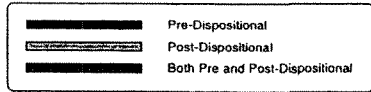
- (a) If a person is alleged to be delinquent, the age of the person at the time the alleged delinquent act was committed controls the determination of jurisdiction under this subtitle.
- (b) If a person is alleged to have committed an act under § 3-8A-19.1 (b) of this subtitle, the age of the person at the time the alleged act was committed controls the determination of jurisdiction under this subtitle.
- (c) In all other cases the age of the child at the time the petition is filed controls the determination of jurisdiction under this subtitle.
- (d) In a delinquency proceeding there is no presumption of incapacity as a result of infancy for a child who is at least 7 years old.

### **§ 3-8A-14. Taking child into custody—Law Enforcement Officer**

- (a) A child may be taken into custody under this subtitle by any of the following methods:
  - (1) Pursuant to an order of the court;
  - (5) By a law enforcement officer pursuant to the law of arrest;
  - (3) By a law enforcement officer or other person authorized by the court if the officer or other person has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is in immediate danger from the child's surroundings and that the child's removal is necessary for the child's protection; or
  - (4) By a law enforcement officer or other person authorized by the court if the officer or other person has reasonable grounds to believe that the child has run away from the child's parents, guardian, or legal custodian.
- (b) If a law enforcement officer takes a child into custody, the officer shall immediately notify, or cause to be notified, the child's parents, guardian, or custodian of the action. After making every reasonable effort to give notice, the law enforcement officer shall with all reasonable speed:
  - (1) Release the child to the child's parents, guardian, or custodian or to any other person designated by the court, upon their written promise to bring the child before the court when requested by the court, and such security for the child's appearance as the court may reasonably require, unless the child's placement in detention or shelter care is permitted and appears required by § 3-8A-15 of this subtitle; or
  - (2) Deliver the child to the court or a place of detention or shelter care designated by the court.
- (c) If a parent, guardian, or custodian fails to bring the child before the court when requested, the court may issue a writ of attachment directing that the child be taken into custody and brought before the court. The court may proceed against the parent, guardian, or custodian for contempt.



Department of Juvenile Justice  
Secure Detention\* Alternatives Continuum



\* Pre-dispositional pending adjudication  
Post-dispositional secure confinement

