The purpose of this publication is to assist victims of juvenile offenders in understanding the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration commitment process, including sentencing, institutions and group home placements, restitution, parole and discharges, rehabilitation services.
account the seriousness of the offense(s) committed and the history of the subject’s prior offense(s). He/she is given a minimum release date (the earliest day an offender may be released from custody) and a maximum release date (the last day an offender may be held in custody). However, judges have the discretion to deviate from these guidelines under certain circumstances.

Q: How can I get notified when the offender is released?

The DSHS Victim/Witness Notification Program may notify victims or witnesses when an offender is released, transferred, or escapes from any DSHS facility. If you wish to be notified, you must enroll in the program. You may request an enrollment form by calling 1-800-422-1536 or by contacting your local Victim Assistance Unit in your county Prosecutor’s Office.

Q: How and when do I get the restitution that is owed to me?

Offenders are responsible for restitution payments. JRA will facilitate the payment of restitution as part of each offender’s treatment plan until they are discharged from supervision. Payment plans consider each offender’s circumstances. Where reasonable, 50% of the offender’s earnings, if any are available, will be dedicated to the payment of restitution.

Q: What happens when an offender is released from JRA?

JRA provides intensive parole as well as sex offender and regular parole supervision for offenders who have completed their residential commitment. Parole staff work with offenders and their families to assist offenders in their reintegration into their home settings. Offenders who do not comply with their parole contract may have their parole revoked and be placed in a local detention facility or at a JRA institution for up to 30 days.