Washington State

FY 2012 Title II Formula Grants Program Application

Comprehensive 3-Year Plan for FYs 2012 - 2014

(Document includes Attachment #1—Program Narrative and Attachment #3—Budget Detail Worksheet and Narrative)

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2. Program Narrative (Attachment 1)

Comprehensive 3-Year Plan Components for FYs 2012 – 2014

a. Project Abstract – the 2012 3-Year Plan

The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) held their first meeting on January 26, 2011, which included a SAG training for new members. From January 2011 through May 2012, the SAG developed a list of statewide policy and program recommendations through utilizing an assessment/needs process to develop the state priorities, and formulation of WA-PCJJ Standing Committees and development of action plans (two 8-hour planning retreats were held in 2011).

The Office of Juvenile Justice worked with OJJDP for approval of re-allocating 2009 and 2010 DSO funding, submitted the annual Compliance Monitoring Report, released the RFQQ for the DMC Assessment for 2011-2012, and finalized the annual juvenile justice report due to the Governor and the Legislature in Fall 2011.

The WA-PCJJ established its Strategic Framework and Mission and Guiding Principles which were adopted at the November 2011 SAG meeting. The Council also conducted a needs assessment to develop its priorities for the 2012 -2014 OJJDP comprehensive 3-year plan. The assessment included examining the current juvenile justice system and identifying its current deficits, existing strategies to address program areas, what impact the strategies would have on one or more system missions, and the feasibility of implementing programs for the upcoming federal plan and for the next three to five years.

The SAG has selected priority areas for the FY 2012 application for the 9 program areas listed below:

- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) ***Formula grant program area 10***
- Aftercare/ReEntry ***Formula grant program area 1***
- Alternatives to Detention ***Formula grant program area 2***
- Delinquency Prevention ***Formula grant program area 9***
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement ***Formula grant program area 19***
- American Indian Pass-Through ***Formula grant program area 22***
- Compliance Monitoring ***Formula grant program area 6***
- Planning and Administration ***Formula grant program area 23***
- State Advisory Group ***Formula grant program area 31***

b. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Washington State enacted its first juvenile code in 1913. The code remained in effect without major changes until 1977. In 1967, the United States Supreme Court forced many states, including Washington, to revise their juvenile laws. The Court held that juveniles, between the ages of eight and 18, were entitled to most of the same constitutional rights as adults, except trial by jury.

In 1977, the Washington State Legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code. This code, modeled after the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, went into effect on July 1, 1978. The legislature has made revisions to the code each year since its enactment.

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature revised the state's juvenile code with the passage of E3SHB 3900. The Revised Code of Washington divides juvenile law into three main areas: juvenile offenders, the family reconciliation act, and dependency/termination of parental rights. Other sections of the code deal with juvenile records and the relationship between states in juvenile matters.

Juvenile Offenders

The Juvenile Justice Act of 1977, and its revisions, governs the management of all juvenile offenders. The Act places emphasis on protecting society and on holding juveniles accountable for their offenses. Parents are encouraged and required to participate in juvenile offender proceedings against their child.

Under the Juvenile Justice Act, youth between the ages of eight and eighteen can be charged with the same crimes as adults. The County Prosecuting Attorney's Office is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed, and which crimes should be charged. Juveniles who commit traffic, fish, game, or boat violations are treated as though they were adults and handled by District or Municipal Courts.

The juvenile courts, which are part of the Superior Court system, handle all charges against juveniles outside of what is handled by District or Municipal Court. Juveniles who are sentenced to confinement serve time in either a local juvenile detention facility and/or a state juvenile facility, instead of an adult jail.

Juveniles who have committed minor crimes, such as shoplifting, and do not have a record of serious offenses, may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who are diverted meet with citizen volunteers or a court representative who decides the appropriate diversion agreement.

A diversion agreement may be restitution (repayment to the victim), counseling, informational or educational sessions, a fine of up to $100, and/or community service hours. The juvenile signs the agreement, and if it is completed, no conviction appears on the juvenile's record. If the agreement is broken, the juvenile is referred to the court. Juveniles who commit more serious offenses, and those who fail to keep their diversion agreements, are charged in Juvenile Court.

A juvenile who commits a very serious crime, such as aggravated murder, may be treated as an adult for that crime and for any future crimes committed. A juvenile court must make the determination that handling the juvenile as an adult is the appropriate course of action for the accused offender. Although in general juveniles may not be housed with adult offenders, juveniles *remanded* to adult court may serve their jail or prison terms in adult facilities.

The Violence Reduction Act, passed in 1994, transferred jurisdiction of 16- and 17-year-old youth charged with certain violent felonies to the Superior Court, to be tried as adults.

Legislation enacted in 1997 increased the range of offenses warranting transfer to adult court and placement in adult facilities for juveniles over the age of 16. The offenses include: robbery 1, rape of a child 1, drive-by shooting, burglary 1 if the offender has a prior adjudication, and any violent offense if the offender was armed with a firearm.

When a juvenile pleads not guilty, the court holds a fact-finding hearing (a juvenile trial) to determine guilt or innocence. Unlike adults, juveniles do not have the right to a jury trial, but are tried by a judge. A finding of guilty requires a hearing for sentencing.

Sentencing of Offenders

In imposing a sentence, the court follows a sentencing grid based on the current offense and prior adjudications.

The "standard range" sentence which a judge may impose may include time in a local detention facility designed for short-term residential confinement, a fine, restitution, community service and/or community supervision (probation). For serious or repeat offenders, the judge may commit a youth to the care of the Department of Social and Health Services' Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). JRA provides long-term confinement and individual treatment services to youth within a continuum of maximum, medium, and minimum security residential care facilities followed by a period of parole aftercare.

In imposing a sentence, a judge must use the standard range unless he or she declares a "manifest injustice." In declaring a "manifest injustice," the judge is saying that the standard sentence is either too harsh for the offender or too lenient to protect the community. The seriousness of a juvenile's prior adjudications may be considered by the court for the purposes of imposing a disposition outside the standard range. In these instances, the judge must put his or her reasons for the determination in writing.

Certain offenders are eligible for a Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA). The court may require the offender to attend available outpatient or in-patient treatment. Certain offenders are eligible for a Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA). SSODA is for juvenile offenders adjudicated for a first-time sex offense other than Rape in the 1st Degree, and requires the offender to participate in treatment with a state-certified therapist and remain on community supervision for at least 24 months; other conditions may also be imposed, including up to 30 days of confinement.

New disposition options were implemented in July 2003. Certain offenders may be eligible for the Mental Health Disposition Option (similar to CDDA and SSODA, except for juveniles with mental health-related issues) or the Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA) – formerly Option B, a suspended commitment option for youth who are not eligible for CDDA, SSODA, or MHDA.

Juvenile Detention Facilities

Washington has 21 county-operated detention centers, which are maintained by the juvenile courts, and one regional center, maintained by a consortium of counties (14 of the detention centers are in western Washington, and eight are in eastern Washington). Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 22 facilities. Juveniles are held in local detention facilities either to await court hearings or as sentenced juveniles.

Juvenile Correctional Institutions

The state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), Department of Social and Health Services, provides rehabilitative services to juvenile offenders adjudicated for crimes throughout the state. With

rare exception, youth committed to JRA have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or have a history of a large number of felony offenses.

JRA operates the following four secure residential facilities: Two maximum-security institutions (Green Hill School and Echo Glen Children's Center); one medium security youth camp (Naselle Youth Camp); and one Basic Training Camp ("Camp Outlook"), which is operated through a contract with Pioneer Human Services, a private non-profit corporation. Echo Glen Children's Center provides services for female offenders, and the basic training camp provides a 120-day program for both male and female offenders.

Currently, JRA also operates eight state-run community facilities with 118 minimum-security beds. Additionally, JRA contracts with two private provider for 7 Residential Treatment and Care Beds for low-risk offenders that replicates the Therapeutic Foster Care blueprints program.

Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 6 months; most sex offenders are supervised for 24 to 36 months. JRA utilizes a family-based service model for all parole services.

JRA provides cognitive behavioral intervention and treatment to all youth within its residential programs. In addition JRA has evidence based treatments available throughout its residential and community settings including Functional Family Therapy, Aggression Replacement Training, and Family Integrated Transitions.

JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to substance abusing and chemically dependent juvenile offenders. JRA currently operates two separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs, two intensive outpatient programs and one recovery house and long-term care chemical dependency program. Other institutional and community programs include; drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education, and aftercare.

Sex offenders are provided assessments, treatment and resources throughout the JRA system. Offenders with mental health disorders are given assessments, appropriate medication management and treatment services. In 2011, 67% of youth were identified as having mental health service needs.

Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS)

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration manages the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) program. CJS was initiated in 1981 to assist counties in developing programs based on local priorities. Counties applying for CJS funds must include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans. CJS provides funding to counties for a wide range of programs. These programs include: Diversion, diagnosis, probation supervision, individual counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, sex offender treatment, psychiatric and psychological services, recreation, detention, work release, intensive supervision, and other specialized services. County juvenile courts participating in CJS are mandated to utilize a client risk assessment tool to determine the most appropriate program assignment for probation youth. All of the state's 39 counties have CJS At-Risk programs (within 33 juvenile court jurisdictions).

Over the years, the CJS Program has been expanded to include CJAA *(Community Juvenile Accountability Act)*, CDDA (*Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative*), and SSODA (*Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative*). These programs are folded together into a consolidated contract to give the courts flexibility to more effectively coordinate services at the local level.

Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA)

The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) was enacted as part of juvenile justice reform legislation (E3SHB 3900) in 1997. Juvenile courts began implementing CJAA interventions in January 1999. CJAA provides a grant program to enable local courts to develop and administer community-based accountability and intervention programs shown by research to be effective in reducing recidivism among juvenile offenders. The CJAA program is managed by JRA. Programs target youth on county probation who are moderate to high risk for re-offending. Evidence-based juvenile offender programs include: Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Multi-systemic Therapy (MST), Family Integrated Transitions (FIT), Coordination of Services (COS), and Restorative Justice – Victim Offender Mediation (VOM).

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

JRA also administers the federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program that provides funding for state, county, city and tribal juvenile justice projects. Examples of projects funded include: intensive county probation services, day reporting programs, drug court programs, additional juvenile prosecutors, and enhancement to county CJAA interventions.

Interstate Compact on Juveniles

JRA additionally administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (RCW 13.24), which provides for the cooperative supervision of youth on probation and parole as they move between states. The program also provides for the return of out-of-state escapees and non-adjudicated runaways.

Family Reconciliation Act

The Family Reconciliation Act (formerly Procedures for Families in Conflict) was enacted in 1978, as a result of the national trend towards the decriminalization of status offenders (RCW 13.32A). The legislative intent of the law recognized “that the family unit is the fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured, and that it should remain intact in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary.”

Laws dealing with runaways, families in conflict, and abused or neglected children attempt first to reunite the family while protecting the child. Juveniles whose behavior would not be criminal if committed by an adult (status offenses such as running away and truancy) are treated differently from juveniles who commit crimes.

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, which became effective in July 1995 and is known as the “Becca Law,” governs issues related to status offenders/non-offenders (runaways, at-risk youth, truants, and children in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment). Law enforcement officers can pick up a reported runaway or child whom the officer believes is in circumstances that cause a danger to the child's safety.

Per state law (RCW 13.32A.060), a runaway taken into custody by law enforcement shall be taken to his/her parents’ home or place of employment. The parent may also request the officer to take the child to the home of a responsible adult, relative, or a licensed youth shelter. If the parent cannot be located, the law enforcement officer shall take the child to a Secure Crisis Residential Center (S-CRC), or to a semi-secure facility if a S-CRC is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance. If a Crisis Residential Center is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance, the officer shall request that DSHS accept custody of the child.

The Act was amended in 2000, to expand the population of children eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. The law now permits juvenile courts to order detention of a child, for contempt of court pursuant to a status offense proceeding, to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located in a separate

section of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

There are currently six S-CRCs statewide with a total of 37 beds. Four of the facilities are private, and meet the federal definition of a staff-secure facility:

EPIC Youth Services in Yakima (4 beds)
Daybreak of Spokane (4 beds)
Oak Grove (Janus Youth Programs) in Vancouver (6 beds)
Spruce Street Inn (Pioneer Human Services) in Seattle (15 beds)

Two of the facilities are located within separate secure sections of county juvenile detention facilities:

Chelan County Juvenile Center (4 beds)
Clallam County Juvenile Court (4 beds)

Youth can be held in a S-CRC for up to five consecutive days while his/her problems are assessed. A youth may be transferred to a semi-secure CRC after the initial 24 hours--"the aggregate length of time spent in all such centers or facilities may not exceed five consecutive days per admission," RCW 13.32A.130(1). This RCW was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility not located in a juvenile detention center or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

Multi-disciplinary teams may be established to work with families and achieve reconciliation. If such services fail to resolve the conflict, a Child in Need of Services (CHINS) court process may be initiated by DSHS, the parent(s) or the child. A family assessment must be completed before a CHINS petition is filed.

If the court approves a CHINS petition, the disposition may include an out-of-home placement and may require the child to: attend school, counseling, chemical dependency or mental health outpatient treatment; report to DSHS or other agency; and comply with supervision conditions including employment, anger management, or refraining from alcohol or drugs. The child and DSHS must meet a higher burden of proof than parents, to obtain an out-of-home placement order. If the court grants an out-of-home placement as part of the CHINS petition, it will hold periodic reviews to find out if the child is able to return home.

Parents of at-risk youth may request and receive assistance from the court and the state in providing appropriate care, treatment and supervision for their children. Parents of at-risk youth, as defined in statute, can file an At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition to keep the youth at home. The court can order the youth to remain at home and meet certain conditions. The court can also order both the parent and child to participate in counseling services.

Other sections of the "Becca Law" govern issues relating to truancy and absenteeism in the schools. Specifically, school districts are required to file Truancy petitions with the juvenile court not later than the seventh unexcused absence by a student within a month, or not later than the tenth unexcused absence during a school year. An unexcused absence means (RCW 28A.225.020(2)) that a student has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive school district policy, and has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused absences.

A youth who fails to comply with the terms of a court order (contempt of court finding) under the Family Reconciliation Act may be sentenced to a juvenile detention facility for up to seven days and/or fined up to $100.

Dependency/Termination of Parental Rights

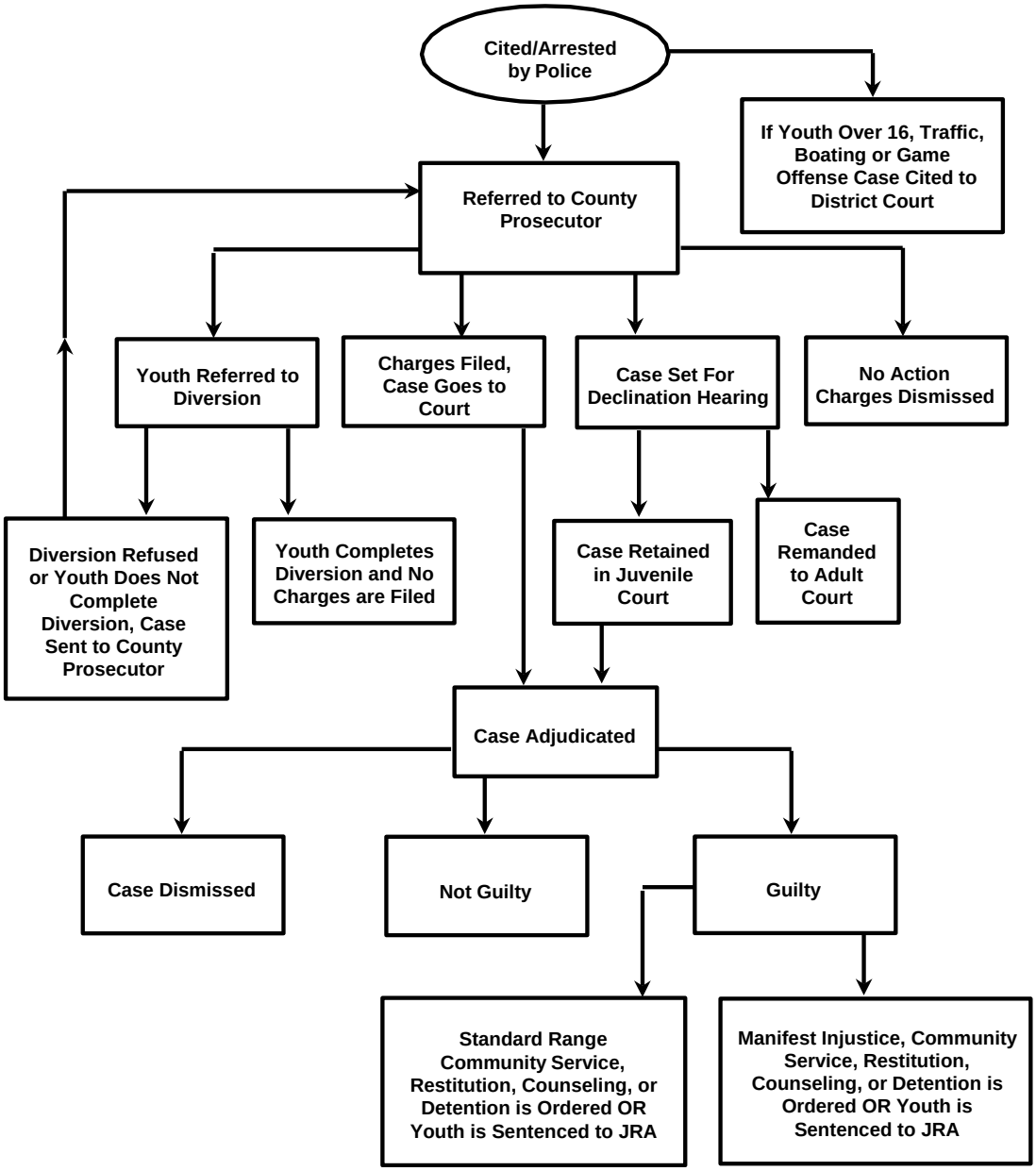
A child who is considered to be legally "dependent" is a child under the age of 18 who has been found by the court to be abused, abandoned, neglected, at risk of serious harm, or who is developmentally disabled when DSHS and the parents agree that placement is necessary. The court assumes responsibility for the child's welfare. The child may remain at home with DSHS providing supervision and services to the family. If the court feels that the child would be in danger at home, the court may place the child in foster care or with relatives. When a child is placed out of the home, the law requires DSHS to provide all reasonable services available within the community in an attempt to reunite the family, though the welfare of the child is of primary consideration. The court reviews dependency cases at least every six months.

Court Role in Termination of Parental Rights

The court can terminate the parent-child relationship under the following circumstances:

1. If the parent abandoned the child and can't be found.
2. If termination is in the child's best interests.
3. If the child has been declared dependent.
4. If all reasonably available services capable of correcting the parent's deficiencies have proved unsuccessful.
5. If there is little chance that the situation will soon improve enough for the child to return home.
6. If continuation of the relationship clearly reduces the child's chance for a stable and permanent home.

Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



c. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

(1) Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

Each year, Washington's State Advisory Group reviews juvenile justice system data prepared by their staff (the Office of Juvenile Justice within the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services).

The juvenile justice system data are collected and analyzed in the following categories:

(a) Juvenile arrests (by gender, age, race-ethnicity, type of offense, and by county)

(b) Juvenile court offense referrals (arrested or cited for an offense by law enforcement and referred to the prosecutor—a referral is not a conviction)

(c) Juvenile court case results -- by gender, race/ethnicity, by county (i.e., number of cases handled informally and formally). Specific data is also provided regarding juvenile cases transferred to adult court jurisdiction (by county, race/ethnicity, age, and by gender).

(d) Admissions to juvenile detention facilities and to JRA facilities (juvenile training schools) by gender, race-ethnicity and by county; admissions to detention include both delinquent offenders and status offenders held pursuant to a valid court order.

(e) Other social, economic, legal and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming:

a. Demographics (by age, gender, race/ethnicity, by county)
b. Public school enrollment (by grade level and race/ethnicity)
c. School dropout statistics (by grade level, race/ethnicity, and by county) and out of school suspension/expulsion data for student behavior by county
d. Youth unemployment
e. Youth living in poverty
f. Adolescent pregnancy
g. Youth suicide
h. Child abuse and neglect
i. Mental health
j. Girls in the juvenile justice system
k. Placement/counseling services for youth (crisis residential centers, receiving homes and interim care)
l. At-Risk Youth, Truancy and Child In Need of Services

The analysis includes data and findings by race/ethnicity—youth of color are generally over-represented in the juvenile justice system in Washington State.

These data serve as the basis for selection of priority areas to fund and focus areas to pursue with juvenile justice professionals, the Governor, and the Legislature in order to improve the juvenile justice system within the state.

Updated data collected in calendar year 2011 are presented in tables and graphs (see Appendix I) and are described in the following narrative summaries.

(a) Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type, Gender, Age and Race

(See Tables 45-64 and Graphs 22-35)

Arrest data contained in the following pages summarize juvenile arrest data that was provided to the Office of Juvenile Justice by the WUCR Program, which is administered by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. These data were compiled from monthly UCR submissions to the WUCR Program by individual law enforcement agencies; data collection follows the FBI guidelines and standards.

The national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has been redesigned, and since December 2006 Washington State has been converting to this new data collection system – known as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). By the end of 2012, it is anticipated that Washington State will be providing NIBRS crime statistics rather than UCR summary data for all reporting agencies – NIBRS provides more comprehensive data for reports and analysis.

The 2010 data provided in the following tables and summarized in this narrative include both summary UCR and NIBRS data reported by individual agencies to the WUCR Program.
Staff of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) provided the analysis and summary of the juvenile arrest data set.

Arrests shown on the following tables actually underreport the number of juveniles arrested; these numbers have not been adjusted by subtracting the population of police jurisdictions that did not report arrest data to UCR. The figures of arrests do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year, but reflect the information that was reported by the arresting agencies. Please note that juvenile arrest data provided in WA-PCJJ reports **do not include runaways or curfew violators** reported to the WUCR by individual agencies.

Available reports for 2010 represented approximately 87 percent of the state's juvenile population, a decline in the reporting population percentage from 2009, when approximately 92 percent of the state's juvenile population was represented. (The conversion from the UCR summary data system to the NIBRS reporting system may have contributed to the number of agencies that did not report in 2010.) From 1998 through 2009 the percentage of the population represented had remained fairly consistent, with 90 to 96 percent of the population represented.

Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juveniles age 10 through 17. There were 25,772 juvenile arrests reported in 2010. This figure represents an arrest rate of 36.2 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17, a decrease from the 2008 rate of 41.0. The 2010 juvenile arrest rate is the lowest reported for Washington State since prior to 1982. There was a 47 percent decrease in the rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 from 2000 to 2010.

From 1985 to 1988, the arrest rate for juveniles age 10-17 remained fairly steady at approximately 90 per 1,000. The rate decreased in the 1989-1990 period to about 86 per 1,000, and for the years, 1991-1992, the rates were approximately 92 per 1,000. The juvenile arrest rate for 1993 was 90.1, and increased to a high of 94.9 in 1994.

Arrest data for 2010 include 114 arrests of youth under the age of 10 (representing less than one percent of the total juvenile arrests). This is a decrease from the number of arrests of youth under the age of 10 years in 2009 (151 arrests), and there has been an 80 percent decrease from 2000 to 2010 in the number of juveniles under the age of 10 arrested (there were 558 juveniles under the age of 10 arrested in 2000).

Comparing Juvenile and Adult Arrests

When comparing arrests for adults and juveniles in Washington State in 2010, juveniles comprised approximately 11 percent of the total number of arrests statewide, a reduction from 12 percent of the total number of arrests in 2009. Adults continue to represent a significantly larger proportion of the arrests for drug and alcohol offenses (91 percent) than juveniles (9 percent of the total arrests in 2010).

Approximately 21 percent of property offense arrests were juvenile arrests in 2010 (a decrease from 23 percent in 2009), and approximately 16 percent of violent crime arrests in 2010 were juvenile arrests, compared to 17 percent of total arrests in 2009.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

There was a decrease in the juvenile arrest rate for violent offenses from 2009 to 2010. The rate of arrests for violent offenses was 1.8 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 2010, a decrease from the rate of 2.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 2008 and 2009. The 2010 rate of 1.8 is the lowest rate reported since prior to 1982. There was a 36 percent decrease in the violent crime arrest rate from 2000 to 2010.

The 1,287 arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in 2010 breakdown as follows:

6 arrests for murder or manslaughter.
101 arrests for forcible rape.
704 arrests for aggravated assault.
476 arrests for robbery.

There were decreases in the number of arrests in all four of the above violent offense categories (see also Table 53) from 2009 to 2010. Most significantly, the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 showed a 67 percent decrease in the juvenile arrest rate for murder or manslaughter from 2009 to 2010.

In 2010, 12 counties had a violent offense rate above the statewide average, while one county (Adams) had a juvenile violent offense rate that was more than two times the statewide average.

Juvenile Arrests for Other Offenses

The rate of juvenile arrests for property offenses decreased by approximately 14 percent from 2009 to 2010 (from 16.0 per 1,000 youth age 10-17 to 13.7 per 1,000 youth age 10-17). The 2010 rate (13.7) is the lowest reported rate for juvenile property offenses since prior to 1985. The rate of arrests for property offenses decreased by 54 percent from 2000 to 2010.

Larceny – theft has continued to represent the offense for which youth were most often arrested (22.5 percent of the total juvenile arrests in 2010). Larceny arrests comprised approximately 60 percent of the property offenses in 2009 and in 2010. Approximately 19 percent of the arrests for property offenses were for vandalism, and 13 percent were for burglary in 2010.

In 2010, the rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses was 8.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. This represents a decrease (11 percent) in the rate from 2009 to 2010. The 2010 rate is a 39.6 percent decrease from the 2000 rate of 13.4 per 1,000 juvenile age 10-17. This is the lowest reported rate for juvenile drug and alcohol offenses since prior to 1982.

Within the drug and alcohol offense category, in 2010 drug offenses comprised approximately 50 percent and alcohol offenses comprised 50 percent of all juvenile drug and alcohol arrests. The majority of all juvenile arrests for drug offenses were for “possession” (approximately 84 percent in 2010).

Juvenile Arrests by County

Note: The arrest rates for counties with very small juvenile populations (such as Columbia, Garfield, and Wahkiakum) may be distorted, because a few arrests can change the rates dramatically.

When the 39 counties are ranked by juvenile arrest rates in 2010, the five largest counties rank: King (36th); Pierce (23rd); Snohomish (26th), Clark (19th) and Spokane (17th). Note: There was significant under-reporting by law enforcement within King County in 2010 (a significant percentage—approximately 40% in 2010–of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

In 2010, there were 14 counties with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 36.2 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17: Benton, Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Skagit, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

In 2010, three counties (Adams, Benton, and Franklin) had a juvenile arrest rate that was two times (or higher) than the statewide average per 1,000 youth age 10-17 for total arrests. Five counties (Benton, Jefferson, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Whatcom) had an arrest rate that was more than twice the statewide average for arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2010, and one county (Adams) had a juvenile violent offense arrest rate that was more than two times the statewide average. Three counties had juvenile arrest rates that were more than twice the statewide average for property offenses: Adams, Benton, and Skagit; and the following five counties had an arrest rate that was more than twice the statewide average for "all other offenses": Adams, Asotin, Benton, Cowlitz and Franklin.

Juvenile Arrests by Race

The racial distribution of total juvenile arrests for 2010 follows: 83.9 percent were White, 10.6 percent were Black, 2.8 percent were Native American, and 2.6 percent were Asian youth. Race proportions include persons of Hispanic origin. In 2000, 84.4 percent were White, 9.2 percent were Black, 3.4 percent were American Indian and 3.1 percent were Asian youth. **There was a 15 percent increase in the percentage of arrests for Black youth from 2000 to 2010**, while there was less than a one percent decrease for White youth, an 17.6 percent decrease for Native American youth, and a 16.1 percent decrease for Asian youth. According to the "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" data set, 87 percent of youth age 10-17 of Hispanic ethnicity in 2010 were reported in the White race category.

Arrest rates for **violent offenses** by race in 2010 show the following:

	White (Hispanic origin)	Black (Hispanic origin)	Native American (Hispanic origin)	Asian (Hispanic Origin)
% of Population Age 10-17	81.9	6.3	3.0	8.8
% of Total Arrests	83.9	10.6	2.8	2.6
Homocide/ Manslaughter	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Rape	84.1	11.9	3.0	1.0
Robbery	51.9	40.9	3.6	3.6
Aggravated Assault	80.2	13.8	4.0	2.0

Juvenile Arrests by Gender

In 2010, females accounted for 30.5 percent of the total juvenile arrests, a slight increase(1.6 percent) from 30.0 percent of total juvenile arrests in 2009. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of total arrests increased by approximately 11 percent for girls, while in comparison the percentage of total arrests for boys decreased by 4 percent. The percentage of total juvenile arrests by females has ranged from 27.5 to 30.5 percent annually from 2000 to 2010.

During 2010 females accounted for approximately:

- *31 percent of all juvenile arrests.*
- *28 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses*
- *33 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses*
- *18 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses*
- *31 percent of all juvenile arrests for "all other" offenses*

Girls accounted for 33 percent of the juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2010, a slight increase from 32 percent of the juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2009. Girls represented approximately 45 percent of all juvenile arrests for larceny (theft) in 2010.

Girls accounted for 28.4 percent of the total juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2010, little change from 28.9 percent in 2009. Also, there was little change in the percentage of total arrests for "all other offenses" for females from 2009 to 2010 (from 30.4 to 30.6 percent of total juvenile arrests). The percentage of total juvenile arrests for violent crimes by girls increased by 11 percent from 2009 to 2010 (from 16.4 to 18.2 percent of total juvenile violent crimes).

In 2010, girls represented approximately: 38 percent of the arrests for "other assaults"; 45 percent of the juvenile arrests for larceny-theft; 83 percent of the total juvenile arrests for prostitution and commercial vice; 30 percent of the total juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct; and 36 percent of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations.

Thus, while the total number of juvenile arrests for committing crimes has decreased substantially over the past ten years (from 47,763 in 2000 to 25,772 arrests in 2010—a 46 percent decrease in the number of arrests), the female juvenile arrest trend differs from the male trend (the number of juvenile arrests for boys decreased by 48 percent from 2000 to 2010, compared to a 40 percent decrease for girls).

This is consistent with the national trend in the rise in the proportion of females entering the juvenile justice system—"According to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1991 to 2000, arrests of girls increased more (or decreased less) than arrests of boys for most types of offenses. By 2004, girls accounted for 30 percent of all juvenile arrests. However, questions remain about whether these trends reflect an actual increase in girls' delinquency or changes in societal responses to girls' behavior. To find answers to these questions, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention convened the Girls Study Group to establish a theoretical and empirical foundation to guide the development, testing, and dissemination of strategies to reduce or prevent girls' involvement in delinquency and violence." An October 2008 OJJDP bulletin on findings from the Girls Study Group indicates that arrest laws and changes in law enforcement policy appear to have had more of an impact on arrest rates than changes in girls' behavior.

(b) and (c) Juvenile Court Offense Referrals and Case Results

(See Tables 65-80 and Graphs 36-38)

Juvenile court offense referrals are a way to track trends in juvenile crime. A court referral is a listing of a juvenile's name and offense in the juvenile court's legal record keeping system. It is a record that the juvenile was arrested or cited for an offense by a law enforcement agency, and then referred to the prosecutor. A referral is not a conviction.

The number of juvenile court offense referrals is always greater than the number of arrests, because a referral may include other court procedures, such as warrants.

In 2005, the Administrative Office of the Courts converted counties from the previous JUVIS reporting system to a new Juvenile and Corrections System (JCS). The JCS is a major component of the effort to better serve the needs of courts and judges. As a result of the statewide conversion to JCS, pre-2006 data is not comparable. Data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 has been reviewed.

The JCS was developed to support the unique needs of juvenile departments, standardizing data and enabling statewide data sharing with JIS, local court systems and other justice agencies. The new system is Web-based – much more user-friendly than the old code-driven system – and eliminates the need for multiple entries of the same data.

Previously, AOC used four applications to record and process information on each juvenile in their system. These programs - the Judicial Information System (JIS), the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS), the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS), all mainframe-based applications and the Court Automated Proceedings and Scheduling System (CAPS), a web-based application needed to be integrated and simplified to enable customers to decrease duplicate data-entry time, to provide a single consolidated view of as much pertinent information about a youth as possible, and for professionals working on a case to access information easily.

The county prosecutor is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed and which offenses should be charged. A juvenile may be involved in more than one case within a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends. A case may involve more than one charge/offense depending on the circumstances of the event and the decision of the prosecutor.

Juveniles who commit minor/first offenses may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who do not complete a diversion agreement, refuse diversion, or are refused diversion are charged in juvenile court.

In 2010, 35,325 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 41 percent of the cases and charges were filed on 49 percent of the cases; and on eight percent of the cases there was no action taken. The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged.

In 2010, just over five percent of the juvenile cases where a youth was found to be guilty were sentenced to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Seventy-eight percent of the cases were sentenced to local detention.

During 2010, 177 juvenile cases (less than one half of one percent of those juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor) were transferred to adult court. Counties where ten or more juvenile cases were remanded to adult court were Clark (11), King (56), Pierce (29), Spokane (17), and Yakima (25).

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Approximately 77 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Less than two percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice [M.I.]). Of the cases sentenced outside the standard range, 83 percent of the cases were above the standard range (MI up) and 17 percent of the cases were below the standard range (MI down).

Gender

Males have legal cases filed at a higher rate than females. Seventy percent of the juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor in 2010 involved males. Ninety-five percent of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court involved males.

Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged (41 percent for females, compared to 52 percent for males in 2010). Females referred to the prosecutor were more likely to be deferred than males (53 percent for females and 36 percent for males in 2010).

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded in 2010, 59 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, twelve percent were Black, four percent were Native American, 18 percent were Hispanic, three percent were Asian American, and four percent were unknown/other.

The table below shows the percentage of youth referred to the prosecutor by race/ethnicity and the percentage of those youth that had charges filed or diversions filed.

	White	Black	Native Am.	Hispanic	Asian
% of Total Referred to Prosecutor	59	12	4	18	3
% of Referrals with Charges Filed	45	62	55	53	41
% of Referrals with Diversions Filed	45	28	30	38	50

Of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court where race was recorded 30 percent of the juveniles were White, 32 percent were Black, two percent were Native American, 28 percent were Hispanic, and less than one percent were Asian American.

The following table shows the 2010 sentencing of youth found guilty by race/ethnicity.

	Total	White	Black	Native Am.	Hispanic	Asian
Total Guilty	9,763	5,187	1,552	385	2,158	234
% Guilty	*100%*	*53%*	*116%*	*4%*	*22%*	*2%*
Standard Range	7,878	4,353	1,243	288	1,735	193
% Standard	*100%*	*52%*	*16%*	*4%*	*19.7%*	*3%*

Range						
% of total guilty that received standard range	*81%*	*84%*	*80%*	*75%*	*80%*	*82%*
Manifest Injustice (MI)	279	166	40	10	45	10
% of total guilty that received MI.	*9%*	*3.2%*	*2.6%*	*2.6%*	*2.1%*	*4.3%*
MI Up	243	153	27	9	37	9
% of MIs that were MI Up	*87%*	*92%*	*68%*	*90%*	*82%*	*90%*
MI Down	36	13	13	1	8	1
% of MIs that were MI Down	*13%*	*8%*	*33%*	*10%*	*18%*	*10%*

(d) Admissions to County Juvenile Detention Facilities and to State Juvenile Institutions

(See Tables 81-92 and Graphs 39-47)

Juvenile Detention Facilities:

Washington has 21 county-operated detention facilities, which are maintained by the juvenile courts, and one regional center maintained by a consortium of counties. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 22 facilities.

Juveniles are held in local detention facilities to await court hearings or as sentenced offenders. Some facilities also hold juveniles sentenced to the State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

Juvenile detention population figures used in this report were provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. Population figures represent each entry into the detention database (episode), where a juvenile was held for four hours or longer. Juveniles who are over the age of 18 and who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or who have been remanded to adult court are also included in the detention population data. A juvenile may be held in detention more than once within a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends. Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in population data from previous years.

The number of admissions of juveniles to detention facilities in 2010 decreased by fifteen percent, from the number of juveniles admitted in 2009. In the ten year period 2001 to 2010 the number of admissions of juveniles to detention facilities decreased by 30.8 percent. In the five year period from 2006 to 2010, the decrease was 20.9 percent.

Only one facility experienced an **increase** from 2009 to 2010 of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention: Okanogan (22.8%). Six facilities experienced a **decrease** of ten percent or more: Chelan (-14.3), Lewis (-10), Mason (-14.9), Pierce (-11.4), Skagit (-15.3), and Snohomish (-12.6).

Some abnormal fluctuations in the youth admitted to detention in 2009 and 2010 may be due to a State Court of Appeals opinion published in January of 2009 and reversed in June of 2011.

On January 12, 2009, the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding in 2009 – for contempt or FTA). The case – Bellevue School District v. E.S., 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009), petition for review granted July 7, 2009 – found that the youth had not been afforded legal counsel at the time the original truancy petition was filed in court (the fact-finding stage). The appellate court concluded that a child's interest in liberty, privacy and right to an education are in jeopardy, and a child is unable to protect those interests without counsel.

On June 9, 2011, the Washing State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision, and found that neither the due process clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution nor the due process clause set forth in the Washington State Constitution would require appointment of counsel at the initial truancy proceeding stage; it was concluded there were no significant interests at stake (i.e. the youths physical liberty) warranting appointment of counsel at the initial hearing where the determination is made if the student is truant under state statute; and it was noted that the youth has the right to counsel at contempt hearings related to a truancy order.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Minority youth, age 10-17, representation in detention decreased from 2009 to 2010 by three percent. This is the first decline since 2002. In the five year period from 2006 to 2010 the percentage of minority youth in detention increased over 6.2 percent.

The race and ethnic distribution of the detention population during 2010 showed that 57 percent were White, 14 percent were Black, six percent were Native American, two percent were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 19 percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was unknown or not reported for two percent of the detention population.

Gender

Females accounted for 28 percent of the detention population in 2010, an increase of four percent from 2009. In the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the percentage of females in detention population increased four percent. In the five year period from 2006 to 2010 the percentage of minority youth in detention increased over 6.2 percent.

Juvenile Population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)

The county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to JRA. With rare exception, youth committed to JRA have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or have a history of a large number of felony offenses.

JRA operates the following four secure residential facilities:

- Two maximum security institutions (Green Hill School, and Echo Glen Children's Center).
- One medium security youth camp (Naselle Youth Camp).
- One basic training camp (Camp Outlook) which is operated through a contract with Pioneer Human Services, a private non-profit corporation.

A third maximum security institution, Maple Lane School, officially closed on July 1, 2011.

Echo Glen provides services for female offenders, and the basic training camp provides a 120-day program for both male and female offenders.

Currently, JRA operates eight state-run community facilities with 118 minimum-security beds, and contracts with two private providers for 7 Residential Treatment and Care beds for low-risk offenders that replicates the Therapeutic Foster Care blueprints program.

Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 6 months; most sex offenders are supervised for 24 to 36 months. JRA utilizes a family based service model for all parole services.

JRA provides cognitive behavioral intervention and treatment to all youth within its residential programs. In addition JRA has evidence based treatments available throughout its residential and community settings including Functional Family Therapy, Aggression Replacement Training, and Family Integrated Transitions.

JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to substance abusing and chemically dependent juvenile offenders. JRA currently operates two separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs, two intensive outpatient programs and one recovery house and long-term care chemical dependency program. Other institutional and community programs include; drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education, and aftercare.

Sex offenders are provided assessments, treatment and resources throughout the JRA system. Offenders with mental health disorders are given assessments, appropriate medication management and treatment services. In 2011, 67% of youth were identified as having mental health service needs.

All Residential Programs – The average daily population (ADP) of juveniles in JRA residential programs decreased 25.6 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP for all residential programs decreased steadily by 52.6 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 1,038 to 462).

Institutions – The average daily population in JRA institutions decreased by 14.4 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP for institutions decreased by 52.6 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 865 to 492). It is important to note that Maple Lane School closed on July 1, 2011.

Community Residential Placements – The average daily population of total community placements increased by approximately 4 percent from 2010 to 2011 (from 86 in 2010 to 89 in 2011). The ADP for total community residential placements decreased by approximately 49 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 175 to 89).

Parole – The average daily population on parole decreased by approximately 7 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP on parole decreased by 57 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 920 to 398).

Race and Ethnic Distribution

A one-day survey of JRA population on June 30, 2011, of the racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for that day, showed that: 43 percent were White, 18 percent were Black, three percent were Native American, 19 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Asian, and 14 percent were “other”.

The percentage of non-white youth held in state juvenile correctional institutions for 2011 was 56.8 percent, a four percent increase from 54.7 percent in 2010. In 2011, Black youth were confined in state juvenile correctional institutions more than three times their proportion of the general population (Black youth represented 5.6 percent of the age 0-17 juvenile population in 2010, and 19 percent of the population in JRA).

The demographic characteristics of the JRA population for 2011 showed that 56.8 percent were non-white, 8.6 percent were female, 18.8 percent were sex offenders and 58.6 percent were violent offenders.

Education for Juveniles in Detention and JRA Facilities

Local school districts and Educational Services Districts (ESDs) in Washington, via the OSPI, provide education services 220 days per year to all youth at juvenile detention centers (under age 18), within JRA facilities (up to age 21), and juveniles (under age 18) who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and are detained in adult jails. The OSPI developed a guidebook regarding providing education to juveniles held in adult jails, which is legislatively mandated in WA State.

The OSPI provides Federal Title 1 Neglected-Delinquent funding annually to school districts and Educational Service Districts to provide services within juvenile detention center schools, JRA schools, and community high and middle schools to work with youth who have been incarcerated -- to provide them case management transition services to get them back to school, and to assist them to stay in school following incarceration. An Education Advocate Manual is available on the OSPI website providing an outline of these services.

(e) Other social, economic, legal and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

(e) (1) Current Demographic Picture (See Tables 1-22 and Graphs 1-8)

Washington's total statewide population was 6.7 million in 2010, and has increased by 14 percent from the 2000 Census (grew by 830,419). A state Office of Financial Management Fact Sheet reports: *"This is a 14.1 percent increase from 2000, and the lowest decadal percentage growth since 1930-40, when the Great Depression kept the growth rate down to 11.1 percent."*[1] This is the slowest rate of growth for the state in five decades.

There was a slight decrease from the 2009 total state population estimate to the Census 2010 state population count (a 0.8 percent decrease).

Juveniles continue to comprise approximately 24 percent of the state's total population, according to the Census 2010, with 1,581,354 youth ages 0-17 years old residing in Washington State. The juvenile population has increased by 4.5 percent from the 2000 Census count.

The 0-9 age group continues to represent 55 percent of the total youth population age 0-17 in 2010. This cohort increased by six percent from 2000 to the 2010 Census, and increased by 16.7 percent from the 1990 Census. The number of youth age 0-9 in the state is forecasted to increase by 13 percent by the year 2020, and by 20 percent by the year 2030.

The 10-17 age group accounts for approximately 45 percent of the total youth population. This age group increased by approximately three percent from the 2000 to 2010 Census, and increased by 36 percent from the 1990 Census. The 10-17 year old age group is forecasted to increase by approximately seven percent by the year 2020, and by 20 percent by the year 2030.

When comparing the four juvenile age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17), the 0-4 year old age group had the highest youth population increase from the 2000 to 2010 Census (11.5 percent increase), followed by the 15-17 year old age group (a 5.7 percent increase). The 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 year old age groups had a very minimal increase from 2000 to 2010 (less than one percent).

In 2010, the three age groups (0-4, 5-9 and 10-14) each comprised from 27.2 to 27.8 percent of the total juvenile population. The 15-17 year old cohort represented approximately 17 percent of the total juvenile population in the Census 2010 count.

Trends in the state's juvenile population by gender show the percentage of girls and boys has remained constant from the 2000 Census to 2010, with boys representing approximately 51 percent of the 0-17 juvenile population, and girls representing approximately 49 percent.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will make different demands upon the state. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public policy, funding, public awareness, types of crimes committed, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

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[1] From Office of Financial Management, Fact Sheet, "Washington State Population: Where We Are Since 2000," at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/census2010/pl/factsheet.pdf

The 2010 Census shows that one-half (approximately 50 percent) of the youth in our state continue to live in three western counties: King, Pierce and Snohomish. The Office of Financial Management reports in a February 2011 press release: *"Population distribution between Western and Eastern Washington remains unchanged with the same 78/22 percent split in place in 2000. However, there is a shift in the rank of the fastest-growing counties. Clark County (which grew by 23.2 percent in the last decade) was replaced by Franklin County (which grew by 58.4 percent) as the state's fastest growing county."*

As of April 1, 2011, 31 of the state's 39 counties continued to meet the state's definition of a "rural" county (a county with a population density less than 100 persons per square mile, or a county smaller than 225 square miles). The remaining eight counties (Benton, Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston) collectively comprise three-fourths (74%) of the youth population in the state; with the exception of Benton and Spokane, all of these counties are located in Western Washington.

The statewide juvenile minority youth population was 24.2 percent according to Census 2000, and was 39.3 according to Census 2010 data. This is a 62 percent increase in the percentage of age 0-17 minority youth in Washington over the past decade. According to an OFM February 2011 press release: *"Washington grew more diversified during the last decade. The state's Hispanic and Asian American populations grew the fastest."*

Population data in the 2011 juvenile justice report provides two different data sources for youth population by race/ethnicity – both the Census 2010, Summary File 1, race/ethnicity population data (see Tables 9-12), and also youth population by race/ethnicity utilizing the "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2010" database; these data were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics; these data provide Bridged Race Estimates, and are not directly comparable with Census race categories (see Tables 13-20).

According to 2010 Bridged-Race Population Estimates for youth age 0-17, approximately: 65 percent of Washington's youth are White (non-Hispanic), 6 percent are Black (non-Hispanic), 2 percent are American Indian & Alaska Native (non-Hispanic), 9 percent are Asian (non-Hispanic), and 19 percent are Hispanic (of any race) – *percentages have been rounded*.

The 1990 Census reported that 7 percent of juveniles in the state were of Hispanic origin; according to the 2000 Census data, 12 percent of Washington's youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin; and according to 2010 Census counts, 19 percent of Washington's youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

The 12 counties with a juvenile minority population above the 2010 statewide average percentage (35.3%) include: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Walla Walla and Yakima. Four counties (Adams, Franklin, Grant and Yakima) have a minority youth population that is 50 percent or more of their total county youth population. **Adams County** continues to have the highest percentage of minority youth in the state (75% of youth age 0-17).

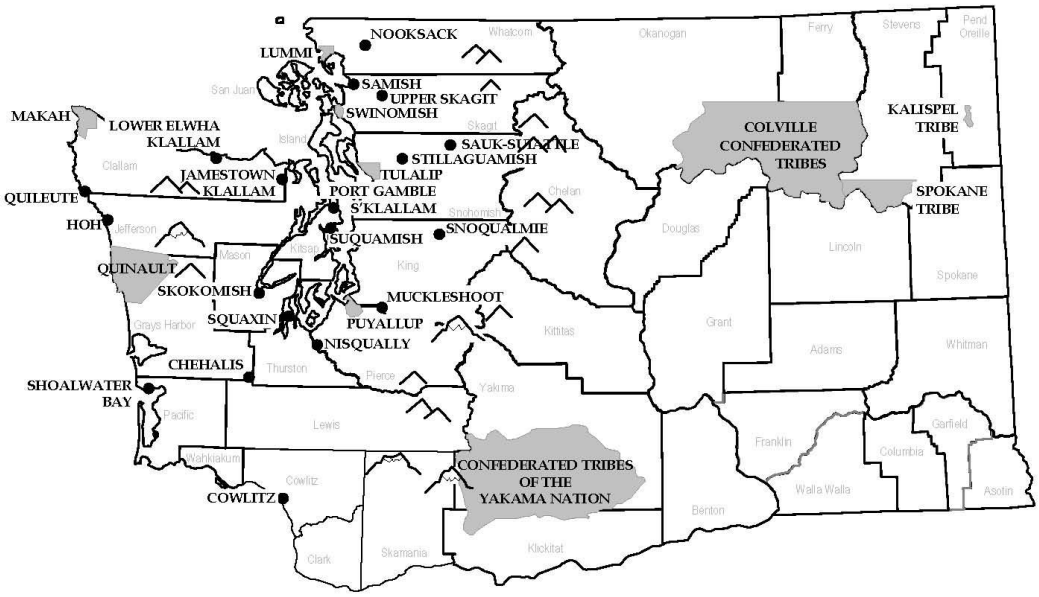
Forty-four (44) percent of Washington State's minority youth reside within two western counties (King and Pierce). Thirteen counties have minority youth populations of over 10,000 youth: Benton, Clark, Franklin, Grant, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston,

Whatcom and Yakima.

The federal JJDP Act requires states to collect data on the juvenile population residing on reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The Act also requires states to allocate a specified portion of their Formula Grant funds to American Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. There are currently 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Washington (see map below), and there are seven landless, non-federally recognized Indian Tribes.

The 2010 Census provides information on youth residing on 28 tribal reservations and trust lands (does not include Cowlitz). The 2010 Census shows there are a total of 42,296 youth (age 0-17) in the state who live on reservations and trust lands (2.7 percent of the state's total youth population). There has been a 19 percent decrease in the age 0-17 American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands from the 2000 Census to the 2010 Census (from 11,015 to 8,869). In 2010, approximately 37 percent of American Indian youth age 0-17 statewide resided on reservations and trust lands, while in 2000 approximately 35 percent of American Indian youth age 0-17 resided on reservations and trust lands.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES OF WASHINGTON STATE



Map Source: Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, at:
http://www.goia.wa.gov/tribal_gov/documents/WAstateTribalMap.pdf

(e) (2) Public School Enrollment

(See Tables 23-24, and Graphs 9-10)

In 2011, according to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were 1,034,932 students enrolled in Washington's public schools. This is an increase of over 10,000 students from the prior year (2010), when the enrollment was 1,029,087. During the last five years (2007-2011), public school enrollment has gradually increased. Grades with the highest number of students enrolled in October 2011 were ninth (84,457); twelfth (82,884) and tenth (80,599). 2011 was the third year in a row that the number of students in the twelfth grade was among the three grades with the highest enrollment, suggesting a increase in student retention and decrease in the high school dropout rate.

During the school year 2011-12, minority youth represented 39.7 percent of the total Washington public school enrollment. Approximately 19.5 percent were Hispanic, 7.2 percent of the students were Asian, 4.6 percent were Black, 1.6 percent were American Indian, and 60.2 percent were White. Minority enrollment in Washington's public schools has increased during the past decade, particularly enrollment of Hispanic students. During the past five years (2007-2011) minority enrollment increased from 33.3 percent in 2007 to 39.7 percent in 2011 (an increase of over 19%).

Local school districts and Educational Services Districts (ESDs) in Washington, via the OSPI, provide education services 220 days per year to all youth at juvenile detention centers (under age 18), within JRA facilities (up to age 21), and juveniles (under age 18) who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and are detained in adult jails. The OSPI developed a guidebook regarding providing education to juveniles held in adult jails, which is legislatively mandated in WA State.

According to researchers including J. David Hawkins, Richard Catalano, Bonnie Bernard and others, there is a correlation between school attendance and performance, and risky behaviors, including substance abuse, delinquency, sexual activity and association with peers engaging in risky behaviors. It is noteworthy that school districts in Washington State reported 38,144 suspensions and expulsions for student behavior (alcohol, drugs, harassment by intimidation (bullying), violent criminal offenses, and assault) in school year 2008-09. This number represents 3.7 percent of the total enrollment in our public schools.

The National Center for Educational Statistics estimates that on an average school day, as many as 15 percent of junior and senior high school students are not in school. For many, this is a pattern that leads to the negative behaviors listed above and dropping out of school. Dropping out of school can have profound effects on a young person's life. As reported in the Condition of Education 1999 (National Center for Education Statistics, June 1998, Annual Report to Congress) *"students who drop out of school have fewer opportunities to succeed in the workforce or to assume a fully functional place in society at large than those who complete high school."*

Programs that help youth stay in school, and programs that help youth re-enter school and complete graduation, have both social and economic implications. Socially, youth who are attending school are less likely to be involved in substance abuse and delinquency. Economically, youth who complete high school are more likely to be employed than youth who drop out of school.

The Census Bureau reports that earnings of students without a high school diploma average far below the poverty line. The U.S. Department of education reports that high school dropouts experience more unemployment during their work careers than those students who completed high school or college. Additionally, those who complete high school are more

likely to be employed as young adults (*Condition of Education*, 1999). When employment rates for recent high school graduates (who were not enrolled in college) were compared to recent school dropouts, it was found that 67 percent of the high school graduates were employed, compared to 45 percent of the school dropouts (averaged rate) (the Condition of Education, 1999, Annual Report to Congress).

(e) (3) School Dropout

(See Tables 26-28 and Graphs 11-12)

Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools (School Year 2009-10), a report from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indicates that in school year 2009-10, 14,781 students dropped out of school (grades 9-12). This represents a decrease of 10% from the 2008-09 school year (16,415).

American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students had the highest dropout rates (9.47, 6.79, and 6.31 respectively). Asian/Pacific Islander and White students had the lowest dropout rates (3.13 and 5.96 respectively).

(e)(4) Youth Unemployment (See Table 29)

In February 2012, the Washington State seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent. This was substantially below the February 2011 rate of 9.5 percent, and even further below the February 2010 rate of 10.2 percent. The state rate is just below the national rate of 8.3 percent for February 2012.

In Washington State, approximately 34.1 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years old) seeking employment were unemployed in 2010 – this is the highest youth unemployment rate for our state in over 15 years, and well above the 2009 unemployment rate of 30.5%.

According to a recent (August 2011) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics news release: "The number of unemployed youth in July 2011 was 4.1 million, down from 4.4 million a year ago. The youth unemployment rate declined by 1.0 percentage point over the year to 18.1 percent in July 2011, after hitting a record high for July in 2010. Among major demographic groups, unemployment rates were lower than a year earlier for young men (18.3 percent) and Asians (15.3 percent), while jobless rates were little changed for young women (17.8 percent), whites (15.9 percent), blacks (31.0 percent), and Hispanics (20.1 percent)."

The month of July is typically the summertime peak for youth employment – from April through July of each year, the number of youth age 16 to 24 years old seeking employment grows sharply, as a large number of high school and college students search for or take summer jobs, and many graduates enter the labor market to begin or look for permanent employment. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The labor force participation rate for all youth—the proportion of the population 16 to 24 years old working or looking for work—was 59.5 percent in July (2011), the lowest July rate on record." This rate was down by 1.0 percentage point from the previous year (July 2010), and 18.0 percentage points below the peak for that month in 1989, which was 77.5 percent.

*(*e)(5) Youth Living In Poverty (See Tables 30-31)

According to data published by the *U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for Washington Counties, 2010,* approximately18.2 percent (283,993) of Washington's children under age 18 lived below the poverty level in 2010. This represents over a 13.7 percent increase in the number of children living in poverty from 2009 (249,866). The number of children living in poverty in Washington State increased by 22.3 percent from 2006 to 2010. While children account for only 1 out of every 4 people in Washington, they account for nearly 1 of every 3 people in poverty.

An indicator of children living in poverty is the National School Lunch and Breakfast Program. In Washington State, the number of children eligible for the free and reduced lunch program has increased during the past five years, from 388,254 in 2007 to 467,279 in 2011. This is an increase of over 20 percent. The largest increase in National School Lunch program occurred between 2008 and 2009 when the number of eligible students went from 400,760 (2008) to 433,017(2009).

Perhaps even more indicative of poverty is the increase in Washington's unemployment rate. That rate has increased in the past five years from 4.9 in 2006 to 9.4 in 2010. According to Greg Weeks, LMEA Director, Employment Security Department, State of Washington, "The period for which we have poverty estimates corresponds to the expansionary period in our labor market just prior to the current recession. The annual employment rates for the state rose from 5.4 percent to 8.9 percent between 2008 and 2009. It is not surprising that the number of residents in poverty would trend downward during an expansionary period, when the labor market is very strong (often below 5 percent unemployment). As the number of unemployed rose to a historically high level, the unemployment rate also rose dramatically, and one can expect the number of residents in poverty to rise proportionately.

Children and youth living in poverty is widely recognized as an indicator of well being. Poverty is closely linked to inadequate prenatal care, low birth weight, low academic achievement, risky behavior, and emotional problems. In addition to the physical and emotional health issues associated with poverty, the Child Trends Data Bank points out that, "…poverty in childhood and adolescence is associated with a higher risk for negative cognitive and academic outcomes, including decreased cognitive abilities and development, less school attendance, lower reading and math test scores, increased distractibility, and higher rates of grade failure and early high school dropout. Poor children are also more likely than other children to have externalizing and other behavior problems, increased aggression, and emotional problems, and are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors during adolescence".

According to Ruby K. Payne, Ph.D., *A Framework for Understanding Poverty,* poverty is more that a lack of financial resources. Further, the extent of a person's ability to leave poverty is more dependent upon other resources than it is upon financial resources. Dr. Payne explains that poverty is "the extent to which an individual does without resources." She goes on to identify resources in eight areas: 1) financial, 2) emotional, 3) mental, 4) spiritual, 5) physical, 6) support systems, 7) relationships/role models, and 8) knowledge of hidden rules. This is important in that crime and poverty are so inter-relational. An understanding of the extent of resource deficits in these areas is instrumental to understanding juvenile delinquency and effective prevention, intervention and treatment strategies.

(e)(6) Adolescent Pregnancy *(See Tables 32-33 and Graph 13)*

In 2010, Washington teens age 15-17 years of age had 2,913 pregnancies (live births, abortions and fetal deaths). This equates to a rate of 22 pregnancies per 1,000 youth ages 15-17 years. This is a decrease of eight percent from the 2009 rate of 24. Washington's rate of 22 is higher than the National rate of 17.3 for this age group.

Washington counties with a rate of over 40 pregnancies per 1,000 include: Adams (56.7), Asotin (44.6), Franklin (45.9), Grays Harbor (41.3), Wahkiakum (50), and Yakima (44).are significantly higher than the state rate. These counties include: Adams (73), Yakima (54.2), Franklin (51.8), and Grant (50.5).

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children.

- Teen pregnancy accounts for nearly $11 billion per year in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.
- Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.
- The children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.

These effects remain for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager's risk for pregnancy; such as, growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having low attachment to and performance in school

Programs that appear to make a difference in reducing teenage pregnancy include: early childhood education, nurse home-visiting, school-based curricula, abstinence and contraceptive programs, and activities that enhance life options for adolescent girls.

(e)(7) **Youth Suicide** (See Tables 34-35 and Graph 14)

The number of suicides by youth in Washington varies from year to year. In 2010, there were 26 suicides by youth. During the five years 2006-2010, the number of Washington youth committing suicide has ranged from a high of 20 in 2008 to a low of 14 in 2007. The average number of youth deaths due to suicide for the five-year period 2006-2010 is 19.6.

The number of males who commit suicide is generally higher than the number of females. In recent years, the ratio of males to females has been approximately 4 to 1; however in 2009 the ratio was much lower with 8 females and 11 males having committed suicide.

According to Washington's Department of Health, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our state's young people 15-19 years old. In the most recent survey of adolescent behaviors conducted by Washington's Department of Health, one-fifth of Washington's students in grades 9 through 12 reported that they had seriously considered suicide. Of these, 80 percent had made a suicide plan, 40 percent had made a suicide attempt, and 20 percent had made an attempt that required medical attention.

The National Center for the Prevention of Youth Suicide reports the following data and demographics for national suicides for 2009, age 10-24:

- NUMBER OF SUICIDES: 4,630 died by suicide
- A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH: Suicide was the third leading cause of death for 10- to 24-year-olds.
- SUICIDE RATES: Rates of suicide are highest for older youth. For youth aged 20 to 24, 12.5 per 100,000 youth died by suicide. For youth aged 15 to 19, 7.8 per 100,000 died, while for youth aged 10 to 14, 1.3 per 100,000 died.
- GENDER: Male youth die by suicide over four times more frequently than female youth.
- RACE: Native American/Alaska Native youth have the highest rate with 17.4 suicides per 100,000. White youth are next highest with 7.5 deaths per 100,000.
- METHODS: The majority of youth who died by suicide used firearms (45 percent). Suffocation was the second most commonly used method (40 percent).

The National Center further reports that saving the lives of youth at risk involves a diverse range of interventions including effective assessment and treatment of those with mental disorders, promotion of mental health and help-seeking, early detection of and support for youth in crisis, training in life skills, and reduction of access to lethal means of harm.

In 1994, the Washington State Legislature directed the Department of Health to develop a youth suicide prevention plan. The Department has developed a three-tiered prevention approach: a public education program, "Gatekeeper" training (provides training to adult front-line caregivers to recognize risk factors, screen youth, communicate and make referrals) and crisis service enhancements. Washington's Suicide Prevention Plan is considered a national model of state sponsored suicide prevention programs.

Additionally, the state Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction currently has a contract with the Youth Suicide Prevention Program (YSPP) to provide trainings and curriculum for educators to prevent suicide attempts and deaths in schools statewide.

Attempted suicide is a risk factor for future completed suicide, and a potential indicator of other health problems. Many adolescents who have committed suicide or attempted suicide have been in contact with the juvenile justice system (or law enforcement). Incarcerated youth are at an extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

(e)(8) Child Abuse (See Table 36 and Graph 15)

In 2011, 75,412 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State. This reflects a decrease of 2,362 from the number of children referred in 2010 (77,774).

Research continues to document a link between domestic violence and substance abuse, and domestic violence and child abuse. According to the National Youth Law Center, in homes where domestic violence occurs there is a 30 to 60 percent likelihood that child abuse also is happening. Nationally, nearly one million children each year are confirmed by State agencies as abused and neglected, and over 1,200 children tragically die at the hands of caretaker. (Prevent Child Abuse America, September 2007)

Child abuse and neglect have known detrimental effects on the physical, psychological, cognitive and behavioral development of children (National Research Council 1993). These consequences range from minor to severe, and include physical injuries, brain damage, chronic low self-esteem, problems with bonding and forming relationships, developmental delays, learning disorders, and aggressive and anti-social behaviors. More recently, Vincent Felitti, M.D. has demonstrated a connection between childhood abuse, particularly sexual abuse, and adult obesity, thus increasing weight-related health risks. Child maltreatment has been linked with long-term negative societal consequences. For example, studies link child maltreatment with increased risk of low academic achievement, drug use, teen pregnancy, generational child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminality (Widom, 1992; Kelly, Thornberry, and Smith, 1997).

"Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," written for Prevent Child Abuse America by Ching-Tung Wang, Ph.D. and John Holten, Ph.D., states, "It is well documented that children who have been abused or neglected are more likely to experience adverse outcomes throughout their life span in a number of areas" (summarized):

- Poor physical health
- Poor emotional and mental health
- Social difficulties
- Cognitive dysfunction
- High-risk health behavior
- Behavior problems

The authors go on to estimate the cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States in 2007 to be **$103.8 billion.** This cost is based on the number of children who could be classified as being abused or neglected according to the Harm Standard in the Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-3) and only the cost related to victims are included.

While the causes of child abuse and neglect are complex, research has identified risk factors that contribute to child maltreatment. These factors include: family history of abuse, parental substance abuse, mental illness or mental retardation, childhood disability, domestic violence, lack of parenting skills and knowledge, extreme poverty, social isolation, and life stress overload. Effective prevention programs identify family risk factors and develop service approaches that target these risk factors.

(e)(9) Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

In Washington during the past five years, the percentage of total juvenile arrests represented by girls has remained relatively constant even though the number of girls arrested has shown a steady decrease (with the exception of 2007 which showed a slight increase in both the number of girls arrested and the percentage of total arrests girls represent). Although the number of girls arrested in 2010 was the lowest in five years (7,849), the percentage of arrests represented by girls is the highest in the past five years (30.5 percent). In 2010, females accounted for 30.5 percent of the total juvenile arrests, a slight increase(1.6 percent) from 30.0 percent of total juvenile arrests in 2009.

From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of total arrests increased by approximately 11 percent for girls, while in comparison the percentage of total arrests for boys decreased by 4 percent. The percentage of total juvenile arrests by females has ranged from 27.5 to 30.5 percent annually from 2000 to 2010.

During 2010 females accounted for approximately:

- *31 percent of all juvenile arrests.*
- *28 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses*
- *33 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses*
- *18 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses*
- *31 percent of all juvenile arrests for "all other" offenses*

Girls accounted for 33 percent of the juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2010, a slight increase from 32 percent of the juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2009. Girls represented approximately 45 percent of all juvenile arrests for larceny (theft) in 2010.

Girls accounted for 28.4 percent of the total juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2010, little change from 28.9 percent in 2009. Also, there was little change in the percentage of total arrests for "all other offenses" for females from 2009 to 2010 (from 30.4 to 30.6 percent of total juvenile arrests). The percentage of total juvenile arrests for violent crimes by girls increased by 11 percent from 2009 to 2010 (from 16.4 to 18.2 percent of total juvenile violent crimes).

In 2010, girls represented approximately: 38 percent of the arrests for "other assaults"; 45 percent of the juvenile arrests for larceny-theft; 83 percent of the total juvenile arrests for prostitution and commercial vice; 30 percent of the total juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct; and 36 percent of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations.

Thus, while the total number of juvenile arrests for committing crimes has decreased substantially over the past ten years (from 47,763 in 2000 to 25,772 arrests in 2010—a 46 percent decrease in the number of arrests), the female juvenile arrest trend differs from the male trend (the number of juvenile arrests for boys decreased by 48 percent from 2000 to 2010, compared to a 40 percent decrease for girls).

This is consistent with the national trend in the rise in the proportion of females entering the juvenile justice system—"According to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1991 to 2000, arrests of girls increased more (or decreased less) than arrests of boys for most types of offenses. By 2004, girls accounted for 30 percent of all juvenile arrests. However, questions remain about whether these trends reflect an actual increase in girls' delinquency or changes in societal responses to girls' behavior. To find answers to these questions, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention convened the Girls Study Group to establish a theoretical and empirical foundation to guide the development, testing, and dissemination of strategies to reduce or prevent girls' involvement in delinquency and violence." An October 2008 OJJDP bulletin on findings from the Girls Study Group indicates that arrest laws and changes in law enforcement policy appear to have had more of an impact on arrest rates than changes in girls' behavior.

Not only has the percentage (proportion of total arrests) of girls arrested for committing crimes increased in the past ten to fifteen years, so has their representation as a percentage of the juvenile detention population. This increase is dramatic when looking at the 15 year period from 1995-2010. In 1995, the percentage of the overall detention population represented by girls was 19.6 percent. In 2010, that percentage had increased to 28.0 percent (a 43 percent increase in the percentage of the detention population represented by girls from 1995 to 2010).

Data from Washington's Administrative Office of the Courts indicates the top five reasons for girls' detention in 2010 were:

- Assault 4
- Theft 3
- At-Risk Youth (Violation of a Court order)
- Probation Violation
- Truancy (Violation of a Court order)

These top reasons for girls' detention have been consistent over the past five years (2006-2010), although the order has shifted from year to year. Assault 4 has remained the number one reason for girls' detention over the past five years. Girls accounted for 44 percent of the admissions to juvenile detention facilities in 2010 related solely to a status offense (e.g., contempt of court or FTA related to an At-Risk Youth, Truancy, or CHINS order).

The county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Most of the youth committed to JRA have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or a large number of various offenses. During the last five years, the percentage of girls in the JRA population has ranged from a high of 10.3 percent in 2007 and 2008 to a low of 7.2 percent in 2009. The percentage of the JRA population represented by girls has increased from 2010 to 2011 (from 7.9 to 8.6 percent).

In 1995, Washington enacted the At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act also known as the "Becca Law". This act authorized the creation and use of Secure Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to hold runaway youth brought to these facilities by law enforcement. Runaway youth may be held in these facilities for up to five days, so they can be assessed, stabilized, and reunified with their caregivers. State law (RCW 13.32A.130) was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility <u>not located in a juvenile detention center</u> or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

The total number of S-CRCs was reduced in recent years due to budget reductions – there are currently six secure CRCs in Washington with 37 total beds available statewide. Two of the S-CRCs are located within juvenile detention facilities (with eight beds available total).

Based on 2010 data, girls represented 48 percent of the filings for At Risk Youth Petitions; 62 percent of the filings for Child in Need of Services; and 46 percent of the Truancy filings. They also represented 50 percent of the contempt hearings held related to a CHINS order; 45 percent of the contempt hearings held related to an ARY order; and represented 45 percent of the contempt hearings held related to a Truancy order.

In 2008 a group of juvenile justice practitioners and service providers began discussing pathways for girls into the juvenile justice system and evidence based treatment options for gender responsive services in Washington State. Since its initial meeting, the Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington has

surveyed professionals throughout the juvenile justice system to determine what training practitioners and administrators would like in order to improve gender responsive services for girls. Members of the coalition are currently analyzing adverse childhood experiences (ACES) data collected from the juvenile risk assessment tool; collecting information and evaluating information about best practices for girls; and developing training opportunities to improve outcomes for girls in Washington's juvenile justice system.

Since 2008, the WPCJJ has supported the Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington State to conduct activities related to the following goals: 1) identify strategies to support juvenile justice practitioners in the state to work effectively with girls; and 2) promote awareness and knowledge of gender-responsive best practices; and 3) evaluate current programs focused on girl-only programming. To date, the coalition has accomplished the following activities: 1) conducted a state survey of juvenile justice practitioner training needs, the findings of which were distributed in a newsletter issue; 2) conducted a national survey on best practices which was distributed through a coalition newsletter as well as published in the journal Crime and Delinquency; 3) conducted an evaluation of support groups for girls on probation; 4) implemented a statewide conference "Beyond Pink: A Call to Action" in the fall of 2011.

The Coalition is currently focused on partnering with the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement a series of organizational trainings on gender-responsive court models as well as creating a statewide workgroup to engage practitioners in gender-responsive reform throughout the state.

(e)(10) Placement/Counseling Services for Youth (See Tables 37-39)

Regional Crisis Residential Centers

Regional Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Children's Administration (CA), DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families. The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged.

The number of regional CRC beds has declined notably in recent years, as a result of the 2005-2007 budget, which reduced regional CRC spending by 25 percent. There were 52 regional CRC beds from 2002 to 2004; as of December 2011, there are 32 regional CRC beds available statewide. (This is a slight decrease from 33 regional CRC beds in 2010.) These 32 CRC beds are located in seven of the state's 39 counties (Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima).

Secure Crisis Residential Centers

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement officers. It also provides for the creation of multi-disciplinary teams to provide assistance and support to a youth and his or her parents. Teams may be formed at the request of a youth placed at the facility, or at the request of a parent. The administrator of the facility may also convene a team if there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.

RCW 13.32A.130 was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility <u>not located in a juvenile detention center</u> or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

Youth may be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by CA staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition–youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run. Additionally, in 2000 the Act was amended to expand the population of youth eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. Since June 2000 state law has allowed juvenile courts to order detention of a child for contempt of court related to a status offense proceeding/order to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located within a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

In 2009, the number of Secure CRC beds was reduced from 60 beds total within nine facilities to 40 beds total within six facilities, as a result of reductions to the 2009 operating budget. As of December 2011, there are 37 total Secure CRC beds statewide within six facilities. Two of

these CRCs are located within specific designated areas of secure juvenile detention facilities—in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing 8 beds total–and the remaining four are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities. During SFY 2011 (July 2010 to June 2011), there was a total of 1,016 admissions/placement of youth to the 6 secure crisis residential centers, a decrease (37 percent) from SFY 2010 when there were 1,612 total admissions.

Findings from the second year of a multi-site evaluation conducted by Rainier Research Associates provide characteristics of the runaway youth placed in S-CRCs. During SFY 06, data for admissions to the privately-operated (non-detention) S-CRCs showed: 59 percent of the admissions were female youth; average age was 15.1 years; almost one-half (43 percent) were minority; the average number of visits to a S-CRC during the past 12 months was 2.1 visits; and the average length of stay was 57 hours (about 2-1/2 days). Less than one-half of the admissions were released to a parent (46 percent); consequently, the release destination for only about one-half (52%) of the youth was 'home." Approximately two-thirds (63%) of the youth had parental guardians and 27 percent were wards of the state, while six percent were in the custody of an "other guardian" or foster parent (legal status at release from the facility).

Conclusions from the third year multi-site evaluation report[19] (including a summary/process analysis of the Snohomish County D.A.R.T.S. Bridges project) included: boys are more likely to repeat runaway behavior than are girls; youth who are in the custody of a foster parent are much more likely to repeat their runaway behavior compared to youth who are in the custody of a parent or parents; there is consistent evidence that receipt of FRS Phase II counseling services may reduce runaway behavior by about 19 percent; the use of a multidisciplinary team did not have a statistically significant effect on reducing recidivism to runaway behavior; and, in general, if a youth is put under the protection of a CHINS, he or she is neither more nor less likely to repeat runaway behavior than is a youth who does not have such protection (i.e., the filing of a CHINS did not have a statistically significant effect on reducing recidivism).

Assessment Services

Diagnostic Assessment Services are offered to children and youth in the care of the state who may qualify for more intensive services. Assessment services typically last no more than 90 days. Assessment services provided to youth include: assessment of the contributing factors to the child's behaviors; assessment of the strengths and needs of the family system; case planning; case management; and individual and family treatment. From assessment care, a child may be placed in treatment foster care, residential care or may return to the family setting with additional community supports.

Hope Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs

The 1998 Washington State Legislature established HOPE Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs to address the needs of dependent homeless and/or street youth who were not the primary focus of the "Becca Law," in that they do not have active, responsible parents in their lives. A "street youth" is defined in RCW as a person under the age of 18 who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy.

The objective of Hope Centers is to perform a comprehensive assessment of the youth, and establish an appropriate permanency placement plan. HOPE Centers are 30-day temporary

residential facilities, primarily intended to serve older adolescent “street youth,” for whom traditional child welfare services have proved ineffective.

Responsible Living Skills (RLS) Programs are designed for dependent street youth age 16 to 18, who have not found success in other traditional state placement. The RLS Program provides residential and transitional living services with an emphasis on independent living skills. In order for a youth to be eligible for the RLS Program, a youth must have first resided in a HOPE Center or in a S-CRC; occasionally, a youth age 14-15 may qualify to reside in an RLS program.

Currently (December 2011), there are a total of 24 Hope beds, a decrease from 2007 through 2009, when there were 27-28 beds available statewide, and a significant increase from prior years (there were 15–18 beds from 2003 to 2006). In 2011, the number of Responsible Living Skills Program providers has increased to seven, with a total of 32 beds (up from a total of 28 beds with six providers).

Foster Care and Residential Care

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care due to abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Children’s Administration (CA) either through the Division of Licensed Resources or through authorized Child Placing Agencies.

Per data reported from DSHS, RDA – EMIS reports, an average of 5,560 children per month were served in foster care during SFY 2011 (actual count, unduplicated clients).

Family Reconciliation Services

Within CA, the Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) program provides services to families in conflict and to runaway youth and their families. The goal of FRS is to preserve, strengthen, and reconcile families in conflict. The range of services provided is designed to help families find solutions to their conflicts by developing skills and supports to maintain the family unit. Service delivery begins with the least intensive, least intrusive intervention appropriate in the individual case circumstance.

Services are voluntary, family-focused, and rely on the family’s participation. FRS is available at no cost to the family. Participation in FRS cannot be a condition on a family for dismissing a dependency or closing a CPS case. If appropriate, FRS services may be offered to families involved in other CA programs, including CPS or CFWS.

FRS is comprised of two service categories:

Assessment & Brief Intervention: These are short-term interactions between Children’s Administration (CA) staff and the family requesting services. The services are directed towards de-escalating the immediate crisis, defining the goals of the family seeking services, and exploring options to meet those goals. When possible, the family’s kinship and community support systems should be utilized.

Contracted Counseling: When it is determined the family would benefit from services from CA beyond assessment and brief intervention, the social worker may offer the family contracted services based on the unique needs of the family. Contracted counseling for FRS primarily consists of Crisis Family Intervention and Functional Family Therapy.

From 2010 to 2011 there was a decrease (11.6 percent) in the number of families receiving Assessment and Brief Intervention services (formerly Phase I), and an 11 percent decrease in the number of families served through FRS In-Home Contracted counseling (see Table 39).

Family Preservation Services

In addition to FRS, preservation services are provided through the Division of Children and Family Services, Children's Administration, DSHS. Family Preservation Services (FPS) and Intensive Family Preservation Services (IFPS) are available. FPS is available to families whose children face a substantial likelihood of being placed outside of the home or to reunify a child with their family from out-of-home care. These services are available within 48 hours of the referral, and are offered for a maximum of six months provided by a contracted service provider. IFPS is a voluntary service that provides up to 20 hours of in-home therapy weekly, when a family has a child who DCFS believes is at imminent risk of foster care placement. These services are available seven days per week, 24 hours per day, for approximately a 40-day period of time.

Table 34

Washington State CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP Facilities

	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
Region 1-N	*REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER*	
	YFA Connections *Spokane, WA*	*8 Regional*
	HOPE CENTER	
	YFA Connections *Spokane, WA*	*5 Hope*
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM	
	Helping Hands *Spokane Valley, WA*	*4 RLSP*
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Chelan County Juvenile Center *Wenatchee, WA*	*4 Secure*
	Daybreak of Spokane *Spokane, WA*	*4 Secure*
		TOTAL BEDS 25
Region 1-S	*REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER*	
	EPIC Youth Services *Yakima, WA*	*4 Regional*
	HOPE CENTERS	
	Positive Directions *Yakima, WA*	*2 Hope*
	Service Alternatives *Yakima, WA*	*1 Hope*
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM	
	(no provider at this time) *Yakima, WA*	*4 RLSP*
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER	
	EPIC Youth Services *Yakima, WA*	*4 Secure*
		TOTAL BEDS 15
Region 2-N	*REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER*	
	Cedar House *Everett, WA*	*6 Regional*
	HOPE CENTERS	
	Cocoon House *Everett, WA*	*3 Hope*
	Sevice Alternatives *Arlington, WA - 1 Bed* *Lynden, WA - 1 Bed*	*2 Hope*

Region 2-N, continued	*RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM*	
	Cocoon House *Everett, WA*	*4 RLSP*
	YouthNet *Mount Vernon, WA*	*3 RLSP*
		TOTAL BEDS 18
Region 2-S	*HOPE CENTER*	
	Youth Care *Seattle, WA*	*4 Hope*
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS	
	Youth Care *Seattle, WA*	*4 RLSP*
	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER	
	Pioneer Human Services *Seattle, WA*	*3 Regional*
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER	
	Pioneer Human Services *Seattle, WA*	*15 Secure*
		TOTAL BEDS 26
Region 3-N	*RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS*	
	Pierce County Alliance *Tacoma, WA*	*7 RLSP*
	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER	
	Allen Renaissance *Tacoma, WA*	*3 Regional*
	HOPE CENTERS	
	Faith Homes *Tacoma, WA*	*1 Hope*
		TOTAL BEDS 11
Region 3-S	*REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS*	
	Community Youth Services *Olympia, WA*	*4 Regional*
	JANUS Youth Programs *Vancouver, WA*	*4 Regional*
	HOPE CENTERS	
	Community Youth Services *Olympia, WA*	*3 Hope*
	JANUS Youth Programs *Vancouver, WA*	*3 Hope*
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS	
	Community Youth Services *Olympia, WA*	*6 RLSP*
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Clallam County Juvenile Court *Port Angeles, WA*	*4 Secure*
	JANUS Youth Programs *Vancouver, WA*	*6 Secure*
		TOTAL BEDS 30

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, updated December 2011.

(e)(11) At-Risk Youth (ARY), Truancy and CHINS Filings

(See Tables 41-44B and Graphs 16-21)

Child in Need of Services (CHINS) and At-Risk Youth (ARY) **–** Under the provisions of the Child in Need of Services (CHINS), the parent, the child or DSHS can file a petition for out of home placement. Placement may be in a foster home or a group home. A multidisciplinary team may be formed to provide assistance and support to children and parents.

In 2010, a total of 246 CHINS were filed, a slight increase (3 percent) from 239 CHINS filings in 2009. In July 1995, CHINS replaced the Alternative Residential Placement process. From 1997 to 1999, the number of CHINS petitions filed had remained fairly constant at 529 to 534 filings, and ranged from 467 to 408 filings during the period 2001 to 2004. From 2006 to 2010, the number of filings per year has ranged from a high of 354 in 2006, to a low of 239 in 2009. There were 26 contempt hearings held related to a CHINS order/proceeding in 2010.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute as a juvenile (under the age of 18): who is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without parental consent; who is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 2010, there were 1,861 At-Risk Youth filings, a 5 percent increase from 1,771 ARY filings in 2009. There has been an average of 1,988 ARY petition filings annually over the past five years (from 2006 to 2010). There were 2,118 contempt hearings held in 2010 related to an ARY order/proceeding. The number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY proceeding or order continues to be significant from 1998 forward. From 2006 to 2010, the number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY petition averaged 2,306 annually, with a 1.4 percent increase in the number of hearings held from 2009 to 2010.

Truancy **–** Changes in the state law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions by school districts under certain conditions when a youth required to attend public school has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year. Additionally, a parent may file a truancy petition with the juvenile court if the school district fails to file a petition, if a child has five or more unexcused absences in any month during a school year, or upon the 10th unexcused absence during a school year.

In 2012, the state legislature made changes to the truancy provisions (Senate bill 6494) that changed the applicability of mandatory truancy petition filing provisions to children under seventeen years of age (i.e., districts are not required to file on 17 year olds); that require initial petitions to contain information about the child's academic status; that prohibit issuance of a bench warrant at an initial truancy status hearing; and that modify school district reporting requirements after the court assumes jurisdiction in a truancy case (the school district must periodically update the court about the child's academic status).

In 1996, in conjunction with the enactment of the At Risk/Runaway Youth Act, the number of petitions filed quadrupled (over a 300 percent increase in the number of filings). Approximately 15 to 16,000 truancy petitions were filed annually with juvenile courts from 1997 through 2001. From 2002 to 2004, the number of truancy filings declined (to an average of 13,145 annually). From 2005 through 2008, the number of truancy petitions filed again increased, ranging from 14,500 to over 16,000 filings annually. There was a 17.5

percent decrease in truancy petitions filed from 2008 to 2009, and a slight decrease (3.7%) from 2009 to 2010 (there were 12,374 filings in 2010). In 2010, 46 percent of the truancy filings were female youth, and approximately 54 percent were male youth.

From 2004 to 2008, the number of contempt hearings held related to a truancy order/proceeding averaged 5,100 annually. In 2009, there was a significant decrease (55 percent) in the number of contempt hearings held related to a Truancy order (see information regarding Court of Appeals opinion, below). In 2010, the number of contempt hearings related to a truancy order increased by approximately 54 percent from 2009 (from 2,278 to 3,500).

On January 12, 2009, the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding—for contempt or FTA). The case, titled "Bellevue School District v. E.S." found that the youth had not been afforded legal counsel at the time the original truancy petition was filed in court (the fact-finding stage). The appellate court concluded that a child's interest in liberty, privacy and right to an education are in jeopardy, and a child is unable to protect those interests without counsel; due process demands that the child be represented at the initial truancy hearing.

As a result of this decision (Bellevue School District v. E.S., 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009), petition for review granted July 7, 2009), in 2009 most of the juvenile courts across the state subsequently dismissed all current contempt cases related to a truancy filing if the youth had not been afforded counsel at the fact finding stage; sentenced truants were released from detention, EM or other alternative programming. Also, truancy warrants were recalled by the court for students that did not respond to the contempt hearing if they were not represented by counsel at the initial hearing. The statewide total orders on contempt, and admissions to detention facilities related to a truancy contempt finding, showed a significant (over 60%) decrease from 2008 to 2009.

On June 9, 2011, the Washington State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision, and found that neither the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution nor the due process clause set forth in the Washington State Constitution would require appointment of counsel at the initial truancy proceeding stage; it was concluded there were no significant interests at stake (i.e., the youth's physical liberty) warranting appointment of counsel at the initial hearing where the determination is made if the student is truant under state statute; and it was noted that the youth has the right to counsel at contempt hearings related to a truancy order.

2.c.(2) State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Priority Areas:

The SAG undertook a comprehensive data-driven process for the development of this 3-year plan, utilizing a priority assessment rating tool based on guiding principles and a strategic framework that were adopted by the new Council. Based on findings from this assessment, the SAG selected its top priorities – which will also align with and guide the action plans ("work plans") that are being developed and finalized by the SAG's five standing committees (Behavioral Health, DMC, Youth, Legislative, and Grants & Technical Assistance/Fiscal).

As in the 2011 update to the past 3-year comprehensive plan, DMC continues to be the number one priority for the state; other identified priorities (in order of ranking) include: aftercare/re-entry and transitions; behavioral health; limiting the dissemination of juvenile records; systems integration and coordination; school engagement/truancy; minimize system engagement/secure detention (the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI); gang prevention and intervention; stable and sufficient funding base; collective impact/local partnerships; and best practices dissemination/federal core requirements.

Other focus areas include: gender specific services (including services to children in the juvenile justice system victimized by the sex trade), restorative justice, and system improvement efforts – including a statewide system for youth advocacy, and juveniles transferred or waived to the adult criminal court system.

Based on the priorities, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice has allocated Formula grant funds in the 2012 three-year plan to the following nine program areas:

- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) ***Formula grant program area 10***
- Aftercare/ReEntry ***Formula grant program area 1***
- Alternatives to Detention ***Formula grant program area 2***
- Compliance Monitoring ***Formula grant program area 6***
- Delinquency Prevention ***Formula grant program area 9***
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement ***Formula grant program area 19***
- American Indian Pass-Through ***Formula grant program area 22***
- Planning and Administration ***Formula grant program area 23***
- State Advisory Group ***Formula grant program area 31***

The problem statements for the above identified priorities are included at the beginning of each program description narrative within Section 7 (see pages 78-101).

d. Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's Compliance Monitoring Plan

(1) Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

The state's juvenile justice code prohibits the secure confinement of status offenders in the state's juvenile correctional facilities (four juvenile institutions and one basic training camp).

Each year the state advisory group, through their staff in the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), works with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Children and Family Services, and the Juvenile Court Administrators of the 21 detention facilities and one regional center to collect data on juveniles detained.

Data are collected in the detention facilities by a self-report and through the JCS system provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Verification is conducted by on-site inspection by OJJ staff. No status offenders held related to a contempt of court finding for a status offense (Truancy, At-Risk Youth (ARY), CHINS, etc.) were held in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These youth were held pursuant to the valid court order exclusion.

A four-level screening and review system is in place to ensure that only youth committed to custody after having been convicted of a delinquent act are admitted to a juvenile correctional facility. Standard sentencing guidelines limit commitments to serious and/or repeat offenders.

Compliance with DSO: Washington State was found to be out of compliance with the DSO requirement of the JJDP Act from FFY 2000 through 2010, and was hence penalized a cumulative total of over 2.7 million in federal Formula Grant funds. State law – the At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act also known as the "Becca bill" – which became effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway youth taken into custody by law enforcement officers. Per state law, youth could be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by Children's Administration staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition–youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run.

State law (RCW 13.32A.130) was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility <u>not located in a juvenile detention center</u> or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

In 2009, the number of Secure CRC beds was reduced from 60 beds total within nine facilities to 40 beds total within six facilities, as a result of reductions to the 2009 operating budget. As of December 2011, there are 37 total Secure CRC beds statewide within six facilities. Two of these CRCs are located within specific designated areas of secure juvenile detention facilities—in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing 8 beds total—and the remaining four are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities. During SFY 2011 (July 2010 to June 2011), there was a total of 1,016 admissions/placement of youth to the secure crisis residential centers (staff secure and detention-based), a decrease (37 percent) from SFY 2010 when there were 1,612 total admissions.

The state achieved compliance with the DSO core requirement in 2010 (based on 2009 data findings). With eight beds total in the two operating detention-based secure crisis residential centers, and an average of only 3 to 4 admissions per month in each facility, it is not anticipated the number of DSO

violations in juvenile detention facilities will significantly increase in the future due to youth held in these two secure crisis residential centers. There was a slight increase in the number of violations from these two facilities from 2010 to 2011 – from 30 violations in 2009 and 2010, to a total of 35 violations (based on 12 months of calendar year data) for CY 2011. The average length of stay for admissions of status offenders to these two facilities continues to be two days, and more than one-third (35%) of the youth admitted were released in under 24 hours in 2011.

The following is a chart that shows Washington's decrease in DSO violations from 2005 through 2010, including an estimate for CY 2011 violations:

DSO Violations Summary for CY 2005–2010 and 2011 Estimate

CY	Secure CRCs within Juvenile Detention Facilities	Adult Jails & Lockups	Total
2005	549	67	**616**
2006	470	48	**518**
2007	396	101	**497**
2008	386	83	**469**
2009	30	58	**88**
2010	30	32	**62**
2011*	35	28	**63**

* The number of violations for secure CRCs within detention facilities is based on the full 12 months of 2011 calendar year data; the number of DSO violations for adult jail and lockup facilities for 2011 is based on preliminary data for the 12 month period (these data are in the process of being verified – the final data findings will be reported for all categories in the 2011 compliance monitoring report to OJJDP, due by 6/30/12).

Therefore, it is anticipated the state will maintain its compliance with DSO based on the preliminary data findings for 2011, and will again be below the 5.8 de minimis rate per 100,000 juveniles (63 DSO violations would equal a rate of 4.10 for Washington State). As such, it is anticipated the state would again be eligible to apply for the full Title II Formula Grants award in FY 2013 (based, of course, on OJJDP's determination, and findings with the other core requirements as well).

DSO Violations in Jails and Lockups: While prior to 2009 the majority of DSO violations were related to runaway youth securely detained beyond the federal allowance in the secure crisis residential centers located within juvenile detention centers, in 2010 over one-half (52%) of the state's total DSO violations were status offender youth who were held in secure custody status for a short time period in adult jails and lockups (primarily city lockups) – awaiting transport, or for release to a parent or guardian.

Since 2004 there has been a significant increase in the number of reporting agencies (primarily adult lockups and holding facilities) from previous years in Washington. Currently, March 2012, there are 215 facilities statewide (including substations and precincts).

With this significant increase in the number of jails and lockups for our state and increased onsite compliance monitoring visits providing records verification, as well as improvements in the quality of agencies' record-keeping, increased self-reporting and understanding of the laws regarding holding juveniles (particularly status offenders), the number of jail removal violations for Washington increased

from the late 1990s and early 2000s; however, per the chart above, there has been a positive declining trend since 2008.

Agencies are willing to implement strategies and immediately provide training to officers to achieve and maintain compliance with jail removal requirements, when errors are made —the compliance level remains high. Washington State has historically met the federal numerical de minimis standard for jail removal (the annual removal rate has ranged from 2.34 to 7.68 from 2006 to 2010), and violations of jail removal regulations are also a violation of state law (RCW 13.04.116).

The Office of Juvenile Justice staff and contracted compliance monitor continue to work intensively with jurisdictions where violations occur to ensure they are aware of and understand the law, and to help agencies adopt and develop alternative strategies. Washington State does not anticipate an increase in the number of DSO violations for adult jails and lockups, but a declining trend in jail removal violations.

3-Year Plan: The priorities identified by the SAG for the 3-year plan include truancy/school engagement, and minimizing system engagement/secure detention for youth (since 2004 the SAG has adopted JDAI as a strategy to address DSO). Additionally, the Council has distributed information on the potential elimination of the federal valid court order exception, and the Council's Legislative standing committee has identified this as a focus area (to develop recommendations for WA State to address the likely elimination of the federal valid court order exception).

Also, there was legislation (SB 6494) that passed in the 2012 state legislative session that furthers due process protections for youth in truancy cases – specifically, that clarifies processes for issuing a bench warrant in truancy petition cases (a court may not issue a bench warrant for a child for failure to appear at an initial truancy hearing); also, this legislation lowers the maximum age of a child at which a school district is legally required to file a truancy petition (from 17 to 16 years of age).

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Strategy: The state advisory group's primary programmatic strategy for addressing compliance with the DSO requirement of the Act continues to be the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, which has now expanded to 9 sites in the state. The previous SAG adopted the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to work towards detention reform in the state. In Washington, JDAI has provided a template to eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, particularly for status offenders. Youth who do not pose a threat to community safety are referred to other community resources, outside of a detention facility, while their charge is processed. The purpose of the initiative is to review court procedures and to use a data-driven process to see if certain juveniles might be better served by the use of alternatives, rather than detention. The goal of JDAI is to provide the right service to the right juvenile at the right time, and to hold (in detention) only those juveniles that must be held in locked detention to protect the community.

JDAI has reduced reliance on detention, freed resources for the development of more effective alternatives, and improved the overall efficiency of local juvenile justice systems. Instead of being drawn deeper into the system, many youth in JDAI sites have been provided with new opportunities to stay connected with their schools and families, solve the problems that brought them to court, and prepare for success in life. It is anticipated this initiative will significantly impact (continue to reduce) the number of status offenders held in secure detention facilities in the state pursuant to the federal valid court order exclusion. From 2003 to 2010, there was a 34 percent decrease in the number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities statewide related to a status offense (that resulted in a detention stay of over 4 hours—see chart below).

There are currently nine JDAI sites in Washington State, representing ten counties; according to the 2010 census population data, 63 percent of the state's youth live within these ten counties with JDAI programs, including the majority of the state's minority population (approximately 64 percent).

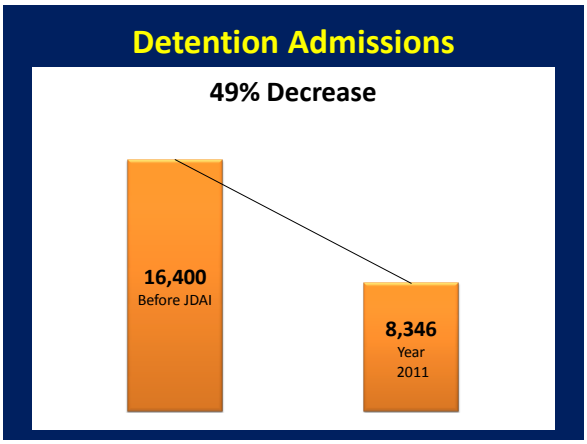
The state advisory group (through the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS), has received AECF funding annually since 2004 to implement the JDAI in Washington State (a total of over $1.2 million through June 2012). This JDAI grant award has been gradually decreased by the AECF over the past several years (from an initial annual award amount of $200,000, to an award of $25,000 for state fiscal year 2012).

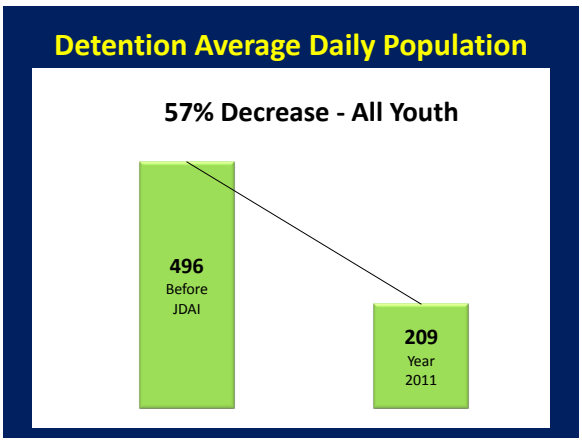
In addition to the AECF funding, in 2007 the state advisory group partnered with the Washington State Legislature to secure an additional $200,000 in state funding for JDAI; from state fiscal year 2008 through state fiscal year 2012, the Legislature has provided (via proviso) between $167,000 and $200,000 annually for JDAI efforts and expansion. The current state legislative proposed budget for SFY 2013 includes funding for the JDAI ($178,000), and the state advisory group continues to recognize that JDAI is a priority for the state – and has hence allocated funding for the alternatives to detention program area both in the FY 2011 update, and in this 2012 three-year plan. Since 2005, the state advisory group has awarded federal funds to provide technical assistance, trainings, and for programming to further the JDAI in Washington.

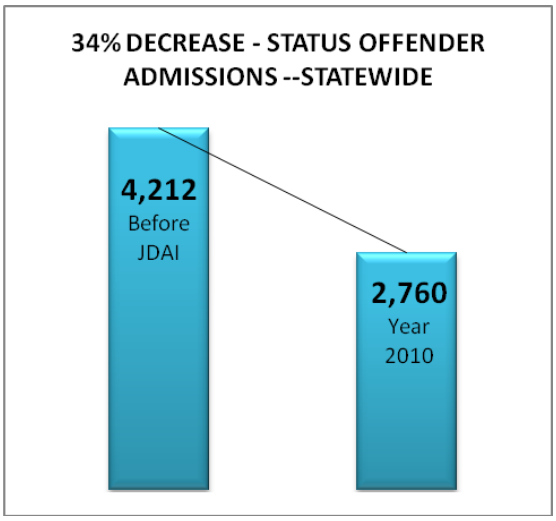
The JDAI reforms have resulted in:

- Major reductions in use of secure detention
- Increased use of alternatives to detention
- Increased collaboration of local juvenile justice leaders
- DMC reduction is a top priority
- Established data systems to monitor detention & DMC
- DRAI to reduce unnecessary detention & DMC
- Decrease in detention for probation violations
- Expedited case processing, fewer delays & FTA warrants
- Detention facilities are inspected regularly

Each of the juvenile courts replicating JDAI in WA State has safely reduced their detention populations by implementing alternatives to detention programs, expediting case processing timeframes, and developing a risk assessment instrument to determine which youth require incarceration.







The following summarizes plans and strategies to maintain compliance with DSO:

Strategy: Continue to provide technical assistance to adult jails and lockups statewide regarding DSO and jail removal requirements (this includes resources for law enforcement), with the goal of continuing to decrease the number of status offenders held in these facilities.

Timeline: Ongoing

Strategy: Continue and expand the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in WA State. These efforts will be maximized by the dedication of federal Formula grant dollars by the state advisory group to detention alternatives, and through partnering state funds specifically allocated for the JDAI by the state legislature, and that are provided by the AECF.

Timeline: Ongoing

Strategy: Continue to cultivate and strengthen relationships with key juvenile justice stakeholders, including legislators and juvenile court administrators.

Washington's state advisory group, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, is comprised of state, local, judicial and private/non-profit leaders who have extensive experience and knowledge in juvenile justice and are able to affect or influence system reform (including four members of the state legislature). The membership also includes youth representation to ensure the youth voice is included in the reform effort. The Council will assist the state in providing leadership in the area of juvenile justice for Washington, and is planning to convene a specific leadership/oversight group for the JDAI in 2012-13 (the makeup and parameters for the stakeholder leadership committee will be formulated and established by the Partnership Council during 2012-13).

Timeline: Ongoing

Strategy: Support research studies and evaluation efforts that focus on the status offender population, and continue to provide information regarding the valid court order exclusion (and the potential elimination of the VCO), a focus area of the Council's Legislative Standing Committee.

Timeline: Ongoing

d.(2) Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Separation)

Washington State has historically met federal JJDP Act sight and sound separation requirements. Separation is defined as "accused or adjudicated delinquent juvenile offenders, status offenders and non offenders cannot have contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees. Contact is defined to include any physical or sustained sight or sound contact. Sight contact is defined as clear visual contact between adult inmates and juveniles within close proximity to each other; sound contact is defined as direct oral communication between adult inmates and juvenile offenders."

Washington's ***Guidance Manual for Washington State Monitors*** (see Appendix III) provides background information regarding sight and sound separation for adult facilities:

> Facilities built with state dollars during the late 1970s and 1980s, jails and few lockups, were required to provide sight and sound separation between males and females, juveniles and adults.
>
> It is one of the few conditions of confinement standards still remaining as a state statute; the others have been passed to the local jurisdictions. Since 1990, a significant number of jails, even those constructed with state funds, have extensively remodeled, enlarged or built anew. Sight and sound separation was clearly on the minds of most of those responsible for these new or renewed buildings and remains so for the operators.
>
> The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) provides for Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)-based accreditation inspections. Accreditation requires sight and sound separation. The commentary states that:
>
> *"The intent of this standard is to ensure the segregation of three detainee types. Juveniles should not be processed in the presence of adult violators and should be held in areas away from adult detainees. Females should be separated from areas where males are detained.*
>
> *"Sound for the purpose of this standard is defined as normal/loud conversation and does not include deliberate yelling or screaming. Yelling and screaming should be controlled by persons supervising detainees.*
>
> *"Agencies may comply with this standard by developing written procedural alternatives to avoid detaining males/females/juveniles in the same area. Compliance must be observed."*
>
> Jail managers and officers know that sight and sound separation is required by state law. In our state, many of the law enforcement agencies have adopted Lexipol standards for their policies and procedures. These policies include the separation of juveniles from adults, and provide a section on "Non-contact Requirements": there shall be no contact, including visual or audible, between juveniles held in temporary custody (either non secure or secure detention) and adult prisoners who are detained in the jail or any other secure holding area.
>
> Some agencies make a practice of not having both adults and juveniles in their holding facility at the same time. A few have a separate area in which they routinely hold juveniles. Others have a more eclectic approach, using the holding facility if no adults are there, and turning to another location if adults are in holding.
>
> **Collocated Facility:** Washington State has one collocated facility that was approved in 1982, in Whitman County (in eastern Washington). This facility **does not** utilize the

same staff to serve both adult and juvenile populations – it operates with separate juvenile administration and staff. Staff for this county short-term juvenile detention facility are Detention Officers employed by Whitman County Juvenile and Family Court, and are separate staff from the adult jail. An OJJ compliance monitor visits this facility annually, as required. It should be noted that juveniles have not been held in this Whitman County facility in the past three years (2009 to 2011).

The state advisory group's plan to continue to provide information and ensure compliance with separation requirements includes: Information regarding scared straight/shock incarceration programs was sent to all juvenile court administrators statewide in December 2004. The Office of Juvenile Justice also distributed this information to law enforcement agencies statewide, which included all jail and lockups. Additionally, in 2005 the OJJ added a question to the 6-month Survey of adult jails and lockups to ensure these facility administrators are aware that some types of scared straight programs may be in violation of jail removal and separation requirements. OJJ compliance monitors continue to provide this information to agencies/facilities as applicable on compliance monitoring visits.

A second question was added to the 6-month Survey forms that requests agencies ensure that sight and sound separation occurs for juveniles who are securely detained per the federal definition. Also, that agencies report any structural changes in their building/facility, or any anticipated changes (new building, remodel/expansion, etc.) See a sample of the two-page 6-month Survey form in Washington's Guidance Manual.

The Office of Juvenile Justice compliance monitor coordinator in collaboration with the principal contracted compliance monitor (Sharon Pearson) prioritize compliance visits to facilities that have new buildings or are planning expansions, and provide information and technical assistance regarding separation requirements. Facilities and detention standards expert Merlyn Bell provides additional technical assistance support to the OJJ as requested.

Also in 2005, each of the approved Removal (Rural) Exception locations in the state was requested to review their sight and sound separation facility description, and re-certify that they are in compliance with federal separation requirements. The OJJ compliance monitors continue to provide technical assistance to agencies/facilities in assuring sight and sound separation requirements are being met. The state submitted documentation in 2007 to the OJJDP as requested, to provide additional verification that each facility currently utilizing the Rural Exception in Washington meets the necessary criteria (and requested that 10 facilities be approved as non-MSA areas that meet the federal removal exception criteria). **The state received approval from OJJDP in May 2008 to utilize the Rural Exception in these ten facilities.**

State statutes are consistent with federal requirements regarding separation.

RCW 13.04.116 states:

(1) A juvenile shall not be confined in a jail or holding facility for adults, except:

(a) For a period not exceeding twenty-four hours excluding weekends and holidays and only for the purpose of an initial court appearance in a county where no juvenile detention facility is available, a juvenile may be held in an adult facility ***provided that the confinement is separate from the sight and sound of adult inmates*****;** *or*

(b) For not more than six hours and pursuant to a lawful detention in the course of an investigation, a juvenile may be held in an adult facility ***provided that the confinement is separate from the sight and sound of adult inmates.***

Juveniles Who Have Been Transferred or Waived to Criminal Court –

Washington State has historically utilized the federal transfer or waiver exception for juveniles who have been waived or transferred to criminal court (adult court) jurisdiction.

Washington State law is more restrictive than federal regulations regarding sight and sound separation for juveniles who have been remanded or transferred to adult court jurisdiction (per RCW 72.01.415—an offender under age 18 who is convicted in adult criminal court of a crime and who is committed for a term of confinement in a jail must be housed in a jail cell that does not contain adult offenders, until the offender reaches the age of 18; and RCW 72.01.410—a juvenile under age 18 who is convicted in adult criminal court and confined in an adult Dept. of Corrections facility must be placed in a separate housing unit…that is separated from offenders 18 years of age or older, until the offender reaches the age of 18).

RCW 72.01.410 also states that …"*the secretary of corrections…with the consent of the secretary of social and health services,* ***may transfer such child to a juvenile correctional institution****, or to such other institution as is now, or may hereafter be authorized by law to receive such child,* ***until such time as the child arrives at the age of 21 years, whereupon the child shall be returned to the institution of original commitment,****"…*

The state's previous practice was to transfer these remanded youth from the juvenile correctional facility, operated by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), to an adult facility within six months after the juvenile reached the state's age of majority (18 years), consistent with the former OJJDP interpretation of the separation requirement, which was required of states. However, per the August 2008 memo from the OJJDP Administrator which revises the previous interpretation and provides "that the continued placement of a member of the TCW population in a juvenile facility, not to exceed the state's maximum age of extended juvenile jurisdiction, <u>does not constitute a sight and sound separation requirement violation</u>. This decision provides states the maximum flexibility allowed under the Act regarding the placement of members of the TCW population."

Hence, Washington State law and the revised federal interpretation are consistent and allow a juvenile who has been transferred or waived to criminal court jurisdiction to be held in a juvenile facility, not to exceed the state's maximum age of extended juvenile jurisdiction (21 years). The state will continue to utilize this exception in allowing juveniles who have been transferred or waived to adult court jurisdiction and sentenced to the DOC to be transferred to the JRA, and may be held in juvenile facilities until they reach age 21.

Separation and the Housing of Juveniles Who Have Been Transferred To Adult Court Jurisdiction And Who Are Held Locally Pre-Sentencing: In February-March 2008, the former state advisory group, the GJJAC, distributed a framework for consideration to Sheriffs, Jail Administrators and Juvenile Court Administrators that provides a model policy/practice regarding the housing of juveniles who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and who are held locally pre-sentencing. The framework is based on the premise that pre-trial and pre-sentencing time should conform to the same restrictions (at a minimum) as post-sentencing and commitment, with regard to the separation of remanded juveniles from adults.

The following background information was provided: Washington State laws require that juveniles transferred to adult criminal court be housed in a separate cell **if convicted and committed** to a term of confinement in an adult jail, or that they be placed in a separate housing unit from adult inmates **if committed** to a term of confinement in a DOC correctional facility (most remanded juveniles are transferred from DOC to JRA—the Youthful Offender Program, and held at Green Hill training school). Washington State law is silent on the

question of separation of remanded juveniles during the pre-trial period if they are detained in an adult jail. State law does specifically provide that juveniles subject to adult superior court jurisdiction who are detained **pending trial may be detained** in a juvenile detention facility pending sentencing; they are not required to be sight and sound separated from non-remanded juveniles. Relevant state laws: RCW 13.04.030 (4); 13.04.116; 72.01.415; 72.01.410.

The following framework was provided for consideration:

- **Develop an agreement or MOU** between the juvenile court director/administrator, adult jail/corrections administration, and superior court judges regarding the housing of juvenile declines or remands under age 18. The agreement would be in place for the time span from the transfer of the case to criminal court until they are convicted in, or discharged from, criminal court, and would provide that these youth would be housed at the local (or regional) juvenile detention facility during this time period.[2]

- **Transfer** any juvenile held initially (and for no more than six hours) for identification and other processing **from the local jail/corrections facility to the local juvenile detention facility**; the detention facility would be responsible for providing ongoing housing and age-appropriate services, including education, until the juvenile has been convicted in adult court of a criminal offense, or discharged from incarceration by the Court. The juvenile once remanded would be recorded on the jail's recordkeeping system regardless of facility location.

- The juvenile court/detention administration **would retain the discretion to transfer** or return any juvenile housed under the agreement **back to the jail** in the event of a significant management issue or security-related concern (i.e., dangerous, violent or destructive remanded juveniles that cannot be managed at the juvenile facility).

- **If remanded juveniles under age 18 are held in the adult jail, they should be segregated** from the adult population to the greatest extent possible (sight and sound separation), and housed in a separate cell or in a cell with other remanded juveniles **at a minimum**. A decline of jurisdiction order must be provided for any remanded juvenile housed in an adult jail <u>at the time of booking</u>. Age-appropriate services and education must be provided, and other special needs for juveniles must be considered, including mental health needs and nutritional requirements.

In summary, Washington State has historically met (or exceeded) federal JJDP Act sight and sound separation requirements, and has been found in full compliance with the separation core requirement.

[2] A written order that transfers the case to adult criminal court must accompany any remanded juvenile who is booked into the jail.

d.(3) Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (and Removal Exception Annual Certification)

Violations of Jail Removal regulations are also a violation of state law (RCW 13.04.116). The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), DSHS, and compliance monitors continue to work intensively with jurisdictions where violations occur to ensure they are aware of and understand the law, and to help agencies adopt and develop alternative strategies. Washington State has historically met federal jail removal requirements (met the numerical de minimis standard).

During 2003, a statewide inventory of law enforcement agencies statewide was conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice. As a result, since 2004 there has been a significant increase in the number of reporting agencies (primarily lockups and holding facilities) from previous years in Washington. Merlyn Bell, an experienced compliance monitor and facilities expert, reported the primary reason the old monitoring universe was outdated may be attributed to the shift of correctional costs to local municipalities and the consequent reopening of old secure areas, and the construction of new facilities with secure areas.

There continues to be (March 2012) over 200 adult jails, lockups and holding facilities in our state (this includes substations and precincts). Two-thirds (68 percent) of these facilities may securely detain juveniles (accused of a criminal-type offense) temporarily, and the remaining 32 percent by policy do not hold juveniles securely in their facilities (annual written certification forms are submitted by these agencies to verify their policy has not changed, and they are monitored onsite per the 3-year timetable). Additionally, there are 133 law enforcement facilities (sheriff's offices, police departments, substations and precincts) statewide that do not have the ability to hold an individual in secure custody status, and hence do not meet the definition of an adult jail or lockup. Collectively, there are 350 law enforcement facilities and jails statewide in Washington's monitoring universe, along with two court holding facilities.

With this significant increase in the number of jails and lockups for our state and increased onsite compliance monitoring visits providing records verification, as well as improvements in the quality of agencies' record-keeping, increased self-reporting and understanding of the laws regarding holding juveniles (particularly status offenders), the number of jail removal violations for Washington has increased from the late 1990s and early 2000s. From 2006 to 2010, the number of violations for jail removal has ranged from a low of 36 violations to a high of 114, with an average of 13 per year. These rates continue to be within the numerical de minimis allowance for Washington State.

Over the past five years, from CY 2006 through 2010 (see table below), less than one-fifth (16.6%) of the violations of jail removal were time (6-hour rule) violations, while the majority over the five year period (83 percent) were status offenders held in secure areas of lockups or jails for a brief time period awaiting pickup by a parent or guardian, or for transport. For the past several years, the majority of jail removal violations were in city (including precincts/substations) lockups or holding facilities. Agencies are willing to implement strategies and provide training to officers to achieve compliance with jail removal requirements—the compliance level remains high. Washington State has historically met the federal numerical de minimis standard for jail removal (the annual removal rate has ranged from 2.34 to 7.68 from 2006 to 2010).

	Jail Removal Violations Summary 2006 – 2010						
	2010	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2006**		**5-yr Totals**
Jail Removal	4	8	21	13	18		64
Status Offender	32	58	83	101	48		322
Total Violations	**36**	**66**	**104**	**114**	**66**		**386**
Removal Rates	**2.34**	**4.30**	**6.77**	**7.68**	**4.26**		**5.07** (5-Year Avg)

It is anticipated that a contracted compliance monitor and Office of Juvenile Justice staff will continue to conduct compliance monitoring visits and provide technical assistance to adult jails and lockups statewide, per the 3-year timetable, and provide for extensive data collection and record keeping, along with written reports of each facility monitored (Sharon Pearson is the contracted principal compliance monitor of adult jails and lockups; Office of Juvenile Justice staff provide compliance monitoring coordination and technical assistance to agencies, including ongoing data collection and analysis from facilities statewide, and provide the monitoring of juvenile facilities -- .50 FTE juvenile justice program coordinator positions in FFY 2012). Local facilities expert and experienced former compliance monitor Merlyn Bell continues to be available for troubleshooting and consultation, working with Office of Juvenile Justice staff as requested. A total of 76 onsite compliance monitoring inspections were conducted of adult jails, lockups, non-secure law enforcement facilities, and one court holding facility statewide during SFY 2011 (July 2010 through June 2011). The percentage inspected by category was approximately 25 percent of adult jails, and 32 percent of adult lockups statewide that received onsite inspections (compliance monitoring visits) during state fiscal year 2011.

The Washington Cities Insurance Authority, the provider for the majority of mid-sized cities (approximately 100 cities), understands the JJDP Act requirements, and distributed a bulletin on "Juvenile Holdings" that supports compliance with JJDP Act DSO and Jail Removal compliance.

In December 2004, the Office of Juvenile Justice distributed information regarding scared straight/shock incarceration programs to all juvenile court administrators (as recommended by OJJDP). This information was also distributed to law enforcement agencies statewide in January 2005, and is available on the SAG's website and offered at onsite visits. The OJJ has also included a question on scared straight/prison preview programs on the 6-month survey form to law enforcement agencies.

The state's compliance monitoring plan includes continuing to provide a high level of technical assistance. Since the OJJ has instituted 6-month reporting and data submittal, the compliance monitors can observe failures to comply with state and federal laws in a timely manner and work immediately with jurisdictions to find a remedy. For the past three years, surveys have been distributed electronically to agencies, and an email distribution list was created. All forms and information/materials for law enforcement agencies and jails are also available on the state advisory group's website; agencies can download the 6-month survey forms, and complete and email them to the compliance monitor coordinator and/or a dedicated survey address; also available are sample certification letters, sample policies and procedures, sample custody log, agency data form/questionnaire to determine secure custody status, information on scared straight programs, etc.

Since 2004, individual facilities have received a copy of their onsite compliance report and the compliance monitor's recommendations. These reports describing that year's compliance and discussing any problem areas are viewed as a useful tool for encouraging compliance and providing recommendations for the facilities/agencies.

In 2011, the OJJ informed law enforcement facilities and jails of the new guidance from the federal OJJDP regarding minor in possession of alcohol (MIP) offenses. The six month survey of adult lockups, holding facilities and jails was revised, requesting that information on MIPs be reported separately. Accordingly, all forms and information (including the posters and resource cards for LE officers) were revised as applicable. The information, below, was also developed as a handout for compliance monitors, and is included (with links) on the SAG's website:

New Information regarding MIP Offenses from the Office of Juvenile Justice:

In March 2011 the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) released **new guidance** for the states regarding Minor in Possession of Alcohol (MIP) offenses – based on a determination from the Office of Justice Programs' Office of the General Counsel, OJJDP now

considers youth charged with MIP/MIC (alcohol) offenses to be accused delinquent offenders (not status offenders). OJJDP recommends that agencies continue the practice of not securely detaining juveniles under the age of 18 in adult facilities for MIP/MIC, and the federal Office is committed to pursuing a statutory amendment to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act that would include MIP offenses as status offenses under federal law. Our Office will provide updates to you regarding this issue as it becomes available from the federal OJJDP.

It is recommended that law enforcement agencies continue the SOP of not securely detaining juveniles under the age of 18 for MIP/MIC for any length of time in adult lockups, holding facilities and jails.

A copy of the March 2011 memorandum to the states from the Acting Administrator of OJJDP, which provides background information on this determination, can be downloaded from the Office of Juvenile Justice/WA-PCJJ website at the following link:
http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ojj/LawEnforcement/

Please contact the Office of Juvenile Justice at 360-902-7526 if you need additional information.

In 2008 the OJJ created post-card size resource cards on holding juveniles in secure custody for law enforcement officers, based on feedback the compliance monitors received from law enforcement agencies on tools/aides that would be beneficial. These laminated cards provide a guide/outline of federal laws on holding juveniles accused of criminal-type offenses, address separation, define status offenders, and define when a juvenile is in secure custody/confinement status. Over 5,000 cards have been distributed; the compliance monitors continue to receive very positive feedback from law enforcement agencies on these resource guides, which continue to be requested. Additionally, the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission is now providing these resource cards for all new recruits. The OJJ and compliance monitors also continue to work collaboratively with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

The OJJ and compliance monitors have also distributed information regarding the PREA, including the NIC booklet (in collaboration with The Moss Group), "PREA and Local Jails: The Facts."

Plans to finalize scripts and produce two 3-5 minute training videos for law enforcement officers have been put on hold due to the new guidance from OJJDP on MIPs (as one of the videos was to focus on status offenders, and MIPs in particular). It was anticipated that the training videos would be produced in a format that could be easily viewed and accessed by Officers, and included in their regular training module, and that would be distributed to all law enforcement jurisdictions and the Criminal Justice Training Commission, as well as WASPC.

In summary, it is expected that the ongoing technical assistance provided by the compliance monitors and the state advisory group (the WA-PCJJ), implementation of recommendations made to the individual facilities, along with training/educational resources, will continue to impact (reduce) future jail removal violations for Washington State.

Rural Exception (see certification form, below): The state submitted documentation in 2007 to the OJJDP as requested, to provide additional verification that each facility currently utilizing the Rural Exception in Washington meets the necessary criteria (and requested that 10 facilities be approved as non-MSA areas that meet the federal removal exception criteria). **The state received approval from OJJDP in May 2008 to utilize the Rural Exception in these ten facilities.** See the attached signed Rural Removal Exception Certification form for Washington.

Appendix H: Rural Removal Exception Certification Form

RURAL REMOVAL EXCEPTION CERTIFICATION

The State of **WASHINGTON** certifies that all facilities that OJJDP has approved for use of the Rural Removal Exception continue to meet the statutory conditions of the JJDP Act including:

__X__ the state compliance monitor has determined that the facility(s) meets or exceeds sight and sound separation standards;

__NA__ the state has a policy in effect that requires individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities to be trained and certified to work with juveniles;

__X__ the facility(s) are located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and have no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

__X__ the facility(s) are located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed 48 hours) delay is excusable; **or**

__X__ the facility/(s) are located where conditions of safety exist (such as severely adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonably safe travel.

Ryan Pinto, Director, OJJ
Juvenile Justice Specialist

03/21/12
Date

d.(e) Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act

The state's system for compliance monitoring meets the 10 elements of an adequate compliance monitoring system, as follows.

1. **Policy and Procedures.** The state's compliance monitoring policy and procedures manual ("Guidance Manual for Washington State Compliance Monitors") is attached. This Manual was created in 2005, and is updated annually.

2. **Monitoring Authority.** The DSHS has legal authority to inspect and collect data from facilities pursuant to state law (RCW 13.04.116 and 13.50.010). Washington's former state advisory group, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, was sunset, and a new state advisory group was established via Executive Order 10-03 by the Governor in September 2010—the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice. This new Executive Order strengthens the language with regard to monitoring authority, and includes the following: ***"The Partnership Council will be the State Advisory Group for the state of Washington and will comply with all federal requirements pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5601-5681 and 42 U.S.C. 5781-5784."*** Further, per section 3, that ***"The DSHS Office of Juvenile Justice shall: I Monitor and evaluate the state's compliance with the Act."*** A copy of the Executive Order is provided below.

3. **Monitoring Timeline**. This information is included in the state's Guidance Manual for Compliance Monitors; see pages 27-32.

4. **Violation Procedures**. See pages 22-25 of the state's Guidance Manual.

5. **Barriers and Strategies**. The state has historically implemented an adequate system of compliance monitoring, without barriers. The Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS, has developed (as part of the monitoring protocol) a confidentiality agreement to alleviate any concerns regarding the review of records and confidentiality laws with regard to the inspection and monitoring of juvenile detention facilities. A strong partnership has been developed with local county juvenile courts across the state, and with the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. There has historically been a juvenile court administrator (WAJCA) representative on the SAG.

6. **Definition of Terms**. The state's definitions for key juvenile and criminal justice terms are consistent with those provided in the JJDP Act, with the following exceptions: the state's definition for a "holding facility" meets the federal definition of an adult lockup; hence, these facilities are included in the classification of an adult lockup for all reporting purposes to OJJDP and for monitoring purposes. Information reported for the two secure crisis residential centers that are located within juvenile detention facilities in the state are included in the classification of juvenile detention centers for all reporting purposes to OJJDP. Minor in Possession of Alcohol is a delinquent offense in our state; this data is being collected and reported separately, as directed by OJJDP. The Youth Handgun Safety Act exception allows a state to consider juveniles in possession of a handgun as status offenders or delinquent offenders. In Washington State, these youth are treated as delinquents. (See Possession of Firearms by Minor (<18) (9.41.040(1)(b)(iii)).)

   Certification: The state certifies that where state definitions differ from federal definitions in the monitoring process, federal definitions will be used in the monitoring process.

7. **Identification of the Monitoring Universe.** See the *Guidance Manual*, Appendix A, Universe of Facilities by Type and Classification (pages 33-39) for a current listing of adult jails, holding facilities and lockups; collocated facilities; adult Department of Corrections facilities; juvenile detention centers; secure crisis residential centers; Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration facilities (juvenile training schools); non-secure community-based facilities (staff-secure and regional crisis residential centers, Hope Centers, RLSP programs); and mental health treatment facilities. Pages 25-26 of the state's Guidance Manual summarizes the state's identification process.

8. **Classification of Monitoring Universe**. The state's classification process is included in the Guidance Manual, see pages 26-27. A list of facilities by classification is included in the Appendix to the Guidance Manual.

9. **Inspection of Facilities**. A detailed description of the state's inspection process is included in the state's Guidance Manual for Monitoring facilities; see pages 29-30.

10. **Data Collection and Verification**. Adult jails and lockups self-report data via 2-page survey reporting forms every six months to the Office of Juvenile Justice/DSHS. Data is verified onsite via the state's inspection process and timetable, and includes the review of self-reported survey information, and a review of the facility's admission records or booking/custody log forms. See pages 31-32 of the state's Guidance Manual for timetables of the annual data collection timelines for adult jails and lockups, as well as for juvenile facilities in the state.

    Staff to the State Advisory Group, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, are located within the Designated State Agency—the Office of Juvenile Justice in the Department of Social and Health Services—and conduct the compliance monitoring of juveniles facilities for compliance with the JJDP Act, along with compliance monitoring coordination and data collection responsibilities. A contracted compliance monitor conducts the onsite monitoring of adult jails and lockups, and works closely with OJJ staff. Regular/ongoing reports are provided to the OJJ by the contracted compliance monitor. Individual written reports are provided by the compliance monitor for each facility that receives an onsite inspection. Information regarding this compliance contract follows:

    Sharon Pearson, compliance monitor
    5810 62nd Street West
    University Place, WA 98467
    253-301-3322
    SharonLPearson@comcast.net
    Funding amount: $44,985; 9/2011 to 6/2012

CHRISTINE O. GREGOIRE
Governor

STATE OF WASHINGTON
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EXECUTIVE ORDER 10-03

ESTABLISHING THE WASHINGTON STATE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

WHEREAS, a coordinated, efficient and effective Juvenile Justice system can protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families, and improve the lives of our youth and families in Washington;

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-415), as amended in 2002, (Pub. L. 107-273) (the Act) requires each state to establish a state juvenile justice advisory group to receive funds under the Act;

WHEREAS, such an advisory group can coordinate juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and intervention related programs to ensure the efficient delivery of juvenile justice services in the state; and

WHEREAS, such an advisory group can provide an important and beneficial role by reviewing and commenting on the state's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs and programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Christine O. Gregoire, Governor of the state of Washington, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the state of Washington, do hereby order and direct as follows:

1. The establishment of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (Partnership Council), with membership to conform to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The Partnership Council will be the State Advisory Group for the state of Washington and will comply with all federal requirements pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5601- 5681 and 42 U.S.C. 5781 – 5784.

2. The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Governor as required by federal regulation and shall, on a regular basis, provide information and recommendations to the Governor. The Partnership Council shall be designated as the primary advisory state planning group for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington.

   The Partnership Council shall operate as the advisory board for all planning, administrative and funding functions of the Act and shall make sub-grants for planning and/or the improvement of juvenile justice consistent with the intent of the Act.

   The Partnership Council shall:

   a. Provide a strong, pro-active role, providing collaborative leadership and direction, recommending innovative juvenile justice reforms and best practices for implementation;
   b. Establish priorities for the granting of federal juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention funds;
   c. Submit, at least annually, recommendations for the improvement of the juvenile justice system to the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services for review and comment, to the Governor, and to the Legislature;
   d. Develop effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs in the areas of juvenile delinquency and improvement of the juvenile justice system; and
   e. Develop and approve the state's three-year juvenile justice comprehensive plan and implement the plan.

   The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) is the designated state agency that will convene the Partnership Council and will provide staff support through the DSHS Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) subject to the availability of federal funds.

3. The DSHS Office of Juvenile Justice shall:

   a. Provide staffing, administrative support, and other responsibilities, as requested, to enable the Partnership Council to perform its functions;
   b. Provide background information and analysis of juvenile justice delinquency issues as needed;
   c. Monitor and evaluate the state's compliance with the ACT;
   d. Review the progress and the accomplishments of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects funded under the state's three year comprehensive plan; and
   e. Administer grants and other financial and technical assistance pursuant to federal regulations.

4. The Partnership Council shall operate under its by-laws. Its members may receive reimbursement for travel expenses as authorized by state and federal law.

MEMBERSHIP

The Partnership Council shall be convened by the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services, and as provided by federal regulation, chaired by a gubernatorial appointee. The Partnership Council will be staffed by the DSHS Office of Juvenile Justice. Members shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, or until a successor is appointed and shall be eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Governor. Members appointed to fill an unexpired term shall serve until the expiration date of that term or until a successor is appointed. No member shall serve for more than three terms.

The Partnership Council will be comprised of leaders from the juvenile justice system who have extensive experience and knowledge in juvenile justice and who are able to affect or influence system reform. The membership will also include youth representation, to ensure that youth voice is included in the reform effort. All members will be appointed by the Governor and serve at the Governor's pleasure.

The Partnership Council membership shall at a minimum include:

- one locally elected official representing general purpose local government;
- representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, social services, mental health, education and youth services;
- representatives of private nonprofit organizations, volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents; and youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration;
- persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
- persons with special experience and competence in addressing learning disabilities; child abuse and neglect, and youth violence;
- one-fifth of its members shall be under the age of 24, a "majority" of the State Advisory Group members shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government, and at least three members must have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;
- Washington State tribal representation
- Governor's Executive Policy Advisor on Juvenile Justice and Corrections; and
- Legislative representation from the Senate and the House of Representatives.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately. Executive Order 82-21, which created the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, is rescinded upon the formation of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington, on this 13th day of September 2010, at Olympia, Washington.

By:

/s/

Christine O. Gregoire
Governor

BY THE GOVERNOR:

/s/

Secretary of State

(e) (11) Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Phase I: Identification

A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

Relative Rate Index data collected by the WA-PCJJ examined race and ethnicity as factors influencing decisions at various points within the juvenile justice system, each decision point being based on the preceding decision point. In 2010, non-white youth accounted for approximately 16 percent of all juvenile arrests (UCR does not include Hispanic youth separated out), 40.6 percent of all juvenile court offense referrals, 43 percent of juveniles held in county detention facilities, and 56.8 percent of juveniles held in JRA facilities.

Attached are the 2010 Relative Rate Index for Washington State, King County, Pierce County and Spokane County. These three counties represent 45% of the state's youth population (age 10-17) and 47% of the state's minority youth population (age 10-17). Each of these sites currently have DMC activities including Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives (JDAI) and/or Models for Change.

Data prior to 2007 is not comparable due to a change in the court data collection system. 2005 data has been determined to be unreliable. Washington State was collecting data annually until the change in the court data reporting system. Washington will now be able to return to annual data collection for all categories except Probation violations which is not currently reported in a uniform and reliable manner. We continue to work with the Courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts to collect this data.

B. DMC Data Discussion

1. Quantifiable documentation:

According to 2010 estimates, Washington State's juvenile (age 10 – 17) racial composition was approximately 67 percent White and 33 percent minority youth (5.6 percent Black, 2 percent American Indian, 8.3 percent Asian, and 16.8 percent Hispanic of any race). In four eastern Washington counties the percentage of non-white youth is more than 50% of the total youth population (Adams 70.6%, Franklin 68.5%, Grant 53.4% and Yakima 65.8%).

2. Relative Rate Indices:

Indexes submitted with the FY 2009-2011 3-Year Comprehensive Plan were for 2007. Since that time, WA now has RRIs for 2008-2010. Due to the change in court data collection system mentioned above, 2007 became the base year for comparisons. The SAG is now able to look at RRIs over a four year period. The RRIs for 2007, 208 and 2009 were RRIs that became the basis for the DMC Assessment currently being conducted.

Washington State data utilized in the RRIs is **duplicated count** *(one reflecting the total number of youth contacts with the justice system).* The majority of the RRI data is collected from the Administrative Office of the Courts, and is requested by the Office of Juvenile Justice as a duplicate count. Arrest date from UCR is also a duplicated count.

Data from the RRI and the preliminary report from the DMC Assessment have been reviewed by the SAG DMC Standing Committee and the SAG. As a result of the data:

- The SAG has selected DMC as the number one funding priority.
- An RFP was released for DMC specific projects. Proposals were required to identify the decision point where disproportionality existed, and address a specific identified minority population. Priority was given to areas shown by RRIs to have significant DMC that would be targeted by the projects. Selected projects began in April, 2012.
- The newly formed DMC Standing Committee has developed an Action Plan (attached). The Committee has selected Arrest and Referral, and Prevention as priority areas. Work groups were formed in April, 2012 for each identified priority area. The work of this Committee will continue to guide the state's DMC reduction efforts.

The DMC Identification Spreadsheets have proven helpful in determining areas of weakness in data collection. Census information is provided in different racial category breakdowns than Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) or juvenile court information. The categories of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders and Other/Mixed are not available through UCR[3] or juvenile court data. Additionally, staff is working with the Courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts to obtain accurate data on cases resulting in probation placement (item 8 on RRI spreadsheet).

Arrest data on the RRI is not valid as the UCR and NIBERS systems, at the federal level, does not require law enforcement to disaggregate Hispanic youth. Most Hispanic youth are reported as White. This is particularly troublesome as arrest and referral decision points on the RRIs appear to be the decision stages where minority youth.

3. Relative Rate Index Tracking Sheet

a, b and c:

The Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheets for Washington State, King County, Pierce County, and Spokane County are attached showing the statistically significant areas for each. Decisions points with a high magnitude of RRI are highlighted in yellow and the volume of activity for each is listed in black. The RRIs could not be compared with other jurisdictions as the RRI comparison tool would not allow this function. The DMC Coordinator is working with OJJDP Help Desk so that Washington is able to run comparisons.

The RRI Tracking and Analysis sheets for all three counties and statewide identify the following areas with a high RRI Magnitude:

Location	Race/Ethnicity	Statistically Significant Decision Point with high Volume of Activity
Pierce	Black/African American	Arrest
Pierce	Black/African American	Referrals to Juvenile Court
King	Black/African American	Referrals to Juvenile Court
King	Black/African American	Charges filed

[3] Information is also not available through UCR (for juvenile arrests) for ethnicity by Hispanic origin.

King	Hispanic or Latino	Referrals to Juvenile Court
Spokane	Black/African American	Arrest
Spokane	Native American	Arrest
Spokane	Black/African American	Cases Diverted
Spokane	Native American	Cases Diverted
Statewide	Black/African American	Arrest
Statewide	Black/African American	Referral to Juvenile Court
Statewide	Black/African American	Charges filed
Statewide	Hispanic or Latino	Charges filed
Statewide	Hispanic or Latino	Cases Diverted
Statewide	Native American	Referrals to Juvenile Court
Statewide	Native American	Secure Detention

The three counties identified here represent 45 percent of the states youth age 10-17 population, and 47% of the states minority youth population.

The three counties are all JDAI sites which originally had law enforcement involvement as a member of the JDAI steering committee. Due to change in leadership or interest, law enforcement involvement is not active on all steering committees. The DMC Coordinator is working with the JDAI Site Coordinator to increase law enforcement interest and participation on the steering committees. The Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking sheet will be shared with the JDAI site coordinator and each of the sites. The DMC Coordinator will discuss with each of the sites if the identified areas are being specifically addressed and to what degree. They will discuss community involvement, any patterns that have been identified and any obstacles they have encountered. The DMC Coordinator will provide ongoing technical assistance to all JDAI sites, including the three identified here, in their efforts to identify, address and evaluate DMC efforts.

The OJJ staff is planning a quarterly JDAI meeting focusing on law enforcement involvement. Additionally, the SAG (WA-PCJJ) is developing a JDAI statewide leadership group which will include law enforcement and prosecutors. The DMC Coordinator, who staffs the DMC Committee, has worked with the Committee to include representation from law enforcement and prosecutors.

Models for Change is currently active in Benton/Franklin, Clark, King, and Spokane. Benton/Franklin has DMC as their one of their Targeted Areas of Improvement (TAI). While not identified as a specific TAI, the other three counties are also looking at the issue of DMC within the juvenile justice system in their counties. Assistance is being provided to further identify and drill down the data in Benton/Franklin through the Models for Change National Resource Bank (Burns Institute is working at both sites). The SAG has provided technical assistance to Snohomish County to have the Burns Institute provide training on how to further drill down their RRI data and where to go next.

d. Comparison Nationally

The comparison between the 2010 RRIs used in the Tracking Sheet and the 2008 (latest available) data in the National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook is noted on the Tracking Sheets in blue, to the right of the red RRI. Compared to the National RRI, the following is noted:

- King County – Significantly higher RRI in referral and detention for Black/African American.
- Pierce County – Lower referral and cases petitioned RRI for Black/African American.
- Pierce County – Higher RRI in referrals and secure detention for American Indian.
- Spokane County – Significantly higher arrest RRI for Black/African American.
- Spokane County – Significantly higher arrest RRI for American Indian.
- Statewide – Significantly lower arrest RRI for Black/African American.
- Statewide – Higher referral and cases petitioned for Black/African American.
- Statewide – Significantly higher arrest, referral and secure detention RRIs for American Indian

It is very difficult to compare local county RRIs to state or national level RRIs due to the dramatic shift in the minority populations that are served locally. The Washington State SAG will continue to work closely with local communities to address identified decision points at the local level to reduce DMC.

e. Feasible Target Populations

The counties previously mentioned with the largest minority youth populations, at the decision stage identified in the RRI as having a high magnitude of RRI are the feasible target populations.

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

a. Statewide DMC Assessment

Studies in Washington State have confirmed that minority youth are disproportionately over-represented in the juvenile justice system (Bridges et al., 1993, 1995, 1997). These studies found that minority youth were over-represented at every stage of the juvenile justice process and that they tended to receive more severe sanctions than White youth, even when controlling for legally relevant factors such as “seriousness of the offense” and “prior criminal history.” In particular, pre-adjudication detention was found to have an effect upon the disposition of the juvenile’s case. The study found that minority youth were more likely to be held pre-adjudication than White youth. These studies resulted in very specific activities and programs in Washington State, including legislation that resulted in Prosecutorial standards being adopted in 1995 and the development and implementation of a statewide Risk Assessment instrument.

Washington State requested technical assistance from OJJDP regarding planning of a new state DMC assessment. The outcome of the technical assistance was that the Washington State Assessment will be conducted in three phases:

- Phase I – Assessment of all counties activity involved in JDAI (8 counties total)
- Phase II – Assessment of counties with a total 0-17 population of 50,000 or more that are not JDAI sites, and are determined to be community-ready to address the DMC issue locally (up to 5 additional counties).
- Phase III – OJJ DMC Coordinator will work with counties that rank higher than 25% minority 0-17 population, that were not included in Phase I or II, to determine and build community readiness to address DMC at the local level (up to 8 additional counties)

Each assessment phase will begin with a review of the existing data (JDAI and RRIs) for the counties involved and will identify the decision points that show disproportionality. The assessment will then look more carefully at these identified decision points, to determine how DMC is created or

amplified, specifying the mechanisms at work in a particular jurisdiction. The outcome of the assessment study will result in an understanding of the DMC process that will permit policy- makers to make choices about strategies for reducing DMC.

The stages of each phase of assessment will include:

Stage 1: Generate possible explanations. At this stage, the starting point is to choose specific stages, groups, and jurisdictions to explore. This is the likely outcome from the identification stage. Using community leaders, agency personnel, and key informant processes, analysts should generate a set of plausible/possible explanations for the level of DMC observed in the jurisdiction (by stage and racial/ethnic group) for the targeted stages, groups, and jurisdictions.

Stage 2: Identify the types of data and the pattern of results needed. These should be consistent with the possible explanations and will distinguish between the possible explanations.

Stage 3: Obtain the data. Identify sources of the needed data, focusing on those that are most readily available and suitable for comparison over multiple time periods. If data sources are available, make sure that you know how the data are collected and what each data item actually means. If the needed data are not available, then develop plans to collect them. You could use existing files, collect additional data, or develop a hybrid model in which you collect additional/supplemental data on a periodic basis.

Stage 4: Analyze the data and identify the most likely mechanism(s) creating DMC in this jurisdiction. Conduct the analyses according to the patterns you expect to emerge (stage 2). Examine the data analysis to see whether the patterns you have observed are consistent with possible explanations. If the data results are consistent with more than one explanation, you may need to plan additional analyses that may help distinguish between options. Develop feedback methods for taking the data results back to the community and key informants to verify the interpretations and begin the process of selecting interventions.

Following conversations with the federal OJJDP DMC Team Lead Andrea Coleman, it was determined that Washington would be able to conduct a quality DMC Assessment at a lower cost than some other states, due to the efforts already underway with JDAI sites. The SAG allocated $50,000 for Phase I & II of the assessment.

b. **Statewide DMC Assessment Extension**

The Request for Proposals for Phase I & II was released and the SAG selected the University of Washington to conduct the assessment. The Assessment began on July 1, 2011 and will be completed 10/31/2012. A request for an extension to complete the DMC assessment was submitted to OJJDP and was granted on August 3, 2011 by Andrea Coleman. **See attachment #3: OJJDP-approved DMC assessment study extension.**

A draft preliminary DMC Assessment report follows:

DRAFT February 20, 2012
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Washington State Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment
Preliminary Statewide Report
February 20, 2012

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Disproportionate minority contact assessment—goals and methods

Since 1992, the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), acting on Congressional legislation, requires that states conduct regular assessments of the level of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) at each major decision point in the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to unequal rates of minority contact with the justice system, relative to the population of minorities in the community according to census data. This assessment is done to identify areas in need of attention so that youth in the juvenile justice system are provided with equal and fair treatment that is not based on race and ethnicity.

After a competitive process, the Washington Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice contracted with the University of Washington's Division of Public Behavioral Health and Justice Policy (PBHJP) to conduct this assessment for Washington State. Our research team at PBHJP has analyzed statewide data and data from twelve jurisdictions (Adams, Benton/Franklin, King, Mason, Pierce, Spokane, Skagit, Whatcom, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, and Yakima) which contain the majority of youth in the state. We identify the decision points and race/ethnicities with the most extreme levels of disproportionality.

We are also conducting open-ended depth interviews with 4-7 stakeholders in these jurisdictions. Approximately 40 interviews have been conducted so far. Interviewees from each jurisdiction include at least one representative of the court (a judge and/or court administration), one representative from law enforcement, and one representative of a community advocacy organization. Other stakeholders who have been or will be interviewed include attorneys, school staff, detention staff, and business owners. During these interviews, we provide interviewees with a summary of the disproportionality data in their county and then explore the possible reasons for the disproportionality, the efforts that the county is making to address it (if any), and the potential efforts that the county could make.

Because this assessment is still in progress, this report is a summary of our preliminary findings. In this report we do not present these findings at the level of the individual jurisdiction, though future reports will do so.

Key findings from statewide juvenile justice statistics

- The most extreme statewide DMC is in the decision point of arrest and referral, and the racial/ethnic groups most severely impacted by disproportionality are African-Americans and American Indian youth. This is true for nearly all of our twelve focus counties.
    - If the number of African American, American Indian, and White youth in the state were equal, for every non-Hispanic white youth who was arrested and referred from 2007-2009, 2.5 African-American youth and 2.3 American Indian youth were arrested and referred. These numbers are known as the Relative Rate Index (RRI)—the tables below provide the RRIs for 2007, 2008, and 2009 for all of the decision points for which we have data, and the charts provide a visual depiction of the RRIs.

    - To achieve parity with white youth (using 2009 data), the state would have to arrest and refer roughly 3,000 fewer cases featuring African Americans, 2,000 fewer cases featuring Hispanics, and 800 fewer cases featuring American Indians. The table below provides more detail on the increase or decrease of cases at each decision point that would lead to parity.
- From 2007-2009 there is clear evidence of disproportionality for African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanics at nearly every major decision point. These groups are consistently more likely to be arrested and referred to the court, less likely to enter a diversionary program, more likely to be securely detained, and more likely to have a formal petition filed.
    - However, of those who have a court petitioned, there is inconsistency from 2007-2009 in whether minority youth were more or less likely than whites to have their case result in delinquent findings or be confined in secure facilities.
- Asians were half as likely as whites to be arrested/referred to the juvenile court. Of those who were arrested, there was a great deal of inconsistency from year to year in whether they experienced higher or lower disproportionality in all other juvenile decision points.

Limitations and recommendations for improving data quality

- Statewide data quality needs improvement. Effectively addressing DMC, like effectively treating a disease, is based on appropriate diagnosis and assessment. The state needs valid, reliable, and salient data in order to address DMC.
    - *Law enforcement should consistently collect arrest data on Hispanic ethnicity.* Most police and Sherriff's offices do not include Hispanic/Latino as a category. Hispanics are usually categorized as white. Since disproportionality is conceptualized as comparative and incremental rates, including arrest data with Hispanics coded as white would distort all other statistics. Therefore, for our analysis we made the suboptimal decision to exclude arrest data, which compounds arrest and referral into one decision point.
    - *Courts, police, and secure institutions may need to collect data on immigrant youth's nation of origin,* because immigrant groups have very different needs, cultural expectations, and perceptions of the justice system. As two examples, Somali immigrants are coded as African-American and Eastern Europeans are coded as white. It is likely that recent immigrants have unique patterns of justice contact that are obscured by collapsing them with broader racial categories. These immigrants may be particularly impacted by traumatic events such as war, social upheaval and conflict, and national displacement, coupled with home-nation police and government corruption.
    - *There should be increased clarity within jurisdictions about the definitions for racial and ethnic categories and decision points.*
    - *Statewide reporting standards are needed for uncovering the number and ethnicity of youth placed in probation,* which currently is not available for most counties (some track and enter these data locally).

County approaches to addressing disproportional minority contact

- In general, our interviews with court administration and judges have found that courts “own” disproportionality as an issue they need to address. Very few interviewees accept the notion that disproportionality is a social problem for which they have no responsibility.
    - However, there is consistent concern among court administrators that in recent years there have been large overall decreases in juvenile court contacts but stable or increasing disproportionality.
- The law enforcement officers we have interviewed have been less enthusiastic about “owning” DMC.
    - Interviews with law enforcement have been the most difficult for us to schedule and conduct, and interviewees have been unaware of what DMC is or have sometimes been defensive.
- Because most of the counties where we have done our assessment interviews are members of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), many of their approaches to addressing disproportionality arise from the work of the JDAI. The most common approach in the counties we have interviewed is using a standardized risk assessment to determine if detention prior to processing is warranted.
- Juvenile courts take one or more of three general approaches to addressing disproportionality:
    - 1. *Community engagement*—closely collaborating with community members and community organizations to build better communication networks, information sharing, trust, and community supervision
    - 2. *Changes to policy and practice*—modifying policies and practice, such as using standard screening tools or hiring staff who speak Spanish and other languages
    - 3. *Intervention programs*—implementing new services and programs to help divert, support, and intervene with youth of color
- While several counties have a long track record of using data to identify and address disproportionality, many counties do not have the staff expertise and time to invest in local data analysis to inform intervention.

Reasons for disproportionality

- The most common reasons provided by interviewees for disproportionality in their county include the following:
    - Disproportional experiences by minorities which are related to offending, such as more concentrated poverty, more adverse childhood experiences, more single-parenting, less adult community supervision, less prosocial and positive community activities, poorer quality schools, more gang presence in minority community, and unequal access to behavioral health services
    - Institutional and/or individual racism
    - Differential treatment by police
    - Legislation and policies that target offenses that are more minority-specific
    - The school-to-prison pipeline (when offenses in schools are referred to the court more often for minority youth)

- Lack of trust and understanding of the courts and police by minority and immigrant communities, which leads to a lack of parent participation in the courts
- Illiteracy in parents and other caregivers, which poses a barrier to written communication from the courts to the family
- Unequal social power within minority communities—fewer political, business, and service system leaders who are persons of color

Key:	
Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles

State :Washington

County: Statewide

Reporting Period January 2007 Through December 2007

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native
3. Arrest and Refer to Juvenile Court	**2.53**	**1.34**	**0.51**	*	**2.39**

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles

State :Washington

County: Statewide

Reporting Period January 2008 Through December 2008

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native
3. Arrest and Refer to Juvenile Court	**2.49**	**1.29**	**0.53**	*	**2.30**
4. Cases Diverted	1.03	**1.20**	**1.61**	*	**1.19**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**1.22**	**1.15**	**0.89**	*	**1.54**
6. Cases Petitioned	**1.57**	**1.27**	**1.20**	*	**1.21**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**0.85**	**1.12**	**0.76**	*	1.02
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**0.92**	**0.91**	1.01	*	0.92

4. Cases Diverted	**0.70**	**0.82**	1.02	*	**0.67**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**1.23**	1.03	0.94	*	**1.50**
6. Cases Petitioned	**1.50**	**1.15**	**1.14**	*	**1.22**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**1.12**	1.03	**0.83**	*	1.04
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**0.76**	1.00	1.02	*	**0.89**

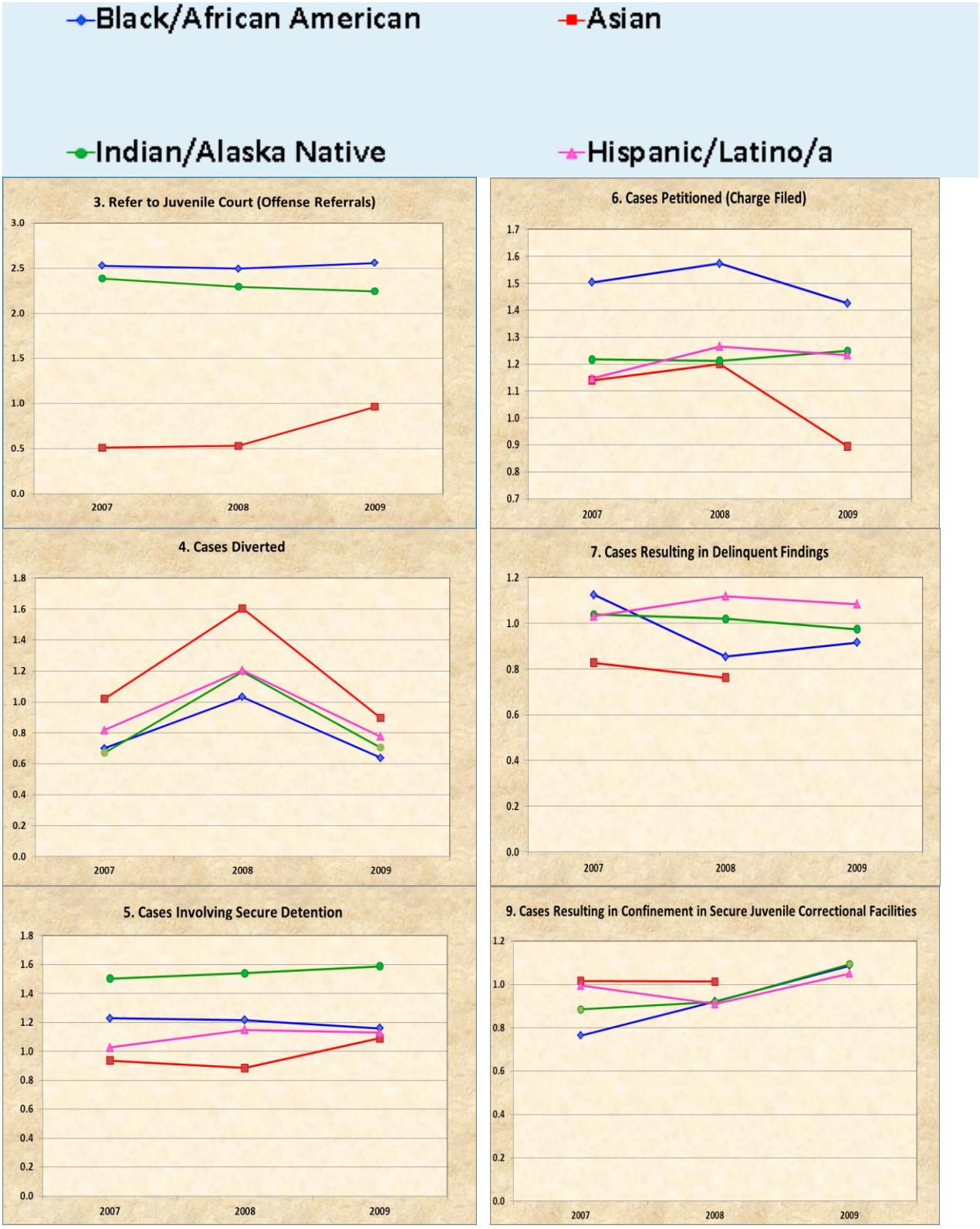
Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles

State :Washington

County: Statewide

Reporting Period January 2009 Through December 2009

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native
3. Arrest and Refer to Juvenile Court	**2.56**	**1.34**	**0.51**	*	**2.24**
4. Cases Diverted	**0.64**	**0.78**	0.97	*	**0.70**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**1.16**	**1.13**	**0.90**	*	**1.59**
6. Cases Petitioned	**1.43**	**1.23**	**1.09**	*	**1.25**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**0.92**	**1.08**	**0.89**	*	0.97
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**1.09**	**1.05**	1.13	*	1.09


Black/African American
Asian
Indian/Alaska Native
Hispanic/Latino/a
3. Refer to Juvenile Court (Offense Referrals)
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)
4. Cases Diverted
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities
2007
2008
2009

How do we get there? Hypothetical changes in the number of cases statewide (based on 2009 data) that would achieve statistical parity with white youth.

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	American Indian or Alaskan
3. Arrest and Referral to Juvenile Court	-3,149	-1,756	1,338	-834
4. Cases Diverted	797	669	20	189
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	-452	-497	79	-486
6. Cases Petitioned	-784	-581	-44	-133
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	140	-163	36	11
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0	0	0	0
9. Cases Resulting in Secure Confinement	-103	-83	-30	-30
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	-18	4	-2

Phase III: Intervention

a. Progress made in FY 2010 & 2011:

Technical Assistance focus – Technical assistance was provided to Spokane County, Snohomish County, Adams County, and the UW Native American Law Center.

DMC Brochure – Development of the DMC brochure has been put on hold pending clarification from the DMC Subcommittee on the intended audience and purpose of the brochure. It is anticipated that following the newly formed WA-PCJJ DMC Committee will provide direction on this by in July 2012.

A JDAI training was held in January of 2011 on Community Engagement, with the Burns Institute conducting the training.

Funds previously (2008 & 2009) used to assist in holding a DMC conference were dedicated to provide direct service in conjunction with Title II funds, to specifically address and reduce DMC at a specified decision point in the juvenile justice system.

A DMC specific Title II and DMC specific Title V Requests for Proposals was released and a total of two Title V and five Title II projects were selected for funding. The projects began in April 2012, and end December 31, 2012. Applicants were required to identify the disproportionate RRI decision point that would be targeted.

WA-PCJJ member training: The WA-PCJJ is committed to assuring that committee members are well-trained and understand DMC concepts and issues. The following DMC training has been provided to SAG members:

- 2-4 SAG members attended the OJJDP Annual conference, the CJJ Annual Conference and the JDAI annual conference in 2010 and 2011.
- OJJDP training on the core requirements, including DMC, was provided to the SAG.
- DMC specific training was provided to the newly formed WA-PCJJ Council by James Bell from the W. Haywood Burns Institute.

Conferences attended by OJJ staff and SAG members

- The Juvenile Justice Specialist attended the OJJDP Annual conference, CJJ annual conference and JDAI annual conference in 2010 and 2011.

Additional:

The Council in conjunction with the University of Washington and the Center for Children & Youth Justice presented the recommendations from the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Task Force on Race and the Criminal Justice System to the Washington State Supreme Court. The recommendations are included at the end of the Plan for Compliance with DMC.

Plans for 2012-2014

DMC Project Funding – The SAG has identified DMC as its number one priority. It is anticipated that the SAG will release a Request for Proposals (RFP) in 2013 to address DMC at a specified juvenile justice system decision point (as identified in the Relative Rate Index).

Technical assistance focus – The SAG will continue to offer technical assistance and training to both public and private organizations to assist communities in their efforts to address DMC. The DMC Coordinator will work closely with identified counties to assist efforts to address DMC at the local level.

DMC Website – The Office of Juvenile Justice DMC coordinator, working with the DMC Committee and the Department of Social and Health Services, plans to develop a DMC website. This website will provide a statewide as well as national DMC data, trends, reports, and links. The site will clearly define DMC, provide an overview of the current DMC issues in Washington State, describe current strategies and efforts used in Washington State which are addressing DMC, and provide links to additional information about DMC and OJJ staff. The website will also be a strategy and method to inform and engage a variety of people and organizations regarding DMC.

DMC Bulletin – The DMC Coordinator, working with the DMC Standing Committee (and future DMC Collaborative Network – see below) will produce DMC bulletins for statewide distribution regarding current state efforts around DMC. The bulletins will inform community/target audience about DMC within the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) - The WA-PCJJ has identified the JDAI as one of their chosen strategies which shows promise to impact DMC. The nine current JDAI replication sites (ten counties) are well underway in their implementation. The DMC Committee action plan includes to sustain and expand JDAI in WA State. The DMC action plan steps are outlined on page 86.

MacArthur Foundation Funding – The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation "Models for Change" Initiative for juvenile justice reform is well under way in Washington State. Washington has been recognized by the MacArthur Foundation as a "bellwether" state in juvenile justice reform. The MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative seeks "to develop replicable system-wide changes". The Foundation has committed up to $10 million over a five year period to the Washington State effort.

The SAG assisted the MacArthur Foundation in their fact finding tour and discussion with key state and community stakeholders. The Foundation is aware that one of the SAG's priorities is DMC. One of the six Models for Change sites in Washington is currently focusing on DMC. Models for Change has a representative actively serving on the DMC Committee. As a result of this collaboration, the WA-PCJJ DMC Committee action plan includes the development of a DMC Collaborative Network. Additionally, the Office of Juvenile Justice is working closely with Models for Change in planning a 2012 Juvenile Justice Conference.

DMC Collaborative Network – The DMC Committee, in conjunction with Models for Change, will develop a DMC Collaborative Network. The goals of the Collaborative are: Develop and implement DMC communication strategy, develop and support collaborative network, utilize existing annual access to justice conferences or other annual conferences to present on DMC within the juvenile justice system, and develop dissemination plan for DMC recommendations.

DMC Committee Focus and Priorities – The DMC Standing Committee has selected arrest & referral, and prevention as their focus areas for 2012. Goals and activities for these priorities are listed in the DMC action plan on page 82.

Phase IV: Evaluation

a. Evaluation of efforts to reduce DMC through JDAI

The following table is a result of data collected at each individual JDAI site. While the *total average daily population* and the *youth of color average daily population* have shown some dramatic **decreases** as a

result of JDAI, the disproportionality between them (the youth of color percentage of the ADP) has **increased** in several of the sites.

King County	1998	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Total Average Daily Population (ADP)	187.9	83.2	89.4	69.9	-62.8%
Youth of Color ADP	108.9	60.1	65.2	48.6	-55.7%
Youth of Color % of ADP	58.0%	72.2%	72.9%	69.8%	20.3%
Youth committed to State Corrections	394.0	139	131		-66.8%
Youth of Color committed to State Corrections	253.0	122	112		-55.7%

Spokane County	2003	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Total Average Daily Population (ADP)	61.0	39.3	34.2	31.8	-47.9%
Youth of Color ADP	13.2	12.6	10.3	10	-24.2%
Youth of Color % of ADP	24.6%	32.1%	30.1%	31.4%	27.6%
Youth committed to State Corrections	49.0	36.0	33		-32.7%
Youth of Color committed to State Corrections	10	14.0	17		70.0%

Whatcom County	2003	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Total Average Daily Population (ADP)	26.9	18.8	18.4	18.1	-32.7%
Youth of Color ADP	n/a	8	7.3	7.9	n/a
Youth of Color % of ADP	n/a	42.6%	39.7%	43.6%	n/a
Youth committed to State Corrections	39	22	12		-69.2%
Youth of Color committed to State Corrections	10	9	6		-40.0%

b. Performance Measures – list of required DMC Performance Measures

Outputs

- Number of FTEs funded with federal grant dollars
- Number of programs implemented
- Number of program youth served
- Number of assessment studies conducted.

Outcomes

- Number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems.
- Number of local agencies reporting improved data collection systems.
- Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend.
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior (substance abuse, school attendance).
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Number of contributing factors determine from assessment studies.
- Number of contract points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level.

- Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the local level.
- Number and percent of recommendations from assessment studies implemented.

Phase V: Monitoring

a. Monitor and track changes in DMC trends over time utilizing:

I. **RRIs** – Three years of RRIs are currently being used in the contracted DMC Assessment. RRI data for 2011 will be completed by August, 2012.
II. **JDAI data** – JDAI sites are now utilizing the RRI in addition to their other data collection efforts. *(RRIs will be utilized to track DMC trends over time. In counties involved in JDAI and/or Models for Change, RRI data trends will be compared with JDAI and Models for Change data trends. Any inconsistencies will be further investigated. The State Assessment discussed in the plan, currently being conducted, will also be comparing the data results from the various sources for each county involved.)*
III. **Data provided by statewide assessment.** Assessment completion date is October 31, 2012.
IV. **Data provided by selected projects:** Fund DMC projects with the outcome of reducing DMC at an identified decision point will complete December 31, 2012.

b. How state will monitor any delinquency prevention, intervention, and/or systems improvement activities implemented to reduce DMC.

- JDAI data will continue to be monitored with regard to DMC. Quarterly progress reports, including data, will be submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ).
- All contracted Title II and Title V are required to submit quarterly progress reports and will be monitored on site within the first 30 days of implementation, and a minimum of one addition monitoring visit per year.
- The DMC Standing Committee will continue to update the Council on the progress of their action plan.

c. The DMC Coordinator (a full time position in the Office of Juvenile Justice, .6 FTE with federal funds) will be responsible for monitoring DMC activities, contracts, data and trends. .

d. Timeline:

- RRIs: Remaining county RRIs for 2010 and 2011 will be entered into the web-based system by August 2012.
- Statewide assessment Phase I & II will be completed October 31, 2012.
- JDAI reports are compiled quarterly and the DMC Coordinator attends the JDAI quarterly meetings.

DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2012- 2014

a. FY 2012, FY3013 and FY 2014

Data from the RRI and the preliminary report from the DMC Assessment have been reviewed by the SAG DMC Standing Committee and the SAG. As a result of the data:

- The SAG has selected DMC as the number one funding priority.
- An RFP was released for DMC specific projects. Proposals were required to identify the decision point where disproportionality existed, and address a specific identified minority

population. Priority was given to areas shown by RRIs to have significant DMC that would be targeted by the projects. Selected projects began in April, 2012.

The newly formed DMC Standing Committee has developed an Action Plan (see below). The Committee has selected Arrest and Referral, and Prevention as priority areas. Work groups were formed in April, 2012 for each identified priority area. The work of this Committee will continue to guide the state's DMC reduction efforts.

Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
DMC Committee Action Plan – 4/19/12

Goal #1: Develop DMC Collaborative Network.

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
A. Develop and implement DMC Communication Strategy	1. Identify purpose, area of focus, Target Audience, and what is currently publicized for Newsletter or DMC Bulletin 2. Publish newsletter	5/15/12 9/15/12 Semi-annual	Carla	Staff Support	Publication of semi-annual newsletter/bulletin that informs community/target audience about DMC within JJS
B. Develop and support DMC collaborative network	1. Identify Organizations/Entities 2. Schedule Meeting with Identified Entities to formulate partnership, Identify goal/role of the collaborative network 3. Explore other avenues for supporting and advancing the work of the CN via conferences.	Done TBD TBD	Carla Carla Carla	Staff Support	– WA-PCJJ quarterly combined meetings across the state to discuss that state of DMC, DMC priorities, achievements, next steps, and recommendations/call to action.
C. Utilize existing annual access to justice conferences or other annual conferences to present on DMC:	1. Engage & educate community on issues of DMC	On-going	Carla	Staff support	– Identify where DMC exists within state & within juvenile justice system; – Identify how to effectively address (reduce/eliminate) DMC – Annual presentations on DMC in which data driven solutions are identified and

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
					recommendations /call to action are developed for publication.
D. Develop dissemination plan for DMC recommendations	1. Identify most effective way to disseminate (statewide) DMC recommendations/call to action to stakeholders & community	TBD Annual	TBD	New$$ for mailing, $$ to ??? to disseminate via presentations	Annual publication of recommendations/call to action and statewide dissemination

Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
DMC Committee Action Plan - 1/16/12

Goal 2: Address DMC in arrest and referral

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
A. Engage prosecutors and law enforcement in DMC strategies	1. Add prosecutors and police officers to DMC Committee 2. Develop strategy for outreach to state organizations and potential county prosecutor and law enforcement partners	5/15/12 6/15/12	DMC Chairs New members TBD	Members / staff TBD	– DMC Committee expanded to include prosecutors and police officers with commitment to DMC goals
B. Increase use of best practice in DMC data collection.	1. Refer to DMC Goal #4.				– Refer to DMC Goal #4.
C. Identify PCJJ priority areas to reduce DMC in arrest and referral (e.g. police training, alternatives to arrest, diversion, school referral	1. Establish work group 2. Identify potential priority area for implementation.	Done 6/1/12	DMC Chairs Work group Chair - Jim	Members / staff Members / staff	– Priority areas identified by target date.

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
	1. Implement "Innovative DMC Programs" and "Capacity-building" / "Sustained Local DMC Efforts" Title II grants	Done	Staff -Lisa	$200,000 Federal Title II funds	TBD. Possible outcomes include: – Local TA completed – Collaborative network established in1 or 2 sites – Quantitative indicators of success established in target sites.
D. Expand use of best practices in PCJJ priority areas	2. Identify specific 3-year strategies to be implemented and lead persons for each CJJ priority area	9/30/12	TBD	Members / staff / possible Consultant(s)/ Federal $	– Specific strategies and lead persons identified for each priority area by target date
	3. Begin Strategies implementation	9/30-12/30/12	TBD	Members / staff / federal & foundation $	– First statewide training completed. – RFP Process initiated for 2013
	4. Identify legislative changes (if any) to be recommended to governor and legislature.	11/15/12 11/15/13 11/15/14	TBD	Members/staff	– TBD

Goal 2: **Address DMC in arrest and referral**

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
D. Expand use of best practices in PCJJ priority areas (continued).	5. Continue implementation of specific strategies statewide and in initial targeted sites.	1/1-12/31/13	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- for statewide training, local TA, pilot projects implementation.	– Pilot project sites identified and implementation begun in at least 2 counties. – Local TA for initial 2 sites completed. – Quantitative indicators of success established in 2 new sites.
	6. Begin replication of pilot projects in 2 additional counties.	9/30-12/31/13	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- for statewide training, local TA, pilot projects implementation.	– Additional statewide trainings completed as needed. – 2 new project sites identified and implementation begun.
	7. Identify legislative changes (if any) to be recommended to governor and legislature.	11/15/13	TBD	Members / staff	– TBD
	8. Continue implementation of specific strategies statewide and in initial targeted sites.	1/1-12/31/13	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- for statewide training, local TA, pilot projects implementation	– Quantitative indicators of success established in 2 new sites. – Collaborative networks established in new sites. – Additional statewide trainings completed as needed. – Local TA for 2 additional sites completed.
	9. Identify legislative changes (if any) to be recommended to governor and legislature.	11/15/13	TBD	Members / staff	– TBD
	10. Continue implementation of specific strategies statewide and in initial targeted sites.	1/1-12/31/14	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- for statewide training, local TA, pilot projects implementation	– Additional statewide trainings completed as needed. – Local TA for additional sites completed – Quantitative indicators of success established in 2 new sites.

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
E. Evaluate outcomes and lessons learned to date from implementation of arrest and referral strategies	1. Initiate and complete evaluation.	9/15-12/15/14	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- Consultant.	– Evaluation completed.

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Goal #3: Sustain & Expand JDAI in WA State

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
A. SUSTAIN JDAI for the current eight WA State jurisdictions with a particular emphasis on DMC reduction	Contract for JDAI State Coordinator to perform the following:	Prior to 6/30/12	Staff	See #4	Completed Coordinator Contract
	1. Conduct JDAI Quarterly Meeting	7/12-6/13	Young	Travel $ for JDAI Experts	# Quarterly Meetings & Technical Assistance & Trainings provided
	2. Monitor # and % of Detention Admissions, ALOS & ADP for Youth of Color with Quarterly Reports	7/12-6/13	Young	None	Outcome measures indicated on JDAI Quarterly Reports & Annual Results Report
	3. Provide technical assistance specific to DMC reduction to JDAI sites	Quarterly Report	Young	See #4	Sites will pursue specific DMC reduction strategies identified in their jurisdictions
	4. Continue to fund JDAI for the eight WA State jurisdictions currently participating	On-going 7/12-6/13	Young / Pinto	$292,000 annually - State, Federal & Foundation Funding	Maintain current level of funding for 8 JDAI sites & Coordination ($292,000 annually).If Legislative Funding is eliminated due to state budget reductions; seek other funding sources to maintain current funding level.
B. EXPAND JDAI to new WA State jurisdictions	Pursue activities that will increase the # of JDAI sites in WA State through the following activities:				
	1. Continue to nurture Clark County's interest in becoming a JDAI site	Meeting with Judges on 1/24/12	Young & Staff	$50,000 annually to support JDAI in Clark Co	Clark County commits to become a JDAI site
	2. Bring on additional jurisdictions	TBD	Young & Staff	$50,000 annually per new site	New jurisdiction commit to become a JDAI site.
	3. Explore sending a WA State delegation to the	TBD	Young / Staff/DMC	Request grant from AECF for	Key leaders identified & committed to attend New Jersey Model Site & grant funding

	JDAI State Expansion Model Site in New Jersey		Committee	travel cost	secured from the AECF
Goal Activities	**Action Steps**	**Step Target Date**	**Lead Person**	**Resources Needed**	**Indicators of Success**
C. Increase JDAI Public Education	**1.** Contribute articles to the WA-PCJJ DMC Newsletter	Quarterly or semi-annually	Young	WA-PCJJ to publish newsletter	– # of newsletters published # JDAI articles, reports, outcomes published
D. Develop a Statewide JDAI Champion Group	2. TBD by Group	10/15/12	Ryan Pinto Rand Young		– Meeting of stakeholders interested in championing JDAI

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Goal #4: Improve DMC assessment and identification

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
A. Improve statewide reporting standards for data collected by courts	1. Collaborate with the Administrator of the Courts (AOC) and Collaborative Network (CN) to identify and recommend Best Practices in statewide reporting standards (decision points and racial/ethnic group classification).	Ongoing	Carl court partners	Existing staff and analyst time, partnerships and trust with court administration	– Best Practices developed, disseminated, and adopted by local jurisdictions
	2. Adoption of Best Practices by local jurisdictions.	Ongoing	TBD	Local jurisdiction support, staff time (for training)	
B. Improve statewide reporting standards for law enforcement, especially for arrest and race/ethnicity regarding Latino/Hispanic ethnicity and National Origin.	1. Develop partnerships between WA-PCJJ and law enforcement agencies.	Begin ASAP, ongoing	See Goal 2	See Goal 2	– See Goal 2
	2. Collaborate with law enforcement and CN to identify and recommend Best Practices in arrest reporting standards.	9/1/2012	TBD	Partnerships and trust with respected and well-known members of law enforcement	– Law enforcement agreement with Best Practices in arrest reporting
	3. Provide implementation support, monitoring and technical assistance as needed to ensure adoption of Best Practices.	6/1/2013 - ongoing	TBD, Local law enforcement	Data collection/ submission protocols, analysts	– Data on arrest consistently includes more detailed, better, and useful information on race and ethnicity

Goal Activities	Action Steps	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
	1. Identify jurisdiction decision points and interview stakeholders to identify further areas of inquiry.	Ongoing	UW assessment team	Staff and analyst time at state and local levels.	– Local analysts or local staff serving as analysts; local interest and buy-in
C. Assist localities in developing their own DMC assessment, identification, and intervention plans.	2. Partner with local stakeholders to identify staff willing and able to analyze local data in more detail.	Ongoing	UW team and local partners (TBD)	Partnerships and trust; local staff time	– Locally-developed analysis questions (assessment and identification)
	3. Train and support local staff in developing ongoing DMC assessment and identification strategies.	1/1/2013	?	Trainers, local staff time	– Staff trained in assessment and identification; local DMC or similar committee in the jurisdiction

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Goal #5: Support expanded prevention to reduce DMC.

Goal Activities	Action	Step Target Date	Lead Person	Resources Needed	Indicators of Success
A. Identify strategies to reduce DMC through prevention.	3. Establish work group	2/16/12	Ward	Members (including eastern WA, and "experts"))	
	4. Identify strategies	3/30/12	Ward	Work group,	– Strategies identified by target date

B. Reduce minority youth gang involvement.	1. Establish work group	2/16/12	Ward	Members (including eastern WA, and "experts")	
	2. Research best practices	2/15-6/30/12	TBD	Members / staff/ Study $?	– Identify specific 3-year strategies to be implemented.
	3. Begin implementation of "Gang Prevention / Delinquency Prevention" Federal Title V grant	4/1-12/31/12	Staff TBD	$160,000 21 month Federal Title V grant	– Collaborative network local partners established in target site (eastern WA preference). – Identify Measurable reduction goals in gang involvement for target populations – TBD
	4. Seek new Federal Title V $ for expansion / replication of Gang Prevention projects	7/1/-12/31/12	Staff TBD	Members / Staff	
	5. Trainings, TA, Project support RFPs – TBD	9/1/30-12/31/12	TBD	Foundation $?	– State –wide Training and County-level TA $,
	6. Continue implementation of "Gang Prevention / Delinquency Prevention" Federal Title V grant	1/1-12/31/13	Staff TBD	$160,000 21 month Federal Title V grant / Possible federal or foundation $ for evaluation	– Measurable local goals in gang membership achieved. – Lessons Learned evaluation completed to support replication.
B. Reduce minority youth gang involvement (continued).	7. Begin replication of gang prevention strategies in at least 2 additional counties.	7/1-12/31/13	Members / Staff TBD	? New Title V funding / Foundation / State $	– 2 additional pilot sites identified – Collaborative network local partners established in target site (eastern WA preference). – Identify Measurable reduction goals in gang involvement for target populations – TBD
	8. Complete implementation of gang prevention pilots.	12/31/14	Members/Staff	Federal Title V funding/ State / Foundation $ (?)	– Measurable local goals in gang membership achieved.

	9. Implement statewide trainings, local TA.	1/1/-12/31/14	TBD	TBD	Trainings / TA completed.
C. Implement strategies to reduce DMC through prevention.	1. Initiate and continue implementation of trainings / local TA / pilots (?) 2. Identify legislative changes (if any) to be recommended to governor and legislature.	6/12/12-12/31/14 11/15/12 11/15/13 11/15/14	TBD TBD	TBD Members/Staff	– TBD – TBD
D. Evaluate outcomes and lessons learned to date from implementation of prevention strategies	1. Initiate and complete evaluation.	9/15-12/15/14	TBD	Federal $ / foundation $- Consultant.	Evaluation completed.

(b) Specify the timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities.

See attached work-plan regarding timelines.

Budgeted $52,000 for part-time DMC Coordinator position and for some required travel.

Budgeted $76,931 to fund DMC specific projects.

JUVENILE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE RACE AND JUSTICE TASK FORCE TO THE WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

1. Exercise leadership and encourage the judiciary at all levels to examine and address racial disparities in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Judges should be encouraged to examine practices and policies within their courts to determine whether they contribute to such racial disparities.

2. Direct the Office of the Administrator of the Courts and the Washington State Center for Court Research, in collaboration with the Washington Partnership Council for Juvenile Justice, trial courts and law enforcement to define, collect and annually publicize disaggregated data about youth by jurisdiction and race at the key juvenile/criminal justice decision points, including arrest, referral, diversion, filing, adjudication, disposition, disposition alternatives, secure confinement, prosecution of juveniles as adults, and recidivism.

3. Create measures of accountability and steps for realizing those measures for ensuring that youth of color receive equitable treatment in the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.

4. Create measures of accountability and steps for realizing those measures for ensuring that youth of color receive equitable treatment in the juvenile and adult criminal systems.

5. Task the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission to work collaboratively with the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice and other interested stakeholders to undertake a new initiative that will focus on disparities for youth in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The Commission should take concrete steps to address DMC through judicial education, community outreach, research, training, leadership and workforce diversity. The Commission should collaborate with community leaders, community-based and faith-based organizations, and youth and their families to create opportunities for engaging the community on identifying and developing solutions to reduce racial disparity in the juvenile justice system.

6. Task the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission with working collaboratively with the Washington State Bar Association and other interested stakeholders to review the Juvenile Court Rules for offender, dependency, truancy, At Risk Youth and Child In Need of Services proceedings to recommend new rules that will help to reduce racial disparities, enhance system coordination and efficiency, and improve long-term outcomes for youth.

7. Review the policies and procedures for disseminating juvenile justice information through the Juvenile Information System (JIS) and modify provisions that allow erroneous, incomplete or outdated court information to be available to the public through the Internet or other means.

WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

1. Provide training to bar leaders, and attorneys to create awareness of disparities for youth in the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

2. Collaborate with community leaders, community-based and faith-based organizations, youth, youth advocates, and families to create opportunities for engaging the community on identify and developing solutions to reduce racial disparity in the juvenile justice system.

3. Pro-actively increase workforce diversity through recruitment and mentoring and competence among legal professionals serving and representing diverse youth.

4. Work collaboratively with the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission and other interested stakeholders to review the Juvenile Court Rules for offender, dependency, truancy, At Risk Youth and Child In Need of Services proceedings to recommend new rules that will help to reduce racial disparities, enhance system coordination and efficiency, and improve long-term outcomes for youth.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS/COURTS

1. Working collaboratively with DSHS' Office of Juvenile Justice, the Washington State Center for Court Research, or other interested stakeholders to convene a committee or workgroup to gather and review local data, identify decision points where disparity exists including length of stay in detention, and establish benchmarks and incentives to reduce disproportionate minority contact at each decision point.

2. Adopt a racial impact review process for funding programs that impact youth at risk of or in the juvenile justice system.

3. Limit the use of secure confinement on failure to appear warrants by creating policies and funding strategies that address the underlying reasons for failures to appear in juvenile court matters.

4. Adopt policies prohibiting the use of juvenile arrests and adjudications for hiring in local government positions unless directly relevant to the work to be performed.

5. Ensure that contracts for juvenile public defenders comply with the WSBA standards for indigent public defense and that both public defenders and prosecutors who work in juvenile court have adequate resources and training to ensure fairness in the justice system.

6. .Collaborate with community leaders, community-based and faith-based organizations, youth, youth advocates, and families to create opportunities for engaging the community on identifying and developing solutions to reduce racial disparity in the juvenile justice system.

LEGISLATURE

1. Adopt a racial impact review process for legislation and funding of programs that impact youth at risk of or in the juvenile justice system.

2. Expand diversion options and ensure that diversion opportunities are available to all similarly situated youth, such as allowing for diversion of felonies and multiple misdemeanors and the use of community-based and restorative justice approaches.

3. Allocate resources for programs that promote diversion from formal prosecution to treatment-oriented or other supportive services for youth.

4. Incentivize the use of culturally competent, positive behavior and positive school climate approaches to school misconduct to reduce exclusionary discipline practices (suspensions and expulsions) and the use of law enforcement in schools.

5. Allocate state resources to improve the quality of juvenile public defense and juvenile prosecution.

6. Amend laws governing the filing and sentencing of youth in the adult criminal justice system to be consistent with current social science research and the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in Graham v. Florida, 130 S. Ct. 2011 (2010) and JDB v. North Carolina, 131 S. Ct. 2394 (2011).

7. Review the policies and procedures for disseminating juvenile justice information through the Juvenile Information System (JIS) and modify provisions that allow erroneous, incomplete or outdated court information to be available to the public through the Internet or other means.

8. Permit the vacating and sealing of juvenile deferred dispositions without first requiring full payment of legal financial obligations by allowing outstanding legal financial obligations to be converted to civil judgments.

9. Allow courts to convert restitution and other legal financial obligations into community service hours or other conditions.

10. Fund and develop effective reentry and transition services for youth returning from secure confinement, including parole and other post-release supports that reduce recidivism and rearrest.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Local law enforcement agencies should work collaboratively with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to ensure the collection of accurate arrest and referral data, including disaggregated race and ethnicity data. The Minority and Justice Commission should seek out technical assistance and other resources to assist and provide guidance on how law enforcement agencies can improve the accuracy of arrest and referral data, including disaggregated race and ethnicity information.

2. The Criminal Justice Training Academy should include training on the juvenile justice system and other child serving systems (child welfare, mental health, education, DDD, etc.) during the Basic Law Enforcement Academy.

3. The Criminal Justice Training Academy should develop and provide training for all line officers on best and promising practices for interacting with youth and particularly youth of color to reduce escalating behavior and promote positive outcomes arising from police contact.

4. Local law enforcement agencies should continue efforts to pro-actively increase workforce diversity (through recruitment and mentoring) and competency of law enforcement professionals who interact with diverse youth.

5. Prioritize the creation of policies establishing standards and training for school administrators, School Resource Officers and police officers in the areas of school based problem solving, increasing diversion options and interventions that keep youth engaged in school and on track to graduate. The Minority and Justice Commission's Juvenile Justice/DMC Committee should convene a workgroup that includes law enforcement to create a framework for collaboration at the local level.

6. Local law enforcement agencies should regularly participate in DMC workgroups as established by local governments and/or juvenile courts.

PROSECUTORS

1. Develop and provide training for all deputy prosecutors practicing in juvenile court on the following topics: adolescent development and the impacts of trauma; effective treatment for mental health, substance abuse and other adolescent health issues; cognitive and developmental disabilities; school discipline; racial disproportionality; and research-based effective practices for diversion and reducing recidivism.

2. Provide training to develop expertise in understanding where racial disparities exist in the juvenile justice system, how racial bias affects youth of color, and how racial bias affects prosecution.

3. Pro-actively increase workforce diversity through recruitment and mentoring and competence among legal professionals serving and representing diverse youth.

4. In consultation with schools, courts, law enforcement and the community, review diversion and filing standards, including auto adult filings, to determine whether they add to racial disparities and make adjustments in the standards or practices to reduce racial disparities in juvenile court.

5. Collect data on race, ethnicity and school based referrals and filings in order to develop practices that enhance safety, reduce juvenile justice involvement, and promote positive school engagement for youth of color.

6. Regularly participate in DMC workgroups as established by local governments and/or juvenile courts.

PUBLIC DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS AND ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING YOUTH IN JUVENILE COURT

1. Develop and provide training for all public defenders representing youth in juvenile court on the following topics: adolescent development and the impacts of trauma; effective treatment for mental health, substance abuse and other adolescent health issues; cognitive and developmental disabilities; school discipline; racial disproportionality; and research-based effective practices for diversion and reducing recidivism.

2. Provide training to develop expertise in understanding where racial disparities exist in the juvenile justice system, how racial bias affects youth of color and how racial bias affects defender practice.

3. Pro-actively increase workforce diversity through recruitment and mentoring and cultural competence among legal professionals serving and representing youth.

4. Provide resources for holistic representation of youth to address their legal issues in multiple systems including offender, dependency, truancy, mental health, and education.

5. Adhere to caseload standards as developed by the Washington State Bar Association and the Washington Defender Association.

6. Promote diversion options and warrant reduction for youth through direct representation and advocacy within the juvenile court system.

7. Provide post-disposition advocacy, including the sealing of juvenile records.

8. Regularly participate in DMC workgroups as established by local governments and/or juvenile courts.

LAW SCHOOLS

1. Incorporate juvenile justice, race, and disparity issues as part of the regular curriculum of Criminal Law and Procedure courses.

2. Host seminars and conferences focusing on improving children and youth serving legal systems.

3. Collaborate with community leaders, community-based and faith-based organizations, youth, youth advocates, and families to create opportunities for engaging the community and the judiciary on identifying and developing solutions to reduce racial disparity in the juvenile justice system.

SCHOOLS/Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

1. In collaboration with schools, law enforcement, courts, and the community, establish standards and training for administrators, School Resource Officers and police officers assigned to schools, including standards for referring matters to juvenile court, increasing school based problem solving, creating diversion options, and incorporating interventions that keep youth engaged and in school and on track to graduate.

2. Working in partnership with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, including the Gangs in Schools Task Force and the Education Opportunity Gap Oversight and Accountability Committee, to create policies and programs to address the nexus between race and ethnicity, the academic achievement and opportunity gaps, drop-out rate, school discipline, and juvenile justice involvement.

3. Collect and publish disaggregated data exploring the nexus between students' race and ethnicity, special education status, school discipline, truancy/absence history, the academic achievement and opportunity gaps, free and reduced lunch eligibility, drop-out rate and juvenile justice involvement.

4. Train school administrators in FERPA/HIPPA compliance and provide them with on-going technical assistance regarding data systems in order to overcome obstacles to data sharing end ensure that the data collected is available and useful for research and policy review purposes.

5. Encourage local districts to develop memoranda of understanding with OSPI, WSCFR, and DSHS to improve the ability to study and analyze the nexus between school experience and juvenile justice involvement.

6. Train school administrators on the juvenile justice system and other child serving systems, including training on the direct and collateral consequences of juvenile justice involvement.

7. Create policies and fund programs for responding to misconduct that keep students engaged and on track to graduate and that reduce out-of-school discipline and other periods of exclusion from school.

8. In collaboration with local districts and detention facilities and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, create policies and fund intervention programs that ensure that juvenile justice involved youth are fully reintegrated into schools, supported academically in their transitions, and on track to graduate.

g. Coordination of Child Abuse & Neglect and Delinquency Programs

(1) Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

This is not a current outcome.

(2) Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with Juvenile Courts

Integrated Case Management (ICM) is a multi-system infrastructure that embeds wraparound principles and guides the process of coordinating services for vulnerable youth with complex needs and their families **who are served in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice**.

Children's Administration (CA) within the Department of Social and Health Services, in collaboration with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) and local communities, have developed four implementation sites in the Skagit, Pierce, Okanogan and Thurston Counties. Through ICM, DSHS is partnering with local jurisdictions to help guide and support locally driven Multi-Sytem Collaboration and Coordination (MSCC) work.

(3) Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records

As noted above, Children's Administration (CA) in collaboration with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) and local communities have developed four implementation sites in the Skagit, Pierce, Okanogan and Thurston Counties. Through ICM, DSHS is partnering with local jurisdictions to help guide and support locally driven Multi-Sytem Collaboration and Coordination (MSCC) work.

Integrated Case Management (ICM) is a multi-system infrastructure that embeds wraparound principles and guides the process of coordinating services for vulnerable youth with complex needs and their families who are served in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice.

ICM Implementation

Leadership teams have been established at all four implementation sites

- Membership is multi-system, community driven and includes DSHS agencies, education, law enforcement, mental health, youth and families, juvenile courts, prosecutors, defense attorneys, faith based organizations, tribes, and natural supports

ICM implementation sites have established a shared definition of their target populations

- Youth ages 8-21 with juvenile justice (JJ) involvement and CA history
- JJ involvement may be youth diverted, petitioned, adjudicated or committed to JRA
- Youth with DDD community protection services, not arrested but involved in unlawful behaviors

ICM implementation sites have further refined their target populations

- Okanogan is focusing on children ages 8-11, with diversion and CA histories
- Skagit is emphasizing work with youth ages 8-17; youth in detention who have unmet needs, youth being considered for Children's Long-term Inpatient Program (CLIP), and youth with multiple and complex needs
- Thurston is focusing on early intervention with younger youth, at-risk youth who are school aged and/or mental health system involved

- Pierce is focusing on the established target population with a lens toward reducing DMC ICM implementation case staffing
- Skagit is focusing on both High Fidelity Wraparound and ICM target populations They have staffed 12 ICM cases from May 2011 through April 2012They have worked with 76 families through their High Fidelity Wraparound process
- Thurston has developed the infrastructure to begin staffing ICM cases in June of 2012
- Okanogan is exploring the use of High Fidelity Wraparound and building the infrastructure to begin staffing ICM cases in late May or early June 2012
- Pierce is focusing on adding youth voice and have staffed three ICM cases; expecting to staff two more very soon

ICM Resource Development

- Systems Integration Checklist developed by Janet Wiig, Co-Director of the MacArthur Foundation Models for Change Initiative, and the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps.
- ICM Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
- Web Based Publication List to support work with Crossover or Dually Involved Youth

Training

- Representatives from all ICM implementation sites including all DSHS divisions participated in six days of in depth Wraparound Training provided by Dan Embree, M.Ed., NCC from Portland State University, Center for Improvement of Child and Family Services
- The Wraparound Trainers Vision developed June 20, 2011: *"Families, Communities and Systems are equitable Partners, guided by Wraparound Principles to achieve their goals."*

Status on DSHS Subcommittees

Practice – Sub-Committee co-chairs and key leaders from Children's Administration (CA) and Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) meet regularly to:

- Identify regionally developed innovative practices
- Assess gaps, barriers and strengths of existing protocols and procedures
- Discuss the best way to structure and engage cross systems work
- Re-tool the current draft MOU between CA and JRA to embed principles of wraparound and ICM

Policy – Sub-committee co-chairs are working collaboratively with the practice sub-committee to address barriers to integrating and coordinating efforts at the local and state level

- Sub-Committee co-chairs developed a new structure by which policy issues will be referred on ICM matters
- Each Administration has designated a lead policy person to work on individual policy issues affecting their Administration
- Policy matters which affect multiple Administrations will be referred to the ICM Steering Committee

Data – Outcomes identified for ICM work, meetings are ongoing

- AOC has been added as a partner
- ICM Data Collection Tool with Instruction Sheet completed April of 2012

Legal – Actively engaged in:

- Identifying and analyzing relevant federal and state statutes
- Examining current practices, policies and procedures (in conjunction with Practice and Policy sub-committees)
- Developing and/or providing technical assistance with interagency agreements and MOU's

Requested Assurance regarding Section 472 of the Social Security Act:

In Washington, **juvenile offenders are not funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act** per information received from the Children's Administration, Dept. of Social and Health Services**;** juvenile offenders are not eligible for Title IV-E foster care payments -- their placements are state-funded, so the protections provided for foster children in Section 471 do not require an assurance.

2. h. Disaster Preparedness Plan

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, DSHS, has a comprehensive emergency management plan; the JRA operates four secure residential facilities (state juvenile training schools and youth camps) and currently operates 8 community facilities. Attached is a copy of the general plan; additional detailed information, including an IT plan, may be provided upon request.

2.i. Suicide Prevention

The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) in its role as the SAG strongly supports OJJDP efforts to include Suicide Prevention in our federal plan. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and local county juvenile detention facilities actively participate in training on prevention and intervention for addressing adolescent suicide ideation and behavior. Local policies address suicide screening and prevention for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system, and addresses targeted assessment and training in juvenile facilities. Increased collaboration with local and state behavioral health professionals and the juvenile justice system is a high priority for all stakeholders tasked to provide services to incarcerated youth detained in our juvenile system of care. The DSHS JRA Suicide Assessment and Intervention Policy is included in the attachments to this 3-year plan (see Appendices).

j. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

(1) A description of the state's process for gathering juvenile justice information and data across state agencies:

The Office of Juvenile Justice has historically gathered information from a variety of state agencies and other resources (including federal sources, local government sources and the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs) in order to compile data for the federal application and for the annual Juvenile Justice Report. Other state data sources include: Office of Financial Management, Department of Health, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Employment Security, Department of Social & Health Services (Research & Data Analysis, Children's Administration, and Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration), and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The OJJ has in place a process of requesting data from these sources on an annual basis (or more frequently, depending upon the source, and taking into account other deadlines for reporting, such as for compliance monitoring—i.e., collecting information every six months from adult jails, lockups and holding facilities—law enforcement agencies and jails).

Data on race/ethnicity is collected from the recommended OJJDP source, "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" online (derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics). The SMART system is also queried as applicable.

This data/information is available from the WA-PCJJ's (SAG's) annual juvenile justice report (displayed in over 90 tables and almost 50 graphs), which is distributed widely on an annual basis to juvenile justice stakeholders and other state agencies (and is also provided to the Governor and legislature), and is also available online through the SAG's website. The updated, draft data is provided annually to members of the SAG along with a summary of key findings, and is used to inform the process of selecting priorities for the 3-year plan and the annual plan updates.

(2) Identify specific barriers the state encounters with the sharing of juvenile information of at-risk youth among state agencies, including local law enforcement:

While the sharing of general information including arrest rates, school enrollment rates, child protection referrals, etc. is generally accepted practice, sharing individual client information between the juvenile justice, mental health, child welfare, schools, and other systems in a child's life remains a challenge. With no legislation requiring that information be shared between juvenile justice and other systems, the policies and protocols have not been developed. For the most part, Washington is reliant on the cumbersome process of "client release of information forms." King County is the major exception, in having developed protocol for information sharing.

As noted in the "Coordination of child abuse and neglect and delinquency programs" section above, Children's Administration within the state Department of Social and Health Services, in collaboration with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) and local communities, have developed four ICM implementation sites in Skagit, Pierce, Okanogan and Thurston Counties. Through ICM, DSHS is partnering with local jurisdictions to help guide and support locally driven Multi-Sytem Collaboration and Coordination (MSCC) work. Integrated Case Management (ICM) is a multi-system infrastructure that embeds wraparound principles and guides the process of coordinating services for vulnerable youth with complex needs and their families who are served in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice.

k. Statement of the Problem/Program Narrative

Program Area Code and Title: Aftercare/ReEntry (Code 1); DMC (Code 10); and Delinquency Prevention (Code 9)

Problem Statement:

Many counties have lost or will lose funds that provide for evidence-based services to youth in the juvenile justice system. There is a lack of resources to support youth in transitioning from secure local facilities or Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) confinement to pro-social and community-based services. Of high concern are minority populations that are disproportionately found in the system. There is a need to determine the best use of limited funding for this population, and to determine gaps in services and identified needs, and provide additional resources for youth transitioning. JRA Re-Entry/Transitions was found to be one of the highest priority areas of need in the priority assessment ranking that was completed by the state advisory group in the development of this 3-year plan.

There were approximately 22,800 admissions to local juvenile detention facilities in calendar year 2010, and there was an average daily population of 575 youth in juvenile institutions during 2010. Studies conducted in Washington State show that the disproportionality between minority and non-minority juveniles' representation becomes amplified with each successive decision point. While in 2010 minority youth represented 32.8 percent of Washington's statewide age 10 – 17 population, 54.7 percent of the JRA client population were youth of color in 2010. The percentage of minority youth in JRA has increased further to 56.8 percent in 2011. In the past five years, the minority youth population within the 22 juvenile detention facilities in the state has increased from 35 percent in 2005, to approximately 41 percent in 2010.

Funds could provide for a survey(s) to determine gaps in services for these youth, to improve upon access to needed services and programs (after-care) for youth in transition, and to improve upon access to services for youth (prevention services) to reduce and impact reoffending. Funds could also be utilized to assist in developing written booklets and guides for youth in the areas of education, employment, and record-sealing, and other areas that could assist youth in transitioning. The SAG's Behavioral Health and Youth Standing Committees have taken the lead on this combined priority area.

It is anticipated that a RFP would be released during SFY 2013 for the development of a survey (in collaboration with the Behavioral Health Standing Committee) and that would provide recommendations.

(2) Program Goals:

- To determine gaps in services and improve upon access to transitional services.
- To provide recommendations for program improvements and implementation of education, employment, and access to community services
- To improve the success rate of juveniles re-entering the community and decrease recidivism.
- To reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth that re-enter the system (increase preventive treatment and programs).

(3) Program Objectives:

- Release request for proposals
- Develop and produce 250 pamphlets/informational booklets.

- Continue to develop standing committee work plans on improving and furthering re-entry/aftercare transitional services.

(4) Activities and Services Planned:

It is anticipated that a RFP for the development of a survey to determine gaps in services and provide recommendations would be released in SFY 2013, guided by the Behavioral Health Standing Committee. It is also anticipated guides or pamphlets on identified areas for youth transitioning would be developed.

(5) Performance Measures (may also include performance measures for DMC and/or Delinquency Prevention, as applicable):

- **Outcomes: 15 - 17**
  #1 – Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend (mandatory)
  #5 – Number and percent of youth completing program requirements (mandatory)
  #8 – Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area

- **Outputs: 9**
  #9 – Number of Program Youth served (mandatory)

(6) Budget

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$76,932	- 0 -	$76,932
2013	$76,932	-0-	$76,932
2014	$76,932	-0-	$76,932

(7) SMART: The SMART system will be queried as applicable.

Program Area Code and Title: Compliance Monitoring (Code 6)

Problem Statement: To monitor compliance with sections 223(a)(11), 223(a)(12), 223(a)(13), and 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act (reauthorized in 2002). See attached ***Guidance Manual for Washington State Compliance Monitors*** for detailed description of compliance monitoring protocol in Washington State.

Jails & Lockups – Background: Monitoring of jails for compliance with JJDP Act requirements, including compliance with Sections 223(a)(12)(13) and (14) was the responsibility of the Corrections Standards Board (CSB). The CSB employed Jail Inspectors, who annually conducted on-site evaluations of every jail in the state for compliance with state standards. Jail standards in Washington State are almost identical to the provisions of the JJDP Act including prohibiting the holding of juveniles in adult jails, except in certain narrowly defined circumstances and mandating the complete separation of juveniles from adult offenders. Legislation was passed (RCW 13.04.116) in 1987 which resulted in the termination of the CSB and the transfer of responsibility for jail inspection for JJDP Act compliance to the Office of Juvenile Justice, Department of Social and Health Services.

Compliance Monitoring Function: With the loss of a program coordinator position within the Office of Juvenile Justice during 2011, the state advisory group awarded a contract in SFY 2012 to compliance monitor Sharon Pearson to provide for the onsite monitoring of adult jails and lockups (80 facilities to be monitored); staff within the Office of Juvenile Justice will continue to conduct the monitoring of juvenile facilities, also provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, and provide for compliance monitoring coordination and the compilation of information for the annual compliance monitoring report to OJJDP (and it is anticipated the adult jail and lockup monitoring function will continue to be contracted to a compliance monitor/consultant).

Increase in # of Agencies Reporting to OJJ: During 2003, a statewide inventory of law enforcement agencies statewide was conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice. As a result, in 2004 there was a significant increase in the number of reporting agencies (lockups/holding facilities and jails) from previous years. The state's contracted compliance monitor at that time, Merlyn Bell, monitored the detention practices of 281 agencies in 2004. As a result, the number of jails and lockups that securely hold juveniles increased from 43 to 132 agencies, and accordingly the number of reporting agencies also increased from 68 to 181 agencies in 2004. Ms. Bell reported the primary reason the old monitoring universe was outdated may be attributed to the shift of correctional costs to local municipalities and the consequent re-opening of old secure areas, and the construction of new facilities with secure areas.

Currently (April 2012), there are 146 adult facilities statewide that have the ability to securely detain and may temporarily hold juveniles, and an additional 69 facilities that are also secure but certify by policy they do not hold juveniles—215 total secure facilities. (There are also 134 law enforcement facilities—departments, precincts and substations—that are non-secure.)

Juvenile Detention Centers – There are 22 juvenile detention centers statewide—21 are county-operated and maintained by the juvenile courts, and one is a regional center maintained by a consortium of counties. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 22 facilities. Juveniles are held in local detention facilities either to await court hearings or as sentenced juveniles. Washington State utilizes the federal valid court order exception—status offenders are held in these juvenile detention facilities pursuant to a FTA or contempt of a court finding related to a status offense (primarily related to Truancy or At-Risk Youth orders/proceedings). Onsite monitoring and data collection is required—OJJ staff have historically collected the data annually regarding status offenders held in these facilities (from the Administrative Office of the Courts, and directly from several of the juvenile courts), provided analysis and coordination of the onsite monitoring, and compiled information for the annual compliance report to OJJDP. In the past

several years, OJJ staff have drafted individual written summary monitoring reports of these onsite facility visits, and shared with the respective juvenile court administrator. OJJ staff will continue to conduct the required onsite monitoring visits to juvenile detention centers (every effort will be made to monitor each detention facility once every three years—a minimum of 10 percent, or on average 7-8 facilities annually).

Secure Crisis Residential Centers – State legislation passed in 1995 (the Family Reconciliation Act) authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive primarily runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement. In 2001, the OJJ compliance monitors determined that five of the S-CRCs operated by private non-profit organizations were non-secure facilities (staff-secure) according to federal guidelines, while they do meet the state definition for Secure Crisis Residential Centers. The remaining four facilities were separate, designated areas located within secure juvenile detention facilities, that meet state requirements, and are as separate from the other residents and activities of the larger facility as is possible, with dedicated staff.

During the first six months of 2009, two of the four S-CRCs that are operated by juvenile courts, and located within their respective juvenile detention centers, closed due to reductions to the 2009 operating budget. Accordingly, in June 2009 the total number of beds within the four detention-based facilities was reduced from 26 to 8 total beds.

Due to the significant reduction in beds and usage, and consequent significant reduction in DSO violations for the state, in 2010 the federal OJJDP found the state in full compliance with the DSO core requirement, and hence eligible to apply for the full FY 2011 Formula Grant allocation to the state.

Per OJJDP's directive, "Detention" data in Washington's annual compliance monitoring reports has historically included youth (admissions) to these facilities. The Kitsap County secure CRC, which historically held about one-half of the total admissions to the four facilities, closed in February 2009; the Snohomish County secure CRC closed in June 2009. The two remaining facilities, located in the Chelan and Clallam facilities, have consistently held a small number of admissions.

During the 12-month period of January through December 2011, the Chelan and Clallam facilities (the two remaining operating detention-based secure CRCs) had 96 admissions (combined total) during the calendar year; slightly more than one-third of these admissions were found to be violations of DSO. Based on these data and preliminary data received to date for adult jails and lockups for the 2011 calendar year, it is anticipated the state will again be found in compliance with DSO according to CY 2011 data.

With an average of only 3 to 4 admissions per month in each facility, it is not anticipated the number of DSO violations in juvenile detention facilities will significantly increase in the future due to youth held in these two secure crisis residential centers. The average length of stay for admissions of status offenders to these two facilities has been two days, and more than one-third (35%) of the youth admitted were released in under 24 hours in 2011.

Data from these two detention-based secure CRCs are self-reported and provided to the OJJ on a monthly or quarterly basis, including length of stay in hours, time of court reviews, etc., for each admission. OJJ staff will plan to conduct onsite monitoring visits to these two remaining facilities in conjunction with monitoring visits to the respective juvenile detention centers. Washington State uses the allowance to hold an accused status offender in a secure juvenile detention facility for up to 24 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, prior to an initial court appearance and for an additional 24 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, immediately following an initial court appearance.

Juvenile Training Schools and Collocated Facility – The county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to the state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). JRA operates four secure juvenile residential facilities (two medium/maximum security facilities, one medium security youth camp, and one basic training camp) statewide. OJJ compliance monitors have provided onsite monitoring visits to a minimum of one JRA facility annually (25%); OJJ staff will continue to conduct the onsite monitoring and data verification of JRA training schools and youth camps (1 to 2 JRA facilities annually).

There is one approved collocated facility in the state located in Whitman County (eastern Washington); annual onsite monitoring visits/inspections are required for this facility. This collocated facility has not been utilized for the past three years. It is a short-term juvenile detention facility that was used periodically on weekends, and is collocated with an adult county jail.

(2) <u>Program Goals</u>:

To provide for the effective compliance monitoring statewide of: adult jails and lockups, juvenile detention centers (and Secure CRCs located within detention centers), juvenile training schools, and a collocated facility in accordance with the requirements of the federal JJDP Act (including data collection, compliance monitoring coordination, onsite inspections, technical assistance, and preparation of the annual compliance monitoring report for submission to OJJDP). Additionally, the OJJ will randomly monitor (as possible) non-secure community-based facilities (such as semi-secure/staff secure CRCs and group homes) to verify their non-secure status. These facilities receive inspections as part of their licensing requirements with the agency (DSHS). The OJJ has incorporated recommendations from the October 2005 OJJDP onsite compliance monitoring visit report (conducted by Elissa Rumsey and Julie Herr) into the compliance monitoring activities and services for Washington State.

(3) <u>Program Objectives</u>:

To establish a process for jail and lockup inspection that will assure that any violations of state or federal statutes regarding the holding of juveniles in adult jails and lockups are identified and corrected (agencies are provided information, technical assistance, training resources, etc.).

To establish a process for juvenile detention center and Secure CRC inspection that will assure that any violations of federal statutes regarding the holding of status offenders in secure confinement are identified, as well as any separation violations.

To establish a process for inspection of juvenile institutions and collocated facilities that will assure that any violations of state or federal statutes regarding the holding of juveniles in secure confinement are identified and corrected.

(4) <u>Activities and Services Planned</u>:

OJJ staff, and one contracted compliance monitor, will conduct on-site monitoring inspections and provide technical assistance to secure facilities that hold juveniles.

Conduct 6-month surveys of adult jails and lockups, and summarize information from statewide surveys (disseminated electronically to distribution list of agencies). Disseminate information regarding state and federal requirements, and provide technical assistance to facilities, as needed.

Distribute and collect annual certification forms from secure law enforcements and jails that by policy do not securely detain juveniles for any length of time.

Distribute annual mailing to non-secure law enforcement facilities/departments statewide to verify their status has not changed and the facility remains non-secure.

Post jail and lockup surveys and additional forms and information on the SAG's website, for ease of access for facilities and completion and submittal of required data/information twice annually (to dedicated survey email address or OJJ compliance monitor coordinator).

Compile self-reported information from jails and lockups regarding all juveniles held in jails and lockups semi-annually; follow-up with agencies, as applicable, to clarify information reported.

Select jails and lockups to be monitored – both jails and lockups recommended to receive onsite review by the compliance monitors, and those that have not received an onsite inspection within three years will be prioritized; agencies requiring technical assistance will be identified and prioritized, and visited onsite.

Identify jails and lockups to be monitored, based on self-reporting survey data collected bi-annually, and on the compliance staff's recommendations.

Collect and analyze data; identify a minimum of 1 to 2 of the four secure juvenile institutions in the state to monitor onsite, and provide an annual onsite monitoring visit of the one collocated facility. Collect and analyze juvenile detention center data; identify a minimum of 7-8 facilities in the state to monitor onsite.

Information on the valid court order process will continue to be gathered from all juvenile courts statewide, and verified at onsite visits. Confidentiality agreements will be completed with all juvenile courts receiving an onsite detention monitoring visit.

Collect data for status offenders placed in Secure CRCs through established data collection system—submittal of password-protected monthly client listing report forms indicating admission and release date/time, length of stay, judicial court review date(s)/time(s), etc.—forms are submitted on a monthly or quarterly basis to the OJJ. Analyze data/records submitted and conduct onsite monitoring visits and verification of data in conjunction with monitoring of applicable juvenile detention centers.

Continue to disseminate resource cards/guides on the secure holding of juveniles, and posters providing an outline of federal and state laws on jail removal, separation and DSO, for jails and law enforcement agencies.

Distribute information on PREA as requested by the federal OJJDP; also, continue to provide resources on PREA for law enforcement and jails via the OJJ/state advisory group website.

Continue collaborative efforts with the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs and the Criminal Justice Training Commission, to enhance compliance monitoring efforts and educate law enforcement agencies statewide regarding the JJDP Act requirements.

All compliance monitors will provide written reports of findings and recommendations for each adult facility monitored, following a specific OJJ format.

OJJ staff will prepare and submit the required annual compliance monitoring report to the federal OJJDP as per the recommended Compliance Monitoring Report technical assistance tool (report form) on a calendar year basis (report due by June 30th).

See the ***Guidance Manual for Washington State Monitors***, attached as Appendix III, for additional information and detailed inspection process and timetable for activities and collection of data on a calendar year basis (updated April 2012).

Formula grant funds will continue to be obligated/designated to the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS, for a contracted compliance monitor, and to the Office of Juvenile Justice for staff to conduct compliance monitoring coordination, data collection, compliance monitoring visits, and submittal of required annual monitoring report.

(5) <u>Performance Measures</u>:

- **Outputs: 4, 5, 6**

  #4 Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223(a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002. (mandatory)
  #5 Number of materials developed.
  #6 Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223(a)(14) of the Act.

- **Outcomes: 1**
  #1 Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP. (mandatory)

(6) <u>Budget</u>

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$107,600	- 0 -	$107,600
2013	$107,600	-0-	$107,600
2014	$107,600	-0-	$107,600

(7) **<u>SMART</u>:** NA for compliance monitoring.

Program Area Code and Title: Alternatives to Detention (Code 2)

Problem Statement:

The state advisory group continues to support the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) as a system improvement initiative working towards detention reform in the state. In Washington, JDAI has provided a template to eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, particularly for status offenders, without any increase in juvenile crime. Youth who do not pose a threat to community safety are referred to other community resources, outside of a detention facility, while their charge is processed. These youth have not committed a serious crime, and are in fact youth who do not pose a risk to public safety: youth charged with minor offenses, runaways, truants, youth without a home or available placement, or youth needing mental health or substance abuse services.

The purpose of the initiative is to review court procedures and to use a data-driven process to see if certain juveniles might be better served by the use of alternatives, rather than detention. The goal of JDAI is to provide the right service to the right juvenile at the right time, and to hold (in detention) only those juveniles that must be held in locked detention to protect the community. In 2004 the SAG chose JDAI to address detention reform in the state to: develop a more focused and outcome-driven agenda, and use a proven model and framework to improve the juvenile justice system, that addresses both DSO and DMC, and promotes alternatives to secure detention. JDAI has been adopted by 36 states and 140 juvenile courts.

For a number of years, Washington State has held a high number of status offenders in secure juvenile detention facilities pursuant to a valid court order. From 1999 through 2008, the number of status offender admissions to juvenile detention facilities in Washington ranged from 3,500 to 4,200 annually (primarily related to an at-risk youth (ARY) or truancy court order, pursuant to the valid court order exception). In 2009 and 2010, that number was decreased (in 2010, there were 2,760 admissions of youth related to a status offense that were held in juvenile detention facilities statewide).

In a recent article in ***Juvenile & Family Justice Today***, Summer 2010, it was reported: "Currently, OJJDP reports that the VCO Exception is used approximately 12,000 times per year in these 30 jurisdictions. Yet, nearly 60% of all such uses of the VCO occur in just three states: Kentucky, Washington and Texas."

Overall, total admissions to the 22 juvenile detention facilities in Washington State have ranged from a high of 34,378 total admissions in 2000, to the low of 22,767 admissions total in 2010. An admission is defined as a stay of more than four hours. Admissions pursuant to a status offense comprised from: 11 to 14 percent of the total admissions to detention facilities annually from 1999 through 2008; 9 percent of the total admissions in 2009; and 12 percent of total admissions in 2010. The increase in the percentage of minority youth securely detained in juvenile detention facilities statewide is also a concern; over the past 10 years, from 2000 to 2010, there has been a significant increase (37%) in the percentage of minority youth admissions (from 30 percent of total admissions to detention facilities in year 2000, to 41 percent of total admissions in calendar year 2010).

Currently, many juvenile courts do not collect or analyze data to determine a youth's risk level to public safety when they are arrested. Consequently, many youth who are not risks to public safety are unnecessarily held in detention. (In 2010, the top five reasons juveniles were held in detention facilities statewide were for Assault 4, Theft 3, probation violations, or related to a Truancy or At-Risk Youth Order). The absence of reliable data limits a jurisdiction's ability to identify opportunities to reduce reliance on detention.

The JDAI is a system improvement initiative that encourages system decision-makers (judges, prosecutors, defense and probation) to use alternative community-based programs and services for

low and moderate youth, rather than past practice of secure detention. JDAI sites commitment is to on-going collaboration to reduce unnecessary detention in lieu of alternative programs, using data to make informed policy and practice revisions, develop and use a detention risk assessment (DRAI) for detention admission decisions, expedite case processing, implement strategies to reduce the need for warrants and develop new options for probation technical violations rather than detention, and to prioritize reducing racial and gender disparities throughout the juvenile justice system.

(2) Program Goals:

Goals include to:

- Improve the juvenile justice system in Washington by increasing compliance with the core requirements;
- Increase the availability and types of alternative to secure confinement programming (including gender-specific and culturally competent programming);
- Reduce the number of status offenders held pursuant to the VCO, and the number of low-risk delinquent offenders, held in secure juvenile detention;
- Reduce DMC (a top priority), and participate in the DMC Assessment being conducted by the SAG/OJJ;
- Expand JDAI in Washington as a statewide detention reform strategy;
- Further statewide awareness and information on the JDAI, and adoption of JDAI as a strategy for the state for detention reform—may include conferences, trainings, technical assistance, etc.
- The SAG will develop a JDAI statewide oversight/leadership committee (the makeup and parameters for the leadership committee will be formulated and established by the Partnership Council during 2012-13).

Each of the juvenile courts replicating JDAI in Washington State has safely reduced their detention populations by implementing alternatives to detention programs, expediting case processing timeframes, and developing a risk assessment instrument to determine which youth require incarceration. Sites are also participating in the DMC Assessment that is being conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice, as reported in the DMC plan.

(3-4) Program Objectives & Activities: It is anticipated the nine JDAI sites (see below) will be funded at amounts needed to sustain JDAI implementation locally (with newer sites receiving higher amounts), along with one contract for JDAI statewide coordination, and a small amount of funding to provide for a statewide JDAI conference/workshop, and for convening a JDAI statewide oversight group (the SAG will develop the makeup and parameters for this group). State funding via legislative proviso ($178,000 for SFY 2013) and a small annual Annie E. Casey Foundation grant ($25,000) will be partnered with the federal Title II funds.

Funding for JDAI sites in Washington includes providing for: detention alternative coordinator positions or detention alternatives staff positions to implement programming (or expeditor-type positions); to implement or support alternative programs for youth; enhanced data collection and analysis; and also for travel to attend required instate quarterly meetings, as well as for one annual JDAI national and/or state conference. Projects must submit progress reports and meet all required reporting criteria for JDAI sites, as well as submit progress reports to the Office of Juvenile Justice, work collaboratively with the statewide coordinator, work collaboratively with the OJJ DMC Assessment contracted consultants, attend quarterly training meetings, submit quarterly and annual outcome data, and conduct detention self-inspections every two years.

There are currently nine JDAI sites in Washington, representing 10 counties; these participating counties represent almost two-thirds (63 percent) of Washington's juvenile population and approximately 64 percent of Washington's minority youth. The sites (10 counties total) and anticipated funding amounts for contracts in SFY 2013 include:

Adams County Juvenile Court
JDAI
425 E. Main Street, Suite 100
Othello, WA 99344
Contact: Jessie "Weno" Dominguez
509-488-5646
Fax: (509) 488-3425
Project Amount: $30,000

Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Court
JDAI
5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106
Kennewick, WA 99336
Contact: Eric Lipp
509-783-2151
Fax: 509-736-2728
Project Amount: $25,000

Clark County Juvenile Court
JDAI Implementation
PO Box 5000
Vancouver, WA 98666-5000
Contact: Pat Escamilla
360-397-2201, ext. 4022
Fax: 360-397-2246
Project Amount: $50,000

King County Superior Court
JDAI
1211 East Alder Street
Seattle, WA 98122
Contact: Teddi Edington
(206) 205-9539
Fax: (206) 205-9408
Project Amount: $25,000

Mason County Juvenile Court
JDAI
PO Box 368
Shelton, WA 98584
Contact: Sonya Miles
360-427-9670, x. 248
Fax: 360-427-7785
Project Amount: $25,000

Skagit County Youth and Family Services
JDAI Implementation
611 South Second Street
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
Contact: Dave Yount
(360) 336-9360
Fax: (360) 336-9409
Project Amount: $25,000

Spokane County Juvenile Court
JDAI
1208 W. Mallon Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201-2091
Contact: Bonnie Bush
(509) 477-2406
Fax: (509) 477-2699
Project Amount: $25,000

Whatcom County Juvenile Court Admin.
JDAI
311 Grand Avenue, #501
Bellingham, WA 98225
Contact: David Reynolds
(360) 676-6780, ext. 50143
Fax: (360) 738-2515
Project Amount: $10,000

Pierce County Juvenile Court
JDAI
5501 6th Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98406-2603
Contact: Shelly Maluo
(253) 798-7949
Fax (253) 798-7649
Project Amount: $25,000

(5) Performance measures:

Outcomes: 1, 3, 6

#1 – Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend (mandatory)
#3 - Percent change in the ADP in secure detention.
#6 – Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements (mandatory)

Outputs: 3, 11

#3 – Number of FTEs funded by FG $
#11 – Number of Program Youth Served (mandatory)

(6) **Budget**: It is anticipated the 2012 federal Formula grant funds will be combined with the FY 2011 Formula grant funds in the Alternatives to Detention program area to fund JDAI in Washington State during state fiscal years 2014 and 2015 (along with any state and private foundation funding).

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$76,932		$76,932
2013	$76,932		$76,932
2014	$76,932		$76,932

(7) **SMART:** The SMART system has been queried; required reports are attached.

Program Area Code & Title: Disproportionate Minority Contact (Code 10)

Problem Statement:

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is the number 1 priority of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ). Washington State's RRI reveals that youth of color are treated disproportionately in the juvenile justice system.

Studies conducted in Washington State have confirmed that minority youth are disproportionately represented as a youth progresses through the juvenile justice system. The difference between minority and non-minority juveniles' representation becomes amplified with each successive decision point. Although minorities are approximately 33 percent of the juvenile age 10-17 population, they are 55 percent of the JRA population.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) for Washington Statewide in 2010 show:

- Generally, DMC does exist at all levels of the juvenile justice system in Washington State.
- Asian arrest RRI is lower than the White population (.26)
- African-American youth arrest RRI remains higher than any other ethnic/racial category at 1.50. (Compared to 1.72 in 2009 and 1.73 in 2008.)
- Native American arrest RRI is 1.36. (Relative unchanged from 2009 and 2008.)
- All minority youth are referred to juvenile court at a much higher rate than White youth, with American Indian, Asian and African American youth referring at the highest rates of 1.78 and 1.7, and 1.63 respectively.
- The RRI shows that non-White youth are diverted significantly less often than White youth.
- American Indian and African American youth are disproportionately securely detained at 1.64 and 1.19 respectively.

A. Program Goals:

1. Reduce the representation of youth of color at each stage of the juvenile justice system.
2. Increase participation by members of diverse communities in making policy recommendations regarding DMC.
3. Assist in delivering juvenile justice services in Washington State with a high degree of cultural competency.
4. Build true collaboration and relationship building around DMC.

B. Program Objectives:

1. Increase understanding and knowledge of WA-PCJJ members and community groups regarding DMC issues, concerns, and strategies.
2. Develop a research initiative for practice based evidence and evidence based practice.
3. Improve cultural competency of juvenile justice professionals and systems.
4. Increase WA-PCJJ and OJJ staff outreach to communities to educate and share information regarding DMC.
5. Identify reasons for high referrals to juvenile court for Asian and American Indian youth.

C. Activities and Services Planned:

DMC Project Funding – The SAG has identified DMC as its number one priority. It is anticipated that the SAG will release a Request for Proposals (RFP) in 2013 to address DMC at a specified juvenile justice system decision point (as identified in the Relative Rate Index).

Technical assistance focus – The SAG will continue to offer technical assistance and training to both public and private organizations to assist communities in their efforts to address DMC. The DMC Coordinator will work closely with identified counties to assist efforts to address DMC at the local level.

DMC Website – The Office of Juvenile Justice DMC coordinator, working with the DMC Committee and the Department of Social and Health Services, plans to develop a DMC website. This website will provide a statewide as well as national DMC data, trends, reports, and links. The site will clearly define DMC, provide an overview of the current DMC issues in Washington State, describe current strategies and efforts used in Washington State which are addressing DMC, and provide links to additional information about DMC and OJJ staff. The website will also be a strategy and method to inform and engage a variety of people and organizations regarding DMC.

DMC Bulletin – The DMC Coordinator, working with the DMC Standing Committee (and future DMC Collaborative Network – see below) will produce DMC bulletins for statewide distribution regarding current state efforts around DMC. The bulletins will inform community/target audience about DMC within the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) - The WA-PCJJ has identified the JDAI as one of their chosen strategies which shows promise to impact DMC. The nine current JDAI replication sites (ten counties) are well underway in their implementation. The DMC Committee action plan includes to sustain and expand JDAI in WA State. The DMC action plan steps are outlined on page 86.

MacArthur Foundation Funding – The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation "Models for Change" Initiative for juvenile justice reform is well under way in Washington State. Washington has been recognized by the MacArthur Foundation as a "bellwether" state in juvenile justice reform. The MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative seeks "to develop replicable system-wide changes". The Foundation has committed up to $10 million over a five year period to the Washington State effort.

The SAG assisted the MacArthur Foundation in their fact finding tour and discussion with key state and community stakeholders. The Foundation is aware that one of the SAG's priorities is DMC. One of the six Models for Change sites in Washington is currently focusing on DMC. Models for Change has a representative actively serving on the DMC Committee. As a result of this collaboration, the WA-PCJJ DMC Committee action plan includes the development of a DMC Collaborative Network. Additionally, the Office of Juvenile Justice is working closely with Models for Change in planning a 2012 Juvenile Justice Conference.

DMC Collaborative Network – The DMC Committee, in conjunction with Models for Change, will develop a DMC Collaborative Network. The goals of the Collaborative are: Develop and implement DMC communication strategy, develop and support collaborative network, utilize existing annual access to justice conferences or other annual conferences to present on DMC within the juvenile justice system, and develop dissemination plan for DMC recommendations.

DMC Committee Focus and Priorities – The DMC Standing Committee has selected arrest & referral, and prevention as their focus areas for 2012. Goals and activities for these priorities are listed in the DMC action plan on page 82.

E. Performance Measures:

- **Outcomes: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14**

  #1 – (mandatory) Number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems.
  #2 – (mandatory) Number of local agencies reporting improved data collection systems.
  #4 – (mandatory) Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend.
  #5 – (mandatory) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior.
  #6 – (mandatory) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
  #11 – (mandatory) Number of contributing factors determined from assessment studies
  #12 – (mandatory) Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level
  #13 – (mandatory) Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the local level
  #14 – (Mandatory) Number and percent of recommendations from assessment studies implemented

- **Outputs**: **1, 2, 8, 12, 15**

  #1 – Number of FTEs funded with FG $
  #2 – (mandatory) Number of programs implemented.
  #8 – (mandatory) Number of program youth served.
  #12 – Number of assessment studies conducted.
  #15 - Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded.

F. Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$128,931	-0-	$128,931
2013	$128,931	-0-	$128,931
2014	$128,931	-0-	$128,931

G. SMART: NA

Program Area Code and Title: Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Code 19)

Problem Statement:

The SAG believes that Systems Improvement through technical assistance and training may be the most cost-effective response to many emerging issues and systemic problems, rather than funding specific direct service projects. Direct service projects often provide services to individual clients, with services terminating when grand funding ends. Technical assistance and training can provide long-term solutions to problems, and ultimately impact policy and practice.

The SAG often uses technical assistance, training and research to address system improvements in a more far-reaching fashion than can be done by funding the few direct service projects that are possible from the state's allocation. The SAG contracts, from time to time, with researchers to address specific problem areas. This research provides more detailed information regarding the nature and extent of the problem so that the SAG can identify systemic needs and make informed decisions about funding direct service projects.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training and research supporting systems improvement directly related to the core requirements of the federal JJDP Act, including youth advocacy and delinquency prevention programs, and the SAG's identified priorities, the SAG responds to ad hoc training requests from local communities and other groups. Requests for assistance, verified for appropriateness, can be funded in response to emergent or unanticipated needs. Technical Assistance, Training and Research funds provide the flexibility for the SAG to respond to specific problems identified outside the normal funding cycle, time lines, and grant priorities. They may also provide for identified training needs for the SAG, OJJ staff, and other juvenile justice stakeholders and system personnel.

In addition to the core requirements of the federal JJDP Act, other identified system improvement priorities of the SAG include:

- DMC continues to be the number one priority for the state;
- Aftercare/re-entry and transitions
- Behavioral health
- Limiting the dissemination of juvenile records
- Systems integration and coordination
- School engagement/truancy
- Minimize system engagement/secure detention (the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
- Gang prevention and intervention
- Stable and sufficient funding base
- Collective impact/local partnerships
- Best practices dissemination/federal core requirements

Other focus areas include: gender specific services (including services to children in the juvenile justice system victimized by the sex trade), restorative justice, strengthening the juvenile justice system in rural and underserved areas, and system improvement efforts – including a statewide system for youth advocacy, and juveniles transferred or waived to the adult criminal court system.

B. Program Goals:

Goal A: Improve the juvenile justice system and/or the services to youth involved or likely to be involved in the system.

Goal B: In face of budget reductions, be responsive to local, regional and statewide technical assistance needs.

Goal C: Develop and implement youth advocacy opportunities statewide.

C. Program Objectives:

Objective A1: Provide or assist in providing juvenile justice programs, system personnel, SAG members, and Washington's Juvenile Justice Specialist and OJJ staff with training and/or technical assistance and research regarding best practices approaches, policies and practices, and other juvenile issues or in response to unique needs supporting systems improvement.

Objective B1: Seek additional partnerships and collaborations in providing technical assistance/training to assist local communities.

Objective B2: Prioritize limited resources for youth programs.

Objective C1: Seek input from the SAG Youth Standing Committee regarding possible youth advocacy systems.

D. Activities and Services Planned:

- The SAG standing committee on Grants and Technical Assistance, or a specified SAG Standing Committee, will develop (with the advice and assistance of outside consultants, where necessary), proposals for technical assistance projects that address SAG priorities. The proposed technical assistance will be offered to appropriate agencies and organizations.
- Standing Committees' action plans and work plans will focus on system improvement efforts with regard to the identified priorities and focus areas of the SAG.
- Offer technical assistance and training in response to identified needs and ad hoc requests responding to emergent needs.
- Sponsor and provide funding for training on issues identified by the Federal Act or as priorities by the SAG.
- Award contracts for research projects that will provide information necessary for the development of systems improvement.
- May provide funds for the Office of Juvenile Justice to provide for costs related to the annual juvenile justice report.

E. Performance Measures:

- **Outcomes: 2, 7, 14**
  #2(Mandatory) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors
  #7 Number of recommendations implemented
  #14 Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.

- **Outputs: 1, 4, 5**
  #1 (Mandatory) Formula grant funds awarded for juvenile justice system improvement
  #4 Number of planning activities conducted
  #5 Number and percent of program staff trained

F. Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$51,000	-0-	$51,000
2013	$51,000	-0-	$51,000
2014	$51,000	-0-	$51,000

G. **SMART**: NA

Program Area Code and Title: American Indian Programs – American Indian Pass-Through (Code 22)

Problem Statement:

According to the 2010 Census, there are 8,869 American Indian youth in Washington State, age 0-17, who reside on Washington State reservations or trust lands. The Data Analysis (Attachment I) of this plan contains information on the number of youth age 0-17 that reside in each of the 29 tribes in Washington State. The total juvenile population (age 0-17) residing on American Indian Reservations and Trust Lands in Washington is 42,296 youth, according to 2010 Census data—approximately 2.67 percent of the state's total juvenile population.

From 1991 to 2010, the SAG awarded approximately $720,000 in formula grant funds to projects which address the needs of Native American youth of eligible tribes.

Funded projects have provided alternatives to jail (diversion), community placement services, case management, development of a Juvenile Code and probation services, advocacy, mentoring, educational tutoring, counseling, and treatment services to Native American youth, and tribal juvenile justice conferences.

In past years, the formula grant funds allocated to eligible tribes were far in excess of the minimum pass through requirement to be made available to eligible tribes as described in the 1988 amendment to the JJDP Act. Washington State was found to be out of compliance with the DSO requirement of the federal JJDP Act; hence, the state's formula grant award was reduced by 25% in FYs 2000 through 2010, and all remaining funds were required to be spent on efforts to achieve compliance (except planning and administration, State Advisory Group set-aside, and American Indian pass-through funds). In October 2010, the State received notification that we came into compliance with DSO through reducing the utilization of the secure CRC beds through budget reductions. WA-PCJJ has ensured that the required pass-through amount has been made available to Tribes in Washington State.

Assessment of Native American Juvenile Justice System

The collection and analysis of American Indian juvenile crime data is difficult. There are 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the state. Additionally, there are seven landless non-federally recognized Indian Tribes. None of them routinely report UCR or other data to a central data collection point. A number of tribes do not collect arrest data. There is no statewide organization of Indian Tribes.

Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI) data for 2010 shows that American Indian youth are over-represented at arrest, referral, and secure detention stages and underrepresented at the diversion stage.

SAG Chronological Response and Strategies:

In October 2000 the SAG approved a $3,000 grant award to the Kalispel Tribe of Indians. The funds were to be used to survey the 52 tribes representing the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians regarding each Tribe's interest, data, and needs for detention (including boot camp) and alternative options for juveniles. However, as a congressional directive was received to complete this assessment, the survey instrument was developed through a team of consultants from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice. Responses were received from 77 percent of the Tribes. Preliminary survey report findings (September 2001) indicate a need for juvenile detention services; however, it was emphasized that alternatives to detention practices should also be explored. The consultants summarized that study findings indicate that an in-depth needs assessment should be completed.

A federal JAIBG grant was awarded in 2001 by the Department of Social and Health Services to the South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency to conduct a *Tribal Juvenile Justice Capacity Self-Study.* The study was completed over a 2-year period ($20,000 per grant year). The goal of the study was to provide data to Tribes and the State Department of Social and Health Services for use in planning for increased state and federal support of tribal juvenile justice services.

Some of the risk factors identified are substance abuse problems within the home, school dropout and households with incomes below the poverty level. The tribes welcome culturally sensitive community resource development and service delivery. Training in Juvenile Justice was needed and requested by many of the survey participants. For those tribes that wish to move toward establishing their own juvenile justice programs, training, technical assistance and funding if negotiated and offered with realistic funding levels and realistic deliverables will most likely be accepted.

The second annual Tribal Juvenile Justice Conference was held April 11–12, 2006. The Snoqualmie Tribe held the contract for this conference. The Governor's Office of Indian Affairs and the Indian Policy and Support Office (IPAC) within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) collaborated with the SAG to identify the need for this conference, along with the Indian Policy Advisory Committee (IPAC)--representing 29 tribes statewide, and six organizations for affiliated tribes. The conference planning team included SAG members and staff, IPAC staff and tribal members, and State DSHS aging and adult services staff.

In October 2008 SAG entered into discussion with the University of Washington Tribal Juvenile Justice Initiative project. This project is a result of the work done in conjunction with the SAG and ongoing efforts of the Center for Children and Youth Justice, Washington State's lead entity for Models for Change. The project is working on facilitating a statewide gathering of tribes to address tribal juvenile justice needs, as well as a host of other social and justice topics.

The SAG awarded Formula grant funds to the Lummi Nation and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe for Community Juvenile Justice Coordination. These grant awards began on July 1, 2009 and continued through June 30, 2011. Both of these Tribes used the Indian Pass Through funds to improve the juvenile justice system for Tribal youth in their communities.

The WA-PCJJ has met with the DSHS Office of Indian Policy and has determined that due to declining resources of pass-though funds for future Title II awards for tribal youth, it would be in the best interest of all parties to utilize the funds for training and tribal gatherings to inform a wide variety of stakeholders from tribal governments.

The Indian Policy Advisory Committee (IPAC), which is comprised of representatives from the 29 federally recognized tribes and the 6 Recognized American Indian Organizations (RAIO's) of Washington State is partnering with the Casey Family Foundation to organize a statewide Indian Child Welfare Conference. The purpose of this conference is to bring together professional representatives from multiple disciplines that interact with a child and their family when they become involved with the child welfare system. It is the objective of the conference to increase the level of knowledge and understanding of the Indian Child Welfare laws (both the federal and state). Participants will be able to network with colleagues to develop additional resources for serving their communities.

Representatives on the planning committee include Tribal leaders, prosecutors office, tribal legal offices, tribal social services the Department of Social and Health Services Children's Administration and the Office of Indian Policy. It is planned to have policy, legal and training tracks. Some of the subject areas being discussed by the planning committee include: Washington State Indian Child Welfare Act, disproportionately, court team, Local Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee training. A survey from the tribes will be utilized in determination of additional breakout sessions.

The focus of this conference is to bring together representatives from the Tribes, RAIO's, state employees, judges and prosecutors to focus on the State Indian Child Welfare Act (2011) and the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act (1978). The target attendees include tribal and state children's social workers, judges, prosecutors, representatives from juvenile justice advisory committees and tribal leaders. In these tough economic times, travel has been identified as a barrier to participation. Therefore, the planning committee is planning to utilize a successful practice in past conferences to sponsor an attendee from each of the tribes and RAIO's. In doing this there has been tremendous success in maximizing across the state participation by the tribes and RAIO's. The conference is planned to coincide with the October 2012 quarterly meeting of IPAC.

(2) Program Goals:

1. To increase WA-PCJJ and community awareness and understanding of Native American issues and concerns regarding youth and juvenile justice and State and Federal ICW Acts.
2. To strive to reduce disproportionate minority contact of Native American youth throughout the juvenile justice system in Washington State
3. To increase culturally appropriate juvenile justice services to Native American youth in Washington State

(3) Program objectives:

1. Provide training and technical assistance to SAG members, staff, and community members regarding DMC, and specifically Native American juvenile issues.
2. Provide specific training through a statewide gathering of Tribes, RAIO's, state employees, judges and prosecutors to focus on the State Indian Child Welfare Act (2011) and the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act (1978).
3. Continue gathering Native American juvenile justice data; analysis data via the RRI spreadsheets
4. Work with Native American agencies to identify the best use of pass-through funds.

(4) Activities and services planned:

The Indian Child Welfare conference is planned for October 9-10, 2012, to bring together professional representatives from multiple disciplines that interact with a child and their family when they become involved with the Child Welfare system. It is the objective of the conference to increase the level of knowledge and understanding of the Indian Child Welfare laws (both the federal and state laws). Participants will be able to network with colleagues to develop additional resources for serving their communities. The conference will provide training in both the Washington State Indian Child Welfare Act and Local Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee and judicial processes. The focus of this conference is to bring together representatives from the Tribes, RAIO's, state employees, judges and prosecutors to focus on the State Indian Child Welfare Act (2011) and the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act (1978).

(5) Performance measures:

Performance Measures Program Area 22:

- **Outcomes: 1, 3, 4, 7**

  #1 Number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend (mandatory)
  #3 (Mandatory) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in desired behaviors
  #4 (Mandatory) Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements
  #7 Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area

- **Outputs: 7, 9**
  #7 Number of planning activities conducted
  #9 Number of program youth served (Mandatory)

(6) Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$8,132	-0-	$8,132
2013	-0-	-0-	-0-
2014	-0-	-0-	-0-

(7) **SMART:** NA

Program Area Code and Title: Planning and Administration (Code 23)

Problem Statement: The planning and administration (P & A) of the Title II Formula Grants Program continues to be accomplished through the Office of Juvenile Justice, within the Department of Social and Health Services. The P & A funds provide staff to effectively administer the program. In September 2010, Washington's new state advisory group, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, was established via Executive Order. The state advisory group operates as Washington's supervisory board in response to the federal Act. From 1982 through 2010, the Office of Juvenile Justice supported the state's former SAG, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, which was sunset upon the formation of the Council in 2010.

(2) Program Goals: To improve the juvenile justice system through statewide coordination and collaborative planning (through the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS).

(3) Program Objectives: To provide staff support to the state advisory group and its standing committees, including a full-time juvenile justice specialist position; administer the Formula Grants Program to the state, including meeting all programmatic and budget requirements (federal performance and sub-grant reporting, monitoring, etc).; providing technical assistance and training, and responding to requests for information and data regarding juvenile justice issues.

(4) Activities and Services: Coordinate quarterly SAG meetings, executive and standing committee meetings as scheduled; conduct grants and contracts administration, including review and approval of financial reimbursements to subgrantees; preparation and distribution of requests for proposals; onsite monitoring program visits to subgrantees and review of progress reports; submittal of information on federal GMS system, including performance data; preparing written monitoring reports including findings and recommendations; participating in federally required trainings, and on required regular compliance monitoring, DMC, and juvenile justice specialist teleconference calls; bill review and analysis of juvenile justice-related legislation during legislative session, and drafting legislative impact statements on behalf of the SAG; preparation of annual plan/application to the federal OJJDP based on state advisory group priorities, and preparing comprehensive annual juvenile justice report; provide statewide trainings, as directed by the SAG, and participate in collaborative inter and intra-agency meetings or workshops to partner and share juvenile justice related information.

(5) Performance Measures:

Outputs: **1, 3, 7, 9**

#1 (mandatory) Formula Grant funds awarded for P & A
#3 (mandatory) Number of FTEs funded with FG funds
7 (mandatory) Number of subgrants awarded.
#9 Number of RFPs developed that support programming identified in the Plan.

Outcomes: **1, 3**

#1 (mandatory) Average Time from Receipt of subgrant application to date of award
#3 Number and percent of Formula Grant programs evaluated.

(6) Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State matching funds	Total funds
2012	$52,170	$52,170	$104,340
2013	$52,170	$52,170	$104,340
2014	$52,170	$52,170	$104,340

(7) SMART: NA

A. Program Area Code and Title: State Advisory Group Allocation (Code 31)

Problem Statement: As part of the Governor's reform initiative for more efficient and effective government, the Governor requested in December 2009 that the DSHS convene a new repositioned State Advisory Group (SAG). Washington's State Advisory Group (the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice or WA-PCJJ) was established in September 2010 via Executive order 10-03. The WA-PCJJ serves as Washington's **supervisory board** with regard to the federal Act (supervises the preparation, administration and implementation of the Formula Grants plan). The WA-PCJJ will serve in a pro-active role, providing collaborative leadership and direction, recommending innovative juvenile justice reforms and best practices for implementation. The composition of the WA-PCJJ is in compliance with federal requirements and the Committee retains the federally mandated responsibilities of a State Advisory Group, implementing the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and administering related federal and state funding.

(2) Program Goals: To improve juvenile justice systems by increasing compliance with the core requirements and increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs statewide. The WA-PCJJ mission is to promote partnerships and innovations that improve outcomes for juvenile offenders and their victims, to build family and community capacity to prevent delinquency, and to provide analysis and expertise to state and local policymakers.

(3) Program Objectives: To support both state and local prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements (to improve planning and development), and to continue to convene five standing committees (Behavioral Health, DMC, Grants/Fiscal, Legislative and Youth) and an Executive Committee.

(4) Activities: To conduct planning and oversight activities for the implementation of the federal Formula Grants Program in the state of Washington.

(5) Performance Measures:

Outputs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

#1 (mandatory) Number of SAG Committee Meetings Held
#2 (mandatory) Number of SAG Subcommittee Meetings Held
#3 (mandatory) Annual report submitted to the Governor.
4 (mandatory) Number of Grants funded with Formula Grants funds.
5 (mandatory) Number and Percent of Programs Using Evidence-Based Models
#8 Number and percent of SAG activities/meetings that involve youth

Outcomes: 1

1 (mandatory) Number and Percent of plan recommendations implemented.

(6) Budget:

Fiscal year	Formula grant funds	State/local funds	Total funds
2012	$20,000	-0-	$20,000
2013	$20,000		$20,000
2014	$20,000		$20,000

(7) SMART: NA

8. SAG Membership

WASHINGTON STATE

STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) MEMBERSHIP ROSTER – April 2012

	Name	Represents	Full-time Govt.	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residential (or preferred) address
1	LIZ MUELLER – Chair	E – Tribal Rep			11/2010	Sequim
2	AGUE, STARCIA	D 6		X	11/2010	Seattle
3	CLAYTON, JOHN	C 7	X		11/2010	Olympia
4	CUTHBERTSON, FRANK – Vice Chair	B 1	X		11/2010	Tacoma
5	DAMMEIER, BRUCE	A			11/2010	Puyallup
6	DICKERSON, MARY LOU	A			11/2010	Seattle
7	DRAYTON, DESTINY	E		X	11/2010	University Place
8	EDLER, DAVID	A			11/2010	Yakima
9	FESSLER, DAN	B 3	X		11/2010	Yakima
10	GASKIN, IVAN	E		X	11/2010	Lynnwood
11	HARGROVE, JIM	A			11/2010	Hoquiam
12	HAUGE, RUSS	B 2	X		11/2010	Silverdale
13	IMHOFF, CHRIS (appointment pending)	C 3	X			Olympia
14	JORDAN, CHRISTOPHER	E		X	11/2010	Tacoma
15	LANE, JOHN	C	X		11/2010	Olympia
16	LEE, ANNE	D			11/2010	Seattle
17	LUM, JOHN	D 4			11/2010	Anacortes
18	MONTOYA-LEWIS, RAQUEL	B1–Tribal Rep			11/2010	Bellingham
19	ORLANDO, JAMES	B 1	X		11/2010	Tacoma
20	ORTEGA, ESTELA	D 1			11/2010	Seattle
21	PINA, JESSICA	D 3		X	11/2010	Connell
22	PARADIS, SHARON	B 4	X		9/2011	Kennewick
23	PUGEL, JAMES	B	X		11/2010	Seattle
24	REVELS ROBINSON, DENISE	C 2	X		11/2010	Olympia
25	SANDE, KATHLEEN (appointment pending)	C 4	X			Olympia
26	STEVENS, VAL	A			11/2010	Arlington
27	STREET, JIM	E			11/2010	Seattle
28	TRUPIN, ERIC	H	X		11/2010	Seattle
29	WARD, MAURICE	G			11/2010	Seattle

30	WILLIAMS, KELLY	E		X	11/2010	Lakewood

The SAG serves as the ☒ supervisory or ☐ advisory board (check one).

Performance measures – Program area 31; Outcomes: 1, 2, and 3 Outputs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8

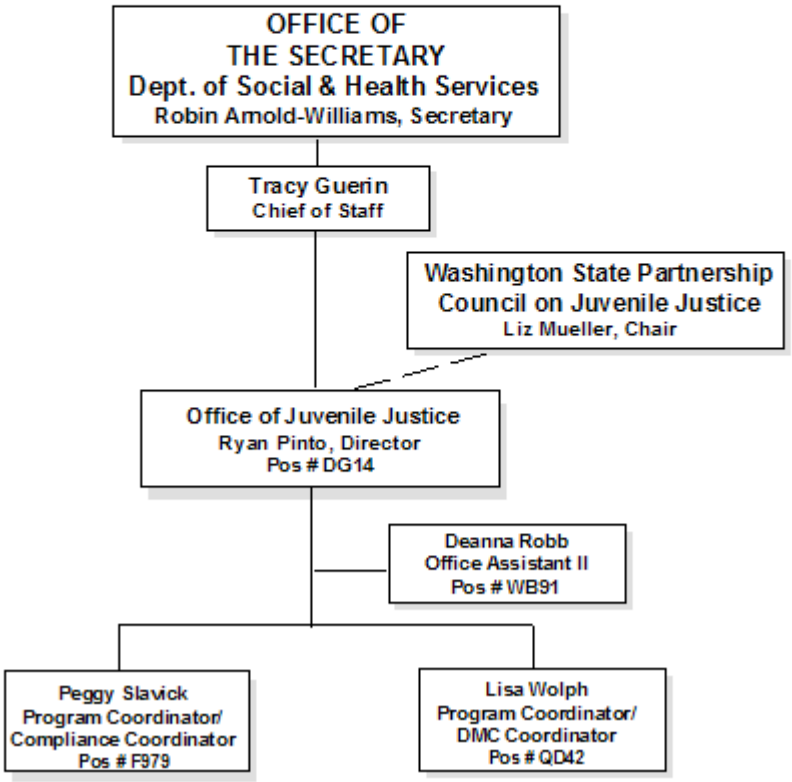
9. Formula Grants Program Staff

Organizational Chart

(March 2012)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES

Office of Juvenile Justice



- List of Other Programs Administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS:
  - Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Grants Program
  - Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation
  - State funding for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
  - State funding for TeamChild (a non-profit agency providing legal advocacy for youth)
  - State funding for the Criminal Street Gang Prevention and Intervention Program

- Staffing and management for the state agency implementing the Formula Grants Program: The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) is located within the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), and implements the federal Formula Grants Program in Washington State (staff to the State Advisory Group, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice). The Director of the OJJ is the Juvenile Justice Specialist for Washington, and reports directly to DSHS Chief of Staff Tracy Guerin.

Office of Juvenile Justice Staff:

Name	Staff Position Titles	3.8 FTES Total	Funding Sources and State Match for State FY 2012	Estimated % of time devoted to the JJDP Program
Ryan Pinto	Director / Juvenile Justice Specialist	Full-time (1 FTE)	Formula Grants Program w/state match	100%
Deanna Robb	Office Assistant II	Part-time (.80 FTE)	Formula Grants Program w/state match	100%
Peggy Slavick	Program Coordinator/ Compliance Monitor Coordinator	Full-time (1 FTE)	Formula Grants Program w/state match	100%
Lisa Wolph	Program Coordinator/ DMC Coordinator	Part-time (1 FTE)	Formula Grants Program w/state match	100%

- Descriptions of the Duties for the JJ Specialist and other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention staff – **(**see attached job descriptions for the Director and Program Coordinator positions).

Performance measures: Program Area 23

Outcomes: 1, 2 and 3

#1 (mandatory) Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award
#2 Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with 3-year plan
#3 Number and percent of FG programs evaluated

Outputs: 1, 3, 7, 9 and 10

#1 (mandatory) FG funds awarded for P & A
#3 (mandatory) Number of FTEs funded with FG $
#7 (mandatory) Number of subgrants awarded
#9 Number of RFPs developed that support programming identified in the Plan
#10 Number and percent of programs monitored

WASHINGTON MANAGEMENT SERVICE

POSITION DESCRIPTION

JOB CLASS: **Director – WMS Band 2**
WORKING TITLE: **Director / Juvenile Justice Specialist**
AGENCY/DIVISION: Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS), Office of Juvenile Justice
INCUMBENT'S NAME: Ryan Pinto

General Position Description
This position provides support to the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) chairperson and Council members, managing, directing and planning the use of federal, state and private foundation grant funds awarded to improve Washington's Juvenile Justice System. Supervises staff and provides contract management support functions to subgrantees.

Policy Impact: Acts as liaison with legislative and congressional staff, coordinates with the Governor's Policy Office in determining and drafting legislative positions, drafts legislative and policy statements and analyses related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues. Initiates, develops and coordinates collaborative activities with federal, state and local officials as well as private organizations to define juvenile justice needs and coordinate activities designed to improve state and national juvenile justice systems, implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and administer other federal, state and private foundation grant programs.

Represents the WA-PCJJ and the Office of Juvenile Justice in negotiations at all levels of government to ensure compliance with the federal JJDP Act and legal requirements. Maintains up-to-date knowledge of federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting juveniles. Advises state agencies and speaks to local governments and organizations, private non-profit agencies, tribes and the public regarding juvenile laws, regulations and emerging issues. Drafts legislative and congressional testimony on findings and recommendations regarding juvenile justice issues for Committee member use.

Decision Making: Administers federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) formula and discretionary grants to the state of Washington, State and private foundation funding sources. Provides oversight of solicitation and selection process of grant recipients which demonstrate effective approaches to addressing juvenile justice needs and issues. Selects and supervises Office of Juvenile Justice Staff; detailing, scheduling and reviewing assignments, evaluating performances, and initiating corrective action as necessary. Plans, coordinates and authorizes production and distribution of WA-PCJJ reports and other written materials establishing and maintaining WA-PCJJ and Office of Juvenile Justice policy and procedures.

Essential Functions:

Represents the WA-PCJJ and the Office of Juvenile Justice in negotiations at all levels of government to ensure compliance with the federal JJDP Act and legal requirements.

Coordinates with the Governor's Policy Office in determining and drafting legislative positions, drafts legislation and policy statements and analyses related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues at the direction of the Council Chair.

Initiates develops and coordinates collaborative activities with federal, state and local officials as well as private organizations to define juvenile justice needs and coordinate activities designed to

improve state and national juvenile justice systems and to implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and administer federal, state, and privately funded delinquency prevention ad reduction grant programs.

Administers federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) formula and discretionary grants, State, and private foundations grants to the state of Washington, by reviewing juvenile justice grant applications, selecting for contracted service those applications which demonstrate unique approaches to addressing juvenile justice needs and issues. Selects and provides further development of limited project proposals having merit, defining potential problems and resources required for implementation.

Collects and analyses statewide juvenile justice system data; composes and presents reports on the state of juvenile justice in Washington State, offering recommendations for improvements. Prepares Annual Juvenile Justice Report for Governor, DSHS and legislature.

Develops, submits and negotiates annual WA-PCJJ formula and discretionary grants applications/contracts, and State and Annie E. Casey Foundation (JDAI) grant applications/contracts presently amounting to approximately $1.5 million per year. The Office of Juvenile Justice manages the general use of these federal, state, and Private Foundation funds, making day-to-day decisions, expenditure decisions and administering 25 – 30 juvenile justice service contracts annually.

Develops and provides technical assistance, training and consultation to DSHS, other governmental entities, private sector and juvenile justice professionals regarding juvenile justice issues and the state's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. Develops training and public presentations for professional and citizen's groups.

Selects and supervises Office of Juvenile Justice staff, assigns work, approves schedules evaluates performance and initiating corrective action as necessary. Ensures staff complete mandatory training required for all DSHS employees and specific training required for development, execution, and monitoring of department contracts. Ensures Office fiscal and budget accountability.

Participates in national and state conferences and periodic training for juvenile justice professionals and citizen's groups.

Plans, coordinates and authorizes production and distribution of WA-PCJJ reports and other written materials establishing and maintaining WA-PCJJ and Office of Juvenile Justice policy and procedures.

Plan, lead, organize and directs the work performed by the office in support of the Council. Assure appropriate and optimum use of the office and Committee resources and enhance the effectiveness of employees through timely appraisal and professional development opportunities. Support effective communications throughout the organization. Maintain the highest standards of personal/professional and ethnical conduct and support the State's goals for a diverse workforce.

WASHINGTON MANAGEMENT SERVICE

POSITION DESCRIPTION

JOB CLASS: **Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator – WMS Band 2**
WORKING TITLES: **Compliance Monitor Coordinator, DMC Coordinator (2 positions)**
AGENCY/DIVISION: Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS), Office of Juvenile Justice
INCUMBENT'S NAME: Peggy Slavick, Lisa Wolph

General Position Description

The position administers federal block grant programs statewide that: address preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency, provide compliance monitoring regarding federal core requirements and regulations, and that provide improvements to the juvenile justice system. The position serves as one of the professional staff positions to the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) within the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), and reports to the Director of the OJJ. The WA-PCJJ serves as Washington's State Advisory Group, and is responsible for developing and implementing a state plan, which sets priorities for awarding federal funds, and for implementing the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in our state. This position also provides technical assistance, consultation, contract management, compliance monitoring, responds to requests for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention data and information, and coordinates regional and statewide juvenile justice training opportunities. This position may also administer other juvenile justice funding as it becomes available.

Required knowledge of: federal and state laws relating to holding juveniles in adult facilities; federal and state laws regarding holding status offenders in secure confinement; contract management, and audits contractual requirements for grant contracts within federal grant programs, and specific requirements for each federal block grant program; WA-PCJJ/OJJ policies and procedures for the preparation of contracts; federal contractual guidelines; federal fiscal guidelines and reporting requirements for U.S. Dept. of Justice grant programs; research evaluation methods; evidence-based practices; OFM contractual guidelines; budget management; public and media relations; interagency relations; state ethics regulations; on-site WA-PCJJ/OJJ project monitoring requirements; available training resources and providers; and state and federal reporting and funding requirements.

Required ability to: Communicate effectively, both written and orally; effectively set priorities and problem-solve; conduct subcontractors' program audits, and review subcontractors' fiscal audits; work collaboratively with other agencies and juvenile justice trainers to offer high quality training, work effectively with grant-funded project administrators and staff—ability to work as a member of a team and take the lead on specific projects; negotiate terms of contracts and provide approval for contractual amendments; evaluate performance of funded programs and provide recommendations; collect data, analyze and summarize research findings (including data collected through statewide surveys and other processes); write research reports; provide technical assistance and training opportunities to programs and others in the juvenile justice system; respond to requests from state and local agencies, and the public on juvenile justice issues and data requests; respond to inquiries from state and federal agency staff, grant applicants, general public and statewide juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies, provide interpretation of agency/program related-laws and policies (particularly jail removal, sight and sound separation, and regulations regarding status offenders); respond to public and media requests for committee and project information. Work with external stakeholders to continue to improve working relationships between WA-PCJJ and stakeholder groups.

A considerable amount of in-state travel is required to conduct grant on-site monitoring visits to

projects, to conduct compliance monitoring onsite visits to juvenile facilities and adult facilities (lockups, holding facilities & jails), attend WA-PCJJ full Council and subcommittee/work group meetings, provide technical assistance and training, and attend trainings or conferences (in- or out-of-state trainings). May require weekend or evening work in order to meet deadlines.

10. Performance Measures Data

The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) staff understand the performance measures reporting requirements, and submit the required data for subgrantees – the OJJ requires that subgrantees submit applicable data and information on a quarterly basis in the form of progress reports, and also receives data and information from evaluation reports that are submitted to the OJJ by independent evaluators who conduct outside evaluations of funded projects (both annual (end of year) and interim (6-month) written evaluation reports are submitted—multi-site or individual evaluations for projects are conducted).

3. Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative (ATTACHMENT #3)

Budget Detail Worksheet

Washington State

FY 2012 Title II Formula Grants Program

Program Areas	Program Area Title	State Match	OJJDP Federal Share	Total Funds
1, 9, 10	Aftercare-ReEntry/DMC/Delinquency Prevention		76,932	76,932
2	Alternatives to Detention		76,932	76,932
6	Compliance Monitoring		107,600	107,600
10	Disproportionate Minority Contact		128,931	128,931
19	Juvenile Justice System Improvement		51,000	51,000
22	Indian Tribe Programs (American Indian Pass-through)		8,132	8,132
23	Planning and Administration	52,170	52,170	104,340
31	State Advisory Group (SAG) Allocation		20,000	20,000
	TOTALS	$52,170	$521,697	$573,867

Lobbying Prohibition: Regarding the use of federal funds under this grant program, the State will follow the legal advice of its state's attorney.

Budget Narrative for FY 2012:

The **Planning and Administration** costs cover (including additional state matching dollars):

- The salaries and benefits for a full time juvenile justice specialist (Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS); a total of .80 FTE juvenile justice program coordinator positions; and .64 FTE of the OJJ Office Assistant position. (Estimated personnel costs in Admin total $213,700)
- Supplies for the Office of Juvenile Justice, including office supplies and operational supplies, services and charges for communication and other operational (IT) fees; miscellaneous fees for training registrations, subscriptions, etc.; printing and technical assistance materials for compliance monitoring; and other necessary goods and services, and small equipment needs. (Estimated at $15,000)
- For statewide travel (including to conduct onsite programmatic monitoring visits to projects/subgrantees, to provide technical assistance, attend meetings and SAG subcommittee or quarterly meetings); also, for travel costs to attend workshops/conferences and trainings, as appropriate and/or required, both local and national. (Estimated at $7,500)

Compliance Monitoring costs cover:

- Funds for one outside, contracted principal compliance monitor to conduct the onsite monitoring of adult jails, lockups and holding facilities statewide (approximately $45,000); the salaries and benefits (approximately $53,500) for .60 FTE juvenile justice program coordinator positions (Office of Juvenile Justice staff) to provide compliance monitoring coordination and juvenile facility monitoring, including some funds ($1,500) for statewide travel to conduct onsite inspections; and a portion of the OJJ office assistant position (.16 FTE) for compliance monitoring support (approximately $7,600).

DMC Program Area costs cover:

- Salary and benefits for a part-time (.60 FTE) DMC coordinator position within the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS ($52,000 in the DMC program area has been allocated for this position); an additional $76,931 is allocated for DMC programs (see DMC Program Description for additional detail).

SAG Allocation costs cover:

- Associated costs to hold state advisory group full committee meetings and subcommittee or workgroup meetings (includes supplies and meeting room rentals -- does not include food or beverages for meetings -- and travel for members); other travel costs for members to meetings and workshops or trainings, as appropriate; and other costs associated with conducting planning and supervisory board functions (including annual plan).

Indian Tribe Programs:

- The required American Indian pass-through amount ($8,132) for the state is allocated.

System Improvement dollars provide:

- Funds ($51,000) to provide for technical assistance, training and research in response to emergent needs (see the System Improvement program description for additional detail).

Alternatives to Detention; and combined Aftercare/ReEntry, DMC & Delinquency Prevention Program Area: Program Descriptions and allocated amounts are provided in Section k.

The pass-through amount would be 66.8 percent based on the above budget; a total of $166,770, which is 33.2 percent of the total award less SAG funding, would be allocated to the Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS, in order to provide for OJJ staff and admin dollars to implement the Formula Grants Program and 3-year plan, provide for compliance monitoring coordination and DMC coordination, and to staff the WA-PCJJ, Washington's state advisory group.

Subgrant award assurances:

The following information, below, describes the process utilized by the state to assure the implementation of the 2 following requirements: 1) to the extent practicable, give priority in funding to evidence-based programs and activities; 2) not continue to fund a program if the subgrant recipient fails, in 2 years, to demonstrate substantial success in meeting the goals specific in the original subgrant application.

Subaward Selection - The SAG awards grant funds to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system from the following sources:

- **Federal JJDP Act** (Title II Formula Grants Program and Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Program);
- **Annie E**. **Casey Foundation** grant funds to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Washington State.
- **State funds** for the JDAI in Washington.
- **State funds** for the new Criminal Street Gang Prevention and Intervention program.

The purpose of the grant funds is to improve the juvenile justice system by allowing carefully selected innovative projects to have stable funding while they demonstrate their effectiveness; **priority is given to evidence-based and research-based programs and activities for youth.** RFPs include information linking potential sub-grantees to websites providing information about proven and promising programs (evidence-based and research-based programs, including the OJJDP Model Programs Guide). Demonstration projects selected for funding are required to be objectively evaluated by outside, qualified evaluators (or a multi-site evaluator), and provide outcome-based performance measures using the Logic Model format. Projects that are proven to be effective are often continued by private, local government or state funding.

The SAG also may award funding for policy research studies on topics of special concern, and provides technical assistance and training.

The following steps provide a general outline of the **competitive process** the SAG follows regarding the selection of projects to receive grant awards:

1. The OJJ/DSHS, on behalf of the SAG, issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) or RFQQ.
2. The Council's Grants Standing Committee (or a designated proposal review team) reviews and rates applicant proposals.
3. The Council invites finalists to submit full grant applications.
4. The Council selects grant applications for funding.
5. The state DSHS, Office of Juvenile Justice, enters into a one-year contract with the selected applicants (or "sub-grantees").

The SAG (Council) may renew a demonstration project contract for up to two additional years, dependent upon the program funding source, but only if the SAG determines, by onsite monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective. The federal JJDP Act requires that funds not be expended to carry out a program if the recipient of the funds fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of a 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the grant application to the state agency.

Projects are also required to submit quarterly progress reports addressing activities, outputs and outcomes, and six-month (interim) as well as annual evaluation reports conducted by outside, independent evaluators (thus, the **SAG has project evaluation methods and protocols in place**

to meet the federal requirement that states ”shall not continue to fund a program if the sub-grant recipient who carried out that program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate that the program achieved substantial success in meeting the goals as specified in the sub-grant application.”

APPENDICES

Washington State

FY 2012 Formula Grants Program Application

3-Year Plan for 2012-14

I. Data for Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

- **A.** Tables
- **B.** Graphs

II. Relative Rate Index (RRI) forms and RRI Analysis Tracking Sheet (5 attachments)

III. Guidance Manual for Washington State Compliance Monitors (PDF file)

IV. Disaster Preparedness (see DSHS JRA Emergency management plan)

V. Suicide Prevention (see "DSHS JRA Suicide Assessment and Intervention Policy")

VI. Mapping Report – SMART System Attachments (5 PDF files)