

## Reentry Strategic Plan

The Reentry Strategic Plan includes Three Phases, Seven Decision Points and Twenty-Seven Targets for Change.

### **Phase 1: Getting Ready (The Institutional Phase):**

This phase encompasses these events and responsibilities occurring upon the admission of the youth to the juvenile facility until the point of eligibility for release. This phase involves the first two major decision points:

**Decision Point #1- Assessment and Classification:** Measure the youth risks, needs, and strengths. Establish a comprehensive, standardized, objective, and validated intake procedure that, upon the admission of the youth to the juvenile facility, can be used to assess the individual's strengths, risks, and needs.

**Decision Point #2 - Youth Behavior and Programming:** Giving assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths. Develop, for each youth in custody, an individualized plan that, based upon information obtained from assessments, explains what programming should be provided during the period of secure custody to ensure that his or her return to the community is safe and successful.

### **Phase 2: Going Home (The Reentry Planning Phase):**

Phase 2 begins before the target release date: highly specific reentry plans are created. This phase involves the next two major decision points:

**Decision Point #3 - Youth Release Preparation:** Developing strong, public safety-conscious release plans. Develop, for each person in custody, an individualized plan that, based upon information obtained from assessments, explains what programming should be provided after the period of secure custody to ensure that his or her return to the community is safe and successful.

**Decision Point #4 - Release Decision Making:** Inform the releasing authority about the extent to which the youth is prepared to return to the community and the community is prepared to receive the youth.

### **Phase 3: Staying Home (The Community Supervision & Discharge Phase):**

Phase 3 begins the moment the returning youth is released from secure custody and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision. This phase involves the final three major decision points of the transition process:

**Decision Point #5 - Supervision & Services:** Provide flexible and firm supervision and services. Review and prioritize what the releasing authority has established as terms and conditions of release, and to develop a community supervision and treatment strategy (an updated Transition Plan) that corresponds to the resources

available to the supervising agency, reflects the likelihood of recidivism, and employs incentives to encourage compliance with the conditions of release.

**Decision Point #6** - Revocation Decision Making: Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior. Ensure that community JPPS have a range of options available to them to reinforce positive behavior and to address, swiftly and certainly, failures to comply with conditions of release.

**Decision Point #7** - Discharge and Aftercare: Determine community responsibility to “take over” the case. Ensure that when the term of community supervision is concluded particularly through an early discharge that community human service agencies are prepared to continue to manage the former youth’s case without the benefit of community services supervision.