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Washington State Models for Change Initiative Selected County Highlights

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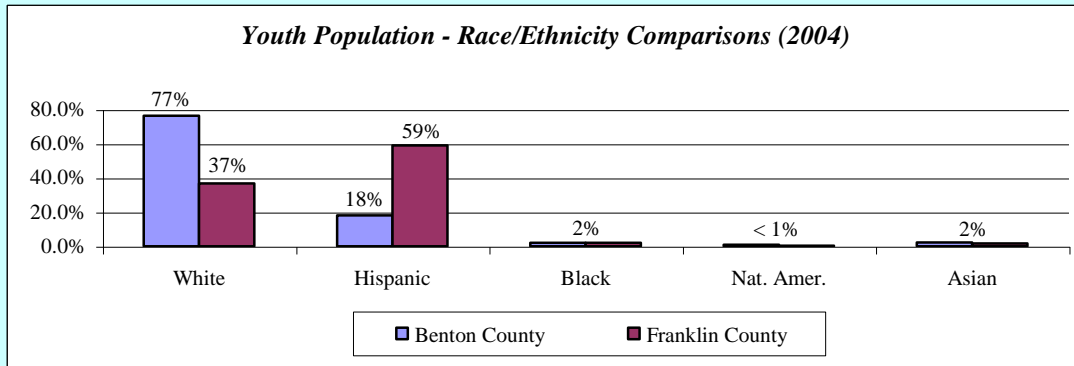
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Highlights of Benton and Franklin County.....	3
Highlights of Clark County.....	11
Highlights of King County.....	24
Highlights of Pierce County.....	36
Highlights of Spokane County.....	44

Benton and Franklin Counties, Washington Juvenile Justice System – Highlights

County Demographics:

- The combined 2004 population of Benton and Franklin Counties is estimated at 215,000. This is an increase of 42% since the 1990 Census. (Benton County is by far the larger of the two counties with a 2004 population of approximately 156,000.)
- The Hispanic youth population (10-17) has doubled in size in both counties during this 14-year period and in 2004 represented 59% of the overall youth population in Franklin County.



- *There are considerable disparities in poverty estimates across the two counties.* Benton County does slightly better than Washington state as a whole and considerably better than national estimates on “living in poverty” and “median incomes” measures. The reverse is true for Franklin County.

2003 Estimates	Benton County	Franklin County	Washington	United States
All ages living in poverty	10.1%	15.1%	11.0%	12.5%
Children (0-17) living in poverty	14.4%	22.2%	15.3%	17.6%
Median household income	\$51,753	\$40,404	\$48,185	\$43,318

Juvenile Arrest Rates:

- Juvenile arrest rates decreased by 20% in Benton and Franklin Counties (combined) between 1995 and 2004. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased by 45% and arrests for property crimes decreased by 33%.
- Juvenile arrest rates for the two counties were generally similar with Benton County’s juvenile arrests rates somewhat higher. Juvenile were more likely to be arrested for property index crimes in Benton County but less likely to be arrested for violent index offenses.

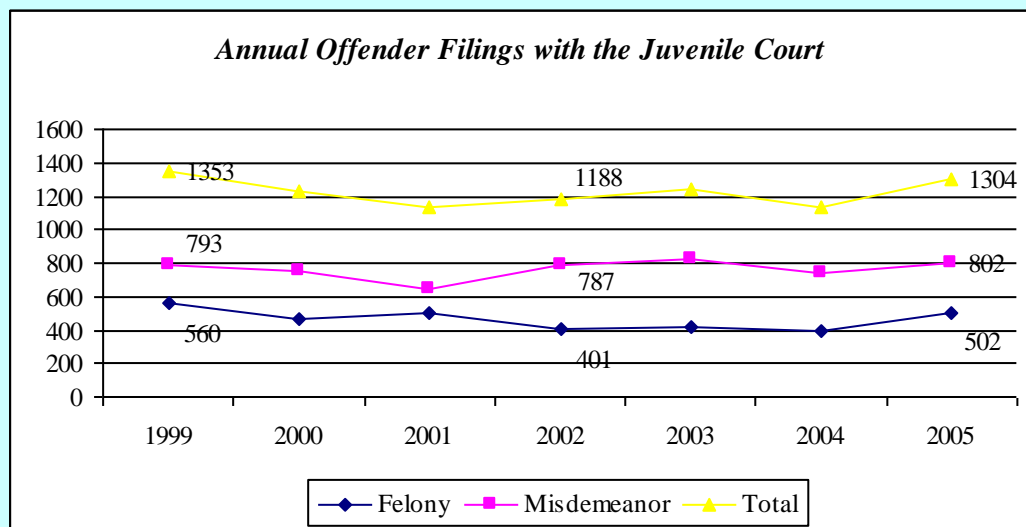
Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) For:	1995	2004	Percent Change 1995-2004
<i>All Offenses</i>	133.6	107.3	-20%
<i>Violent Crime Index Offenses</i>	5.5	3.0	-45%
<i>Property Crime Index Offenses</i>	44.5	29.8	-33%

Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Court:

- The Juvenile Court is a division of the Benton-Franklin Counties Superior Court. The Court has six Superior Court Judges, one of whom is designated as the Juvenile Court Administrative Judge. With the exception of Termination trials, two Court Commissioners hear most Juvenile Court matters.
- The Juvenile Court's 2006 budget is \$7,141,000 (68% County, 32% Non-County).
- 2,994 juvenile court referrals were referred for prosecution in 2004. 47% of referrals where action was taken were initially referred for diversion in lieu of formal court process. Of the diverted cases, 19% were rejected, refused or failed to complete and returned to the prosecutor for filing.
- Juvenile probation counselors assigned to youth who have been placed on community supervision employ the Case Management Assessment Process, including risk assessment, motivational interviewing and targeted case planning.
- Evidenced-Based Programs available to eligible youth on community supervision include Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT).

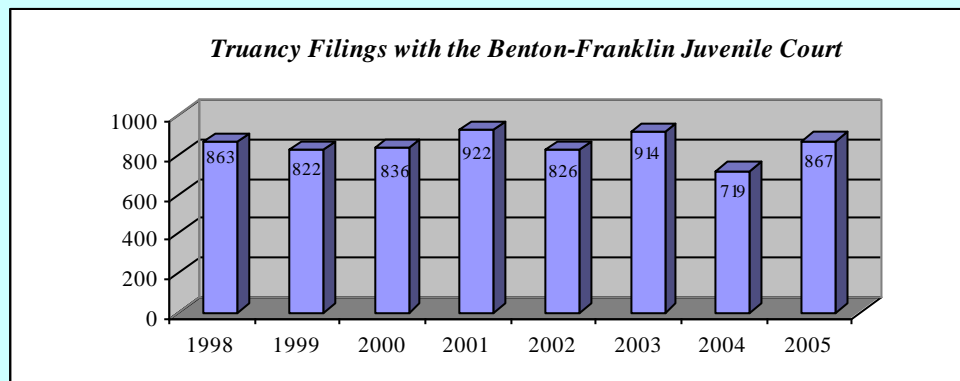
Court Filings – Juvenile Offender Cases:

- Offender (delinquency) filings have remained essentially steady over the last six years. Although 2005 case filings were 4% less than those filed in 1999 (1,353), there was a 15% increase in filings from 2004 to 2005 (1,136 to 1,304).



ARY/CHINS/Tuancy Filings and Dispositions:

- 867 truancy cases were filed in 2005. The number of truancy cases filed annually has fluctuated somewhat since 1998 but has averaged approximately 850 per year.



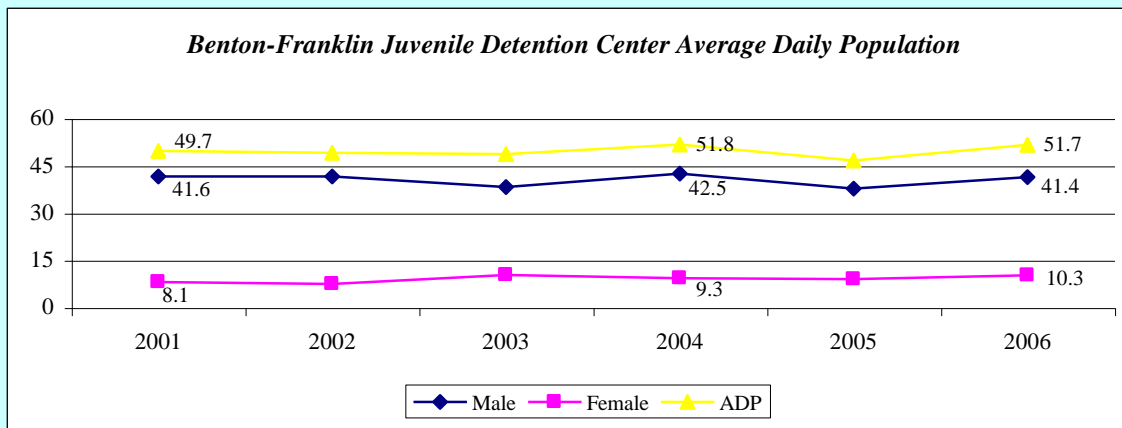
- There were also a combined total of 45 ARY/CHINS petitions filed in 2005 and 44 such petitions filed in 2004. The number of ARY/CHINS filings has decreased in the past two years from the previous five-year average of 62, a decrease of approximately 27%.
- The Juvenile Court is routinely involved with DCFS Social Workers in staffing CHINS and ARY cases before filing. The court's Family Support Specialist (a position unique to this court), offers crisis case management to families and is often a referent to DCFS. This individual provides case management services to families in open ARY cases.
- In 2003 and 2004, the Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Court issued 583 and 734 contempt orders on Truancy/ARY/CHINS matters, respectively. This rate is considerably higher than the state average. The Truancy program is currently being evaluated to determine more effective strategies for intervening with higher risk youth.
- DSHS Children's Administration and the Court have worked together to establish a working protocol for youth involved with both systems, primarily where placement is an issue. DSHS has identified one social worker as the juvenile court liaison.

Mental Health

- The Benton-Franklin Counties RSN plans/coordinates publicly funded mental health services. Youth in the JJ system are able to access services if they qualify.
- The Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Detention Facility employs a master's level Mental Health Specialist who assesses the mental health needs of detained youth, coordinates services for youth during confinement and facilitates community transition.
- Through a coordinated effort of youth serving agencies, the Children's Behavioral Health Network was formed in 2000 to bring together community professionals to identify gaps in services and develop strategies for filling those gaps. The Network participants meet monthly. A crisis team made up of Network professionals meets to staff cases and develops case plans for youth who have proven difficult to serve.

Benton Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center:

- Operated by the Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center and funded by both Benton & Franklin counties. The Detention Center can house 108 juveniles. Currently, the facility is utilizing four pods consisting of 40 cells, all double-bunk capacity. There are six classrooms, a library, two fresh air recreation areas and a gymnasium.
- In 2005, the average daily population was 47 and the average length of stay was 14 days. The population consisted of 76% males and 24% female. Over the past five years, the facility has averaged 50 youth in custody per day.



- All youth held in the Detention Center are represented by counsel except those held for transportation for other jurisdictions.
- Programs provided include: school, drug/alcohol assessment, mental health counseling, religious programs, ART, FFT, information classes, volunteer services and recreation.

Other detention-based programs/services of note include:

- *Short Term Transition Program (STTP):* This program houses up to three juveniles that have been committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). The juveniles remain in Detention for a minimum of thirty days to determine if they are appropriate to spend their institutional time at a state group home instead of one of the institutions.
- *Medical and Mental Health System:* All youth admitted into the facility are screened for potential medical and mental health issues. The in house Mental Health Specialist and contracted Medical provider review the screenings.
- *Gender Program:* Catholic Family and Children Services (CFCS) provide a weekly support group for females incarcerated in the Detention Center. The group is open-ended and focuses on the current emotional and behavioral needs of the youth. Services continue after youth re-enter the community.

Intake/Community Supervision

- Probation Counselors (JPCs) provide both intake and community supervision services to youth. These functions are no longer served by separate units. JPCs are assigned according to 3 geographic areas of the Counties.
- At any point in time, approximately 25-45 offenders are on pre-trial release pending court process and monitored by Intake staff.
- As of 10/17/06, 631 juvenile offenders were on community supervision. Included in this number are youth on Deferred Disposition, CDDA, SSODA, and CJS At-Risk.
- Contact standards are based on a youth's risk level with the exception of CDDA, SSODA and specialized grant-funded programming. Approximately 75% of community supervision cases are moderate and high-risk youth.

Diagnostic Program

- The Diagnostic Program provides pre-disposition reports to the court for offenders whose standard range sentences include JRA commitment or in cases where the court desires diagnostic information (social, medical, psychological, and educational). In 2004/2005, the program averaged 52 diagnostics per year. As of October 2006, staff has completed 41 diagnostics. JRA funding supports the program.

Diversion

- 1,387 youth were diverted during 2005. Diversion options include restitution, fees/fines, community restitution, offense specific clinics, or referral to treatment/counseling. Community Accountability Boards are in place in both Benton and Franklin Counties. There were 62 CAB meetings during 2005. 39 volunteers gave 1,075 volunteer hours.

Disposition Alternatives:

- *Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)* – the SSODA sentencing option is for first time sex offenders who present low risk to community safety. Youth receive intensive supervision and treatment. Sentences under this option usually are for two years. Recidivism since 1990 is less than 3% for new sex offenses. The average daily caseload for SSODA during FY06 was 15.7 youth.
- *Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA)* – this program serves youth with chemical dependency problems. Evaluation/assessment services are provided prior to sentencing. Participants receive intensive outpatient or inpatient treatment as needed. The average daily caseload for CDDA during FY06 was 18.7 youth.
- *Deferred Disposition* – in general, this program serves youth determined to be less likely to re-offend. On October 17, 2006, there were 82 youth on deferred disposition.
- *At-Risk Community Supervision Program* – this program targets probation youth who present multiple risk factors, who are assessed as moderate to high risk to re-offend, and who are eligible for ART and FFT or other community resources. Using the Case Management Assessment Process, the youth, their family and JPC, identify risk and protective factors and develop a case plan. On October 17, 2006, there were 97 youth identified as At Risk cases.
- *Low-Risk Offender* – youth assessed as low-risk are supervised based on geographical location and receive a minimal amount of services/monitoring. On October 17, 2006, there were 118 of these youth on supervision caseloads.

Selected Diversion and Treatment Programs Available in Benton-Franklin Counties:

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Drug Court	Youth with drug abuse problems.	Up to 25 youth	Federal Grant	Pre-adjudication program with an active team including Court Commissioner, Prosecutor, Defense Attorney, Probation Counselor and Drug Court Coordinator.
Positive Alternatives to Shoplifting (PAS)	Diversion youth	162 referrals in past year	County	Diversion clinic that serves first-time shoplifting referrals.
Aggression Awareness and Prevention (AAP)	Diversion youth	44 youth referred in past year	County	Diversion clinic that teaches select pro-social thinking and behavioral skills to youth referred on aggression related offenses.
Drug / Alcohol Information Clinic (DAI)	Diversion youth	47 youth referred in past year	County	Diversion clinic for youth referred on first substance abuse misdemeanor.
Fire Prevention Academy	Diversion youth	12 youth referred in past year	County	Diversion clinic for youth referred on fire related offenses.
Truancy Project	Truant students, families	812 filings 498 contempt (2005)	Becca Funding Benton-Franklin School Districts	Provides referral to truancy boards, monitoring of compliance, processing of contempts. The project is currently exploring options to increase youth's attachment to school and developing a case management process for youth that receive multiple contempts.
Family Violence Intervention Project (FVIP)	Youth who enter the Benton-Franklin Juvenile Detention Center for a charge of Domestic Violence.	Program has served 99 families in past 15 months.	Title IV Grant Funded program.	This is a pre adjudication program that provides immediate intervention , assessment and case management. Two evidenced-based family counseling programs, Functional Family Therapy and Strengthening Families Program, are utilized. The program is currently under evaluation by Washington State University and is funded until July 1, 2007.
School /Juvenile Probation Liaison program.	Youth attending Pasco High School in Franklin County.	The average caseload for this program is 50 youth.	Byrne Grant funding for this program ended July 1, 2005. In September 2005 funds from county and school district combined to sustain the program.	This program places a full time Juvenile Probation Counselor (JPC) at Pasco High School. In addition to providing case management to approximately 50 youth, the JPC interacts closely with school personnel, and co-teaches Aggression Replacement Training to youth identified as high risk for suspension or expulsion due to aggressive or disruptive behavior.

Selected Diversion and Treatment Programs Available in Benton-Franklin Counties: (Continued)

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Aggression Replacement Training (<i>EBP</i>)	Juvenile Offenders	73 youth (2005)	Community Juvenile Accountability Act Grant	<p>A ten-week, three-part intervention that includes pro-social skills training, anger control and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Offenders are provided with the opportunity to learn to substitute aggressive and other anti-social activities for pro-social thinking and behavioral skills.</p> <p>ART is one of several programs identified by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy as a program demonstrated to work in reduction of recidivism.</p> <p>The majority of the Juvenile Probation Counselors (JPC) are trained in ART and co-facilitate classes on a rotating basis. The ART coordinator is a certified Master Trainer and two other JPC's are certified as facilitators. All ART classes are held at the Juvenile Court.</p>
Functional Family Therapy (<i>EBP</i>)	Juvenile Offenders and Families	<p>23 families CJAA (FY2005)</p> <p>10 Reinvesting in Youth (RIY) cases (FY2005)</p>	<p>Community Juvenile Accountability Act Grant Funding</p> <p>Reinvesting in Youth Grant Funding</p> <p>County</p>	<p>A three-phase program that works with the families of juvenile offenders to reduce delinquency risk factors and improve family relationships.</p> <p>Phases are designed to motivate families, teach families how to change a specific critical problem, and generalize problem-solving skills.</p> <p>Services are delivered over a 10 to 12 week period by two FFT therapists. The therapists participate in state facilitated ongoing quality assurance process.</p> <p>FFT is one of several programs identified by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy as a program demonstrated to work in reduction of recidivism.</p>
Mental Health Counselor	Youth housed in the Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Detention Center	Approximately 200 youth per year.	This position, originally funded by ESD Safe School Health Student Grant. In 2005 the position was sustained with County funding.	The Mental Health Counselor is housed in the detention center. She reviews all mental health screens completed by detention counselors at intake and prioritizes cases that red flag for mental health issues. She provides crisis intervention, addresses the emotional and behavioral needs of youth and connects youth and families with community services.

Selected Diversion and Treatment Programs Available in Bent-Franklin Counties: (Continued)

Personal Power	Gender based programming for female probationers	The program began in April of 2004 and has conducted four groups and served 35 youth.	The program is county funded and utilizes existing FTE's that have volunteered to develop and staff the program.	The program involves ten weekly group sessions. The domains covered include personal boundaries, identification of emotional, physical sexual abuse, self esteem, emotional and mental well being, goals and dreams, attitudes/beliefs, personal and family values, dating, physical health and spirituality. The curriculum includes guest speakers from the community and receives donations from local restaurants and salons. The curriculum was developed by staff and is implemented on a volunteer basis within their current job function.
Three Rivers Wrap Around (EBP)	Youth with Mental Illness who are in jeopardy of placement outside their family home or community	Capacity has just been increased from 16 to 24	State and County	Three Rivers Wraparound, modeled after Milwaukee Wraparound and funded with joint County Human Services and State DCFS dollars, was developed in Benton-Franklin Counties. The program serves up to 24 youth.
Community DV Intervention Project	Children exposed to incidents of Domestic Violence	Unknown <i>(Program is in its early stages)</i>	Grant/ Individual agencies	The Domestic Violence Coalition, Subgroup on Children Exposed to Domestic Violence has initiated training in Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) to expand local capacity to intervene when children are exposed to Domestic Violence. The proposal is that Law Enforcement will refer such families to the Juvenile Court Family Support Specialist who will attempt to engage the family, screen from needed intervention and provide case management services to help the family access appropriate services for the involved children.
Selective Aggressive Probation	Hi-risk, repeat juvenile offenders	15	County and State	Provides intensive monitoring of youth identified by a team of prosecutors, law enforcement and assigned juvenile probation counselor as highest risk to re-offend. These youth are subject to special conditions. Increased communication between agencies and immediate consequences are imposed when youth violate conditions. Targeted case plans are developed and interventions related to those targets are identified for each youth based on the youth's CMAP profile.

Clark County, Washington Juvenile Justice System – Highlights

County Demographics:

- 5th most populous county in Washington (2004 population estimates) with a population approaching 400,000. Clark County is one of the fastest growing in the state. *The county population had increased by more than 60% since 1990.*
- Slightly more than 48,000 youth (ages 10–17) resided in the county in 2004 – an increase of approximately 58% since 1990. The African-American and Hispanic youth populations have experienced the greatest growth during this 14-year period – both more than tripling in size.
- *The minority youth population has increased from 9% of the overall youth population in 1990 to 16% in 2004.*
- Approximately 6.7% of minority youth are of Hispanic descent, 3.4% of these youth are African-American, 4.5% are Asian, and 1.1% are Native Americans.
- Estimates of persons living in poverty in Clark County are comparable to that for Washington as a whole and are somewhat lower than national estimates (2003).

2003 Estimates	Clark County	Washington	United States
All ages living in poverty	10.5%	11.0%	12.5%
Children (0-17) living in poverty	15.3%	15.3%	17.6%
Median household income	\$50,312	\$48,185	\$43,318

Juvenile Arrest Rate Statistics:

- *Juvenile arrest rates (per 100,000 youth ages 10-17) decreased by 21% in the Clark County over the 10-year period (1995-2004). Juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased by 53% and arrests for property crimes decreased by 43%.*
- The only offense category which experienced a substantial increase involved arrests for driving under the influence which increased by 400%. (However, these rates are subject to wide swings because of the small number of juveniles arrested for this offense type.)

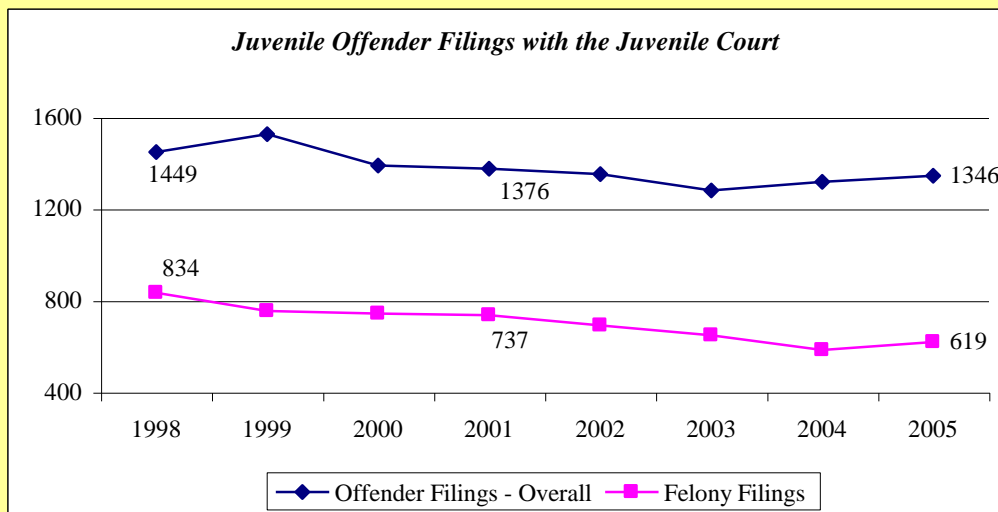
Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 100,000 youth ages 10-17) For:	1995	2004	Percent Change 1995-2004
<i>All Offenses</i>	8,264	6,497	-21%
<i>Violent Crime Index Offenses</i>	376	178	-53%
<i>Property Crime Index Offenses</i>	3,544	2,006	-43%
Driving Under the Influence	11	55	400%

Clark County Juvenile Court:

- The Juvenile Court is a division of the Clark County Superior Court. Nine judges are assigned to Superior Court and each is designated as a Juvenile Court judge.
- With the exception of trials, commissioners preside at most juvenile court proceedings.
- The Juvenile Court's 2005-2006 biennial budget is \$14,520,801.
- 3,043 juvenile court referrals were referred for prosecution in 2004. 45% of referrals where action was taken were referred for diversion in lieu of formal court process.
- The Juvenile Court has adopted the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) model.
- The Juvenile Court no longer uses a corrections work crew model for community service. Six years ago it developed a new model – the *Restorative Community Service Program*. In this model, juvenile offenders work side-by-side with community members on projects the community has planned. The number of service sites has increased from a dozen or so reliable sites to over 240 on-going sites and projects.
- The Clark County Juvenile Court has a clinical psychologist on staff.
- Evidenced-Based Programs available to select offenders on probation supervision include Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT).

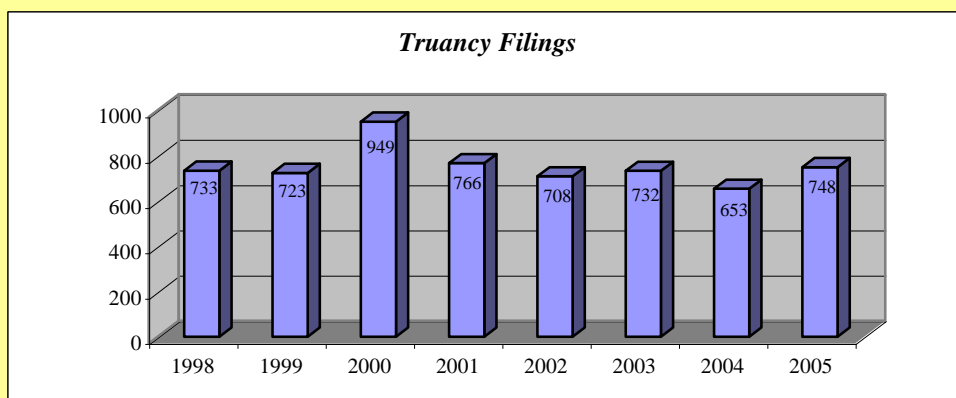
Court Filings – Juvenile Offender Cases:

- *Offender (delinquency) filings with the Clark County Juvenile Court have decreased slightly (between 5-10%) since 1998. In CY2005, 1,346 juvenile offender cases were filed with the Juvenile Court compared to 1,449 in CY1998.*
- To put this in context however – while the decrease in overall juvenile offender filings is slight, this decrease has occurred during an eight-year period in which the overall youth population in the county has increased by approximately 12%.
- *Felony filings have decreased at a higher rate – by approximately 20%.*

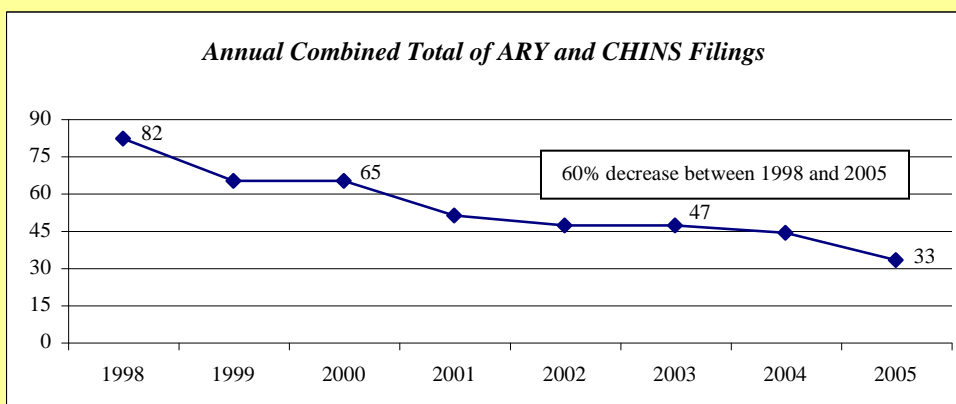


ARY/CHINS/TRUANCY Filings and Dispositions:

- There were 748 truancy cases filed in 2005. *The number of truancy cases filed annually has remained relatively steady since 1998 – averaging approximately 700 – 725 per year (with the exception of CY2000 when truancy filings spiked to almost 950).*



- There were also a combined total of 33 ARY/CHINS petitions filed in 2005 (19 ARY and 14 CHINS filings). *The combined total of ARY and CHINS filings has steadily decreased in the past eight years from 82 in 1998 to 33 in 2005 – a decrease of approximately 60%.*
- Clark County Juvenile Court is minimally involved in CHINS and ARY cases. The primary role of court staff is providing information and referral to DCFS.



- Historically, Clark County has the fewest contempt filings of any major Washington county and fewest detention days served for contempt. *Fewer than 30 days of a total of over 20,000 detention days in 2005 were the result of status offense contempt orders.*
- *In 2003 and 2004, the Clark County Juvenile Court averaged 12-13 contempt orders annually on Truancy/ARY/CHINS matters. This is considerably less than other counties of similar size (e.g., Spokane, Kitsap, Yakima and Thurston) which averaged between 100 and 450 contempt orders annually during these years.*

Intake

- Intake staff are responsible for completing risk assessments, monitoring youth on pretrial release, and preparing pre-sentence and decline (transfer) reports. Intake also screens misdemeanor referrals for diversion eligibility and refer appropriate cases to Diversion.
- At any point in time, approximately 150 offenders are on pre-trial release pending court process and monitored by Intake staff. Additionally, Intake provides Pre-Sentence, Diagnostic, and Decline of Jurisdiction reports to the court.

Diagnostic Program

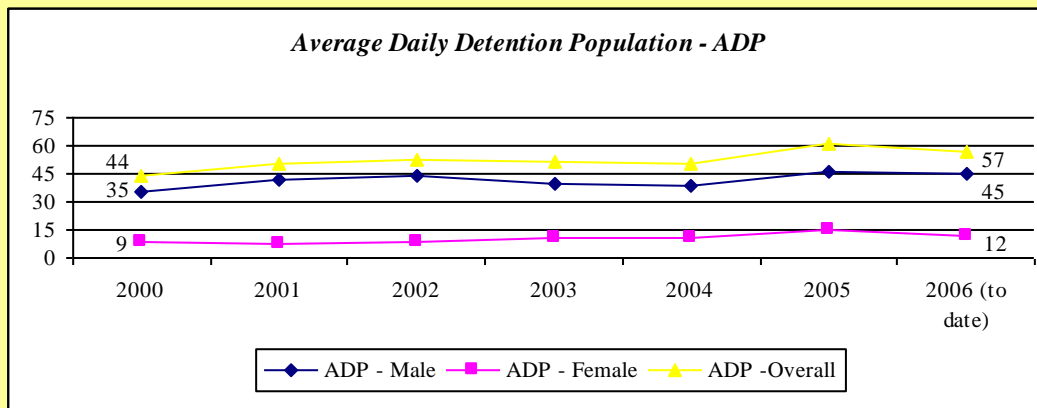
- The Diagnostic Program provides pre-disposition reports to the court for offenders whose standard range sentences include JRA commitment or in cases where the court desires diagnostic information (social, medical, psychological, and educational strengths/challenges).
- Approximately 100 committable youth per year receive Diagnostic services (120 cases served in 2005). County and JRA funding support the program.

Diversion

- 1,259 youth diverted during 2005. Diversion options include restitution, fees/fines, restorative community work service, skills classes, or treatment/counseling sessions.
- Community Accountability Boards (CABs) are utilized in Clark County. CABs are in place in various areas in the county. There were 250 CAB meetings during 2005.

Clark County Juvenile Detention Center:

- Operated by the Clark County Juvenile Court and funded by the County. The Detention Center is a modern 80-bed facility consisting of four pods. Each pod consists of single cells, a dormitory style room, a classroom and an eating/recreation area. The building design maximizes opportunities for increased staff/youth interaction and direct supervision.
- *In 2005, the average length of stay was 11 days and the average daily population was 57*



- School, drug/alcohol assessment and information classes, recreation, medical screening, mental health/counseling services, and community volunteer services are provided.
- All youth held in the Detention Center are represented by counsel with no exceptions.
- A risk screening tool is used to promote consistent and objective hold/release decisions. All youth admitted to the facility are screened using the state-developed JDAT to assist in flagging mental health issues, including risk for suicide.

Community Supervision/Juvenile Probation/Disposition Alternatives:

- As of 10/02/06, 797 juvenile offenders were on probation/community supervision. Clark County's community supervision probation programs are targeted toward groups of youth that typically have committed felonies or have re-offended.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)

- The SSODA sentencing option is for first time sex offenders who present low risk to community safety. Youth receive intensive supervision and sex offender treatment in lieu of JRA commitment. Treatment is provided by state certified sex offender treatment professionals. Juveniles are monitored through case trackers.
- Sentences under this option usually are for two years. Recidivism since 1990 is less than 2% for new sex offenses.
- The average SSODA caseload in 2005 was 46. Historically Clark County has the highest SSODA youth caseload in the state.

Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative

- This program serves youth who have chemical dependency problems. Youth receive evaluation and assessment prior to being sentenced. Participants receive intensive out patient or inpatient treatment as appropriate.
- As of October 2, 2006, there were 20 youth being served in the CDDA Program.
- Youth are assigned a probation counselor who provides both community supervision and intensive case management services.
- Treatment is provided at the Clark County Detention Center so that youth can receive treatment while in detention, and continue in treatment once they are released.

Deferred Disposition

- Under this sentencing option the Juvenile Court may place youth on deferred disposition supervision with requirement to comply with conditions similar to requirements in other probation programs.
- This probation program is for youth who are considered low risk to re-offend.
- On October 2, 2006, there were 120 youth on deferred disposition.

At-Risk Probation Program

- This program targets youth who do not fall within other probation program areas.
- Youth served in this program are generally older, have one or more felonies in their history, and assessed to be a moderate to high risk to re-offend.
- On October 2, 2006, there were 478 youth receiving services in this program.

Low-Risk Offender

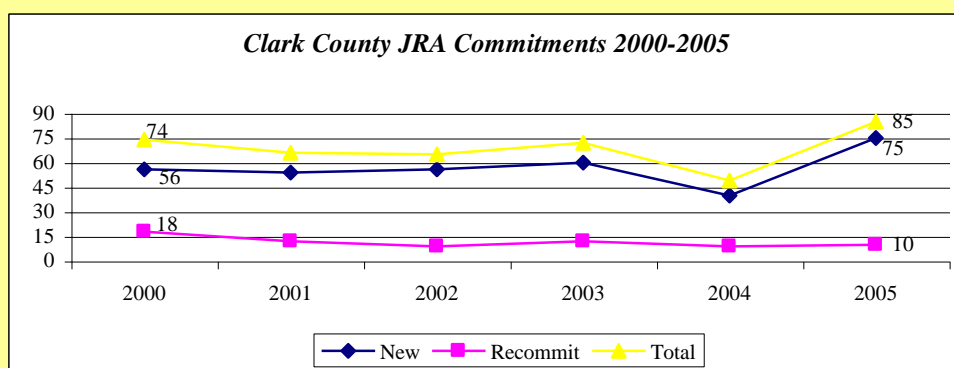
- Youth assessed as low-risk are supervised with a minimal amount of services by the probation department.
- On October 2, 2006, 95 youth were on this caseload.

Mental Health System:

- The Clark County RSN plans and coordinates publicly funded mental health services through a Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan. Youth in the JJ system are able to access services from mental health agencies if they qualify.
- In 2005, the Clark County RSN served 2,650 children (ages 0-18) and provided 73,195 hours of services to youth.
- The *Connections* program was developed/implemented through a partnership between the RSN, Clark County Department of Community Services, and the Court. *Probation counselors, juvenile services associates, care coordinators/mental health therapists, and family assistance specialists staff this unit. Targets youth with DSM IV diagnosis.*

JRA Commitments:

- JRA commitments increased substantially in 2005 from the previous year (85 in CY2005 compared to 49 in CY2004). However, this may be somewhat of an anomaly in that county has committed approximately 70 youth on average annually since CY2000.
- This also reflects a substantial decrease from the high of 118 JRA commitments in 1995.



- Positive partnership between the Juvenile Court and JRA has resulted in a number of joint projects reflecting a BARJ approach.

Automatic Declines and “Reverse Remand”:

- 1994 legislation transferred jurisdiction over 16-17 year-old offenders alleged to have committed certain violent/serious violent offenses to Superior Court (referred to as automatic declines). These juveniles are also “automatically” remanded to the custody of the adult jail.
- By ruling of the Superior Court judges, “auto remand” offenders are held in the Juvenile Detention Center until the violent/serious crime filing by the Prosecuting Attorney.
- Recently, the Juvenile Court has received numerous requests for investigative reports from the Superior Court to determine if offenders facing adult prosecution appear appropriate for state or local juvenile justice programs and services.
- *Two out of the last 10 cases that have had automatic remands have been referred back to Juvenile Court for charging and disposition on reduced charges resulting from this new process. Clark County’s Juvenile Court staff refer to this process as “reverse remand.”*

Selected Diversion and Treatment Programs Available in Clark County:

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Victim Impact Program	Crime Victims	1149 referrals (2005)	Clark County General Fund	Serves 100% of identifiable victims of juvenile crime, provides information, referral, and support pre/post court/case adjudication/resolution.
Restorative Community Service	Juvenile Offenders & Community Partners	963 youth 240 sites 14,338 hours (2005)	Clark County General Fund	Provides community outreach and supports participation of community members working side by side with offenders in projects implemented by the community.
Restorative Justice (RJ) Community Outreach	Community members and partners	2000 contacts annually	Clark County General Fund	Provides information to community organizations, agencies, and individuals regarding the Juvenile Court, RJ initiative, and opportunities for participation in juvenile justice processes.
Youth and Community Mentor	Juvenile offenders and community partners	20-25 mentors active/ongoing 963 youth	Clark County General Fund	Provides mentor support to the community and offenders to enhance safety and opportunities for success in working together on community projects.
Truancy Project	Truant students, families	748 filings 30 contempt (2005)	Becca Funding Clark County School Districts	Provides services to repeat truants and their families. This includes assessment, information, referral, skill building opportunities, and other services to support youth and families in addressing truancy related issues, returning youth to appropriate educational settings, and diverting youth from court and detention.
Connections	Juvenile offenders with DSM IV diagnosis, families, and victims	Up to 100 families (4 teams of 4 staff each serving up to 25 families) 95 families being served (Oct 2, 2006)	Clark County General Fund (Program developed in cooperation with local RSN)	Community Supervision Program serving offenders with identified mental health issues and DSM IV Axis I diagnosis, and their families. Program participants have access to a team of professionals trained in providing strength-based, individualized services utilizing a Wraparound, Individualized and Tailored Care process. Level of service is determined by the plan developed by the youth and family team.
Graduation Alternative Program (GAP)	Dropouts and failing students (juvenile offenders)	Est. 100 students 55 graduates (2005)	ESD (School District) 112 and Becca funding	GED Program offered to 16-17 year old out-of-custody offenders with serious credit deficiency and school failure histories. Supports students who have failed in other educational settings, including other GED Programs with a higher staff to student ratio than available in most regular educational and GED programs. The class is located at the Juvenile Justice Center.

Selected Diversion and Treatment Programs Available in Clark County: (Continued)

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Aggression Replacement Training (<i>EBP</i>)	Juvenile Offenders	37 youth (2005)	Community Juvenile Accountability Act Grant	<p>A ten-week, three-part intervention that includes pro-social skills training, anger control and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Offenders are provided with the opportunity to learn to substitute aggressive and other anti-social activities for pro-social thinking and behavioral skills.</p> <p>ART is one of several programs identified by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy as a program demonstrated to work in reduction of recidivism.</p>
Functional Family Therapy (<i>EBP</i>)	Juvenile Offenders and Families	29 families (2005)	Community Juvenile Accountability Act Grant Funding	<p>A three-phase program that works with the families of juvenile offenders to reduce delinquency risk factors and improve family relationships.</p> <p>Phases are designed to motivate families, teach families how to change a specific critical problem, and generalize problem-solving skills.</p> <p>Services are delivered over a 10 to 12 week period by a contracted FFT therapist.</p> <p>FFT is one of several programs identified by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy as a program demonstrated to work in reduction of recidivism.</p>
Theft Intervention Class	Juvenile Offenders	300 youth annually	Clark County General Fund	<p>A curriculum presented to all first-time shoplifters. Other youth involved in thefts may be referred. Focus is restorative and strength-based.</p> <p>Approx. 85% of youth who participate do not return to court.</p>
Victim Offender Impact Competency Education (<i>ICE</i>)	Juvenile Offenders	250 youth (2005)	Clark County General Fund	<p>A four session class focused on decreasing criminal thinking and increasing empathy for victims.</p> <p>This class is also used with offenders as prep for fulfilling their Restorative Community Service obligation.</p>
Why Try?	Juvenile Offenders	50 youth	Clark County General Fund	<p>Character education program that consists of 10 visual analogies relating to specific challenges faced by at risk youth.</p>

King County, Washington Juvenile Justice System – Highlights

County Demographics:

- At 1.78 million, King County is the most populous county in Washington and 14th most populous in the nation. Over the past decade, the population has increased nearly 230,000 or 15 percent from a decade earlier (King County Annual Growth Report).
- About 117,000 youth (ages 10–17) resided in the county in 2004. Minority youth make up 34% of the youth population with 15% Asian, 9% African-American, 8% Hispanic, and 1% Native American.
- Estimates of persons living in poverty in King County are somewhat lower than for Washington State as a whole and lower than national estimates. The median household income for King County residents is higher than the statewide median - by approximately 11%.

2003 Estimates	King County	Washington	United States
All ages living in poverty	9.4%	11.0%	12.5%
Children (0-17) living in poverty	12.0%	15.3%	17.6%
Median household income	\$53,541	\$48,185	\$43,318

Juvenile Arrest Rates:¹

- Juvenile arrest rates (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) decreased by 21% in King County over the 5-year period (2000-2004). Juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased by 32% and arrests for property crimes and drug and alcohol offenses both decreased by 27%.

Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) For:	2000	2004	Percent Change 2000-2004
<i>All Offenses</i>	47.0	37.0	-21%
<i>Violent Crime Index Offenses</i>	2.5	1.7	-32%
<i>Property Crime Index Offenses</i>	21.8	15.9	-27%
<i>Drug Violations</i>	8.3	6.1	-27%

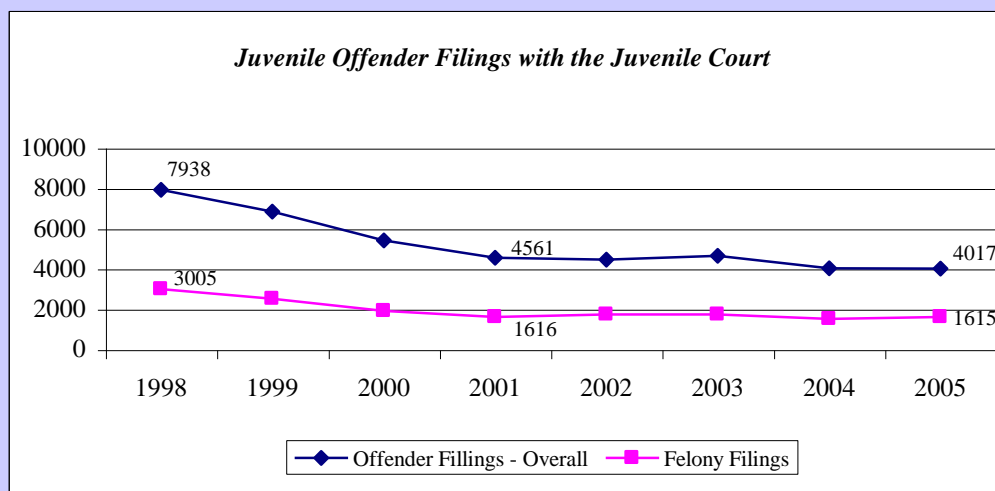
¹ Source: 2005 GJJAC Annual Report. Arrest rate data, Tables 38, 41, 44, 46.

King County Juvenile Court:

- The Juvenile Court is a division of the King County Superior Court. There are 7.25 judges and 1.5 commissioners assigned to juvenile court, but only judges handle offender matters. Judges serve a minimum of one-year with an option of extending the rotation to two years.
- The Juvenile Court's CY 2006 County budget is \$11,919,501; the State FY 2006 budget for Juvenile Court is \$3,271,441; the 2006 detention budget is \$14,721,505.
- The State FY 2006 Becca allocation for King County is \$1,348,867.
- There were 8,328 referrals to the prosecutor in 2005. 42% (3,501) of referrals where action was taken were referred for diversion in lieu of formal court process.
- King County Juvenile Court formally became a JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) site in 2004. However, King County's reform efforts have borrowed heavily from JDAI since 1998. Implementation of JDAI strategies has contributed to safely reducing the secure detention population without an increase in arrest rates or failure to appear for court.
- King County has implemented three evidence-based programs for youth on probation – Aggression Replacement Training, Functional Family Therapy, and Multisystemic Therapy for probation youth. In 2005, 380 youth participated in these programs.
- Unless having retained a private attorney, most youth are appointed counsel from one of four public defense agencies contracted through King County's Office Public Defense.

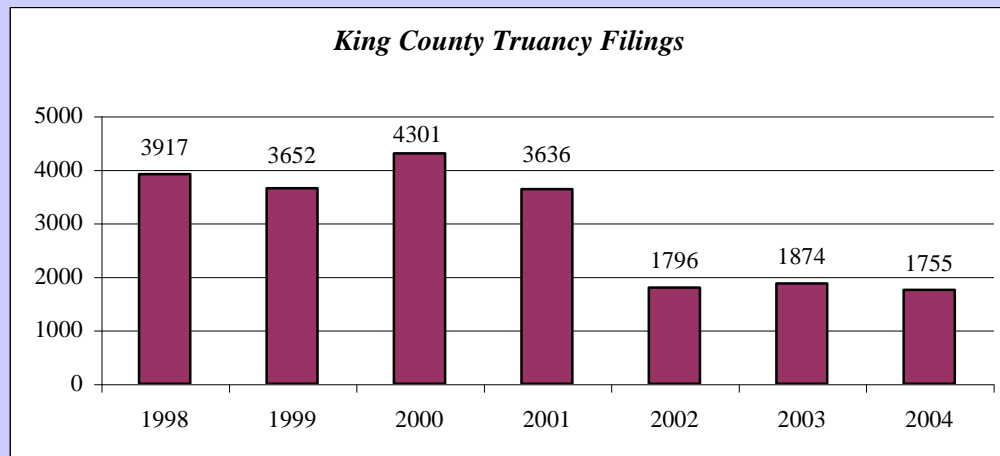
Court Filings – Juvenile Offender Cases:

- Offender filings – while decreasing by 49% since 1998 – have essentially remained relatively flat since 2001. In 2005, 4,017 juvenile offender cases were filed with the Juvenile Court compared to 7,938 in 1998.
- Felony filings have decreased by approximately 46% since 1998 but have also fluctuated little since 2001.

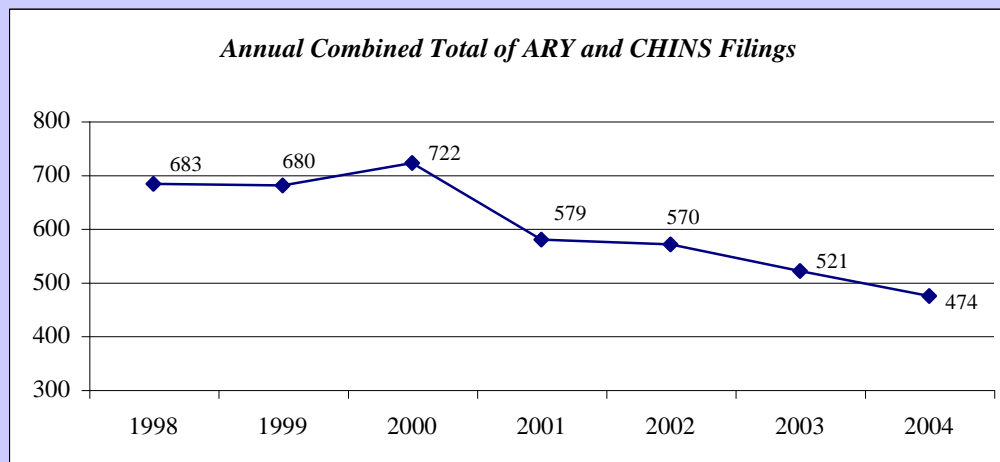


ARY/CHINS/TRUANCY Filings and Dispositions²:

- There were 1,755 truancy cases filed in 2004. Truancy case filings have decreased substantially since 1998 (by 55%). This dramatic decrease is mostly attributable to changes in funding and school policies and interventions.



- There were also a combined total of 474 ARY/CHINS petitions filed in 2004 (389 ARY and 85 CHINS filings). ARY/CHINS filings have decreased by 31% since 1998.



- In 2004, King County Juvenile Court had 464 contempt orders on Truancy/ARY/CHINS matters. This is at the lower end of the range compared to other counties filing a similar number of petitions (i.e., Pierce, Spokane and Snohomish) which filed between 438 and 1,627 contempt orders in 2004.
- Four Becca case managers guide at-risk and truant youth and their families through the court process and link them to needed services, such as FFT, ART, and Project Team. Project Team utilizes child and family teams (wrap around) to provide coordinated services for youth with serious emotional disturbances and their families. In 2005, they had an average caseload of 45 and served about 600 youth and families.

² Source: 2005 GJJAC Annual Report. ARY, CHINS, Truancy data, Tables 32,33; 2004 JJOMP Annual Report Appendix A

Probation Intake Unit

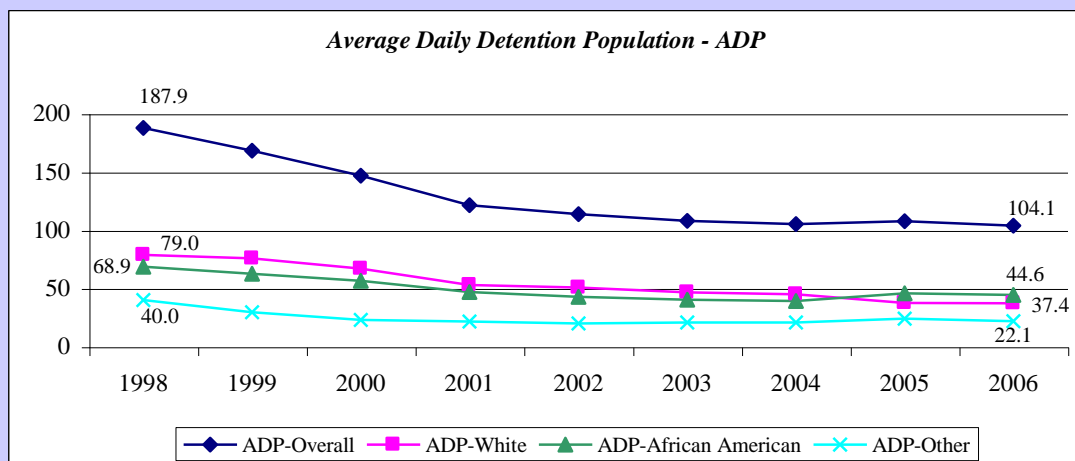
- In most cases, the first contact a juvenile has with Probation Services is with the Central Intake Unit. In preparation for disposition of the case, the Intake JPC meets with the juvenile and his/her family and conducts a risk and needs pre-screen assessment. The Intake JPC also contacts schools and others to get more information about the youth. If a juvenile is found guilty, an Intake JPC prepares a sentencing report for the court.
- In 2006, the Probation Intake unit has an average caseload of 733 pre-trial cases.

Diversion

- In 2005, 3,501 youth were diverted. King County has 23 Community Accountability Boards (CABs) utilizing about 300 trained community volunteers. Youth who successfully complete the Diversion Program do not appear in court and do not have a conviction/criminal record.

King County Juvenile Detention Center:

- The Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention operates the Juvenile Detention Center. While the detention facility has 16 units with a bed capacity of 214, it currently operates 10 units, housing an average of 104 youth per day.
- Before an arrested youth can be taken to detention, police call Court screeners who determine eligibility through application of detention intake criteria. If youth are brought to detention, they receive a standardized Detention Risk Assessment Instrument which guides placement decisions at the first court hearing.
- In 2005, the avg. length of stay (ALOS) was 9.9 days and the avg. daily population (ADP) was 107.9. In 2006, to date, the ALOS is 10.4 and the ADP is 104.1.



- Detention programs include school, Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous, young women's support group, recreational/fitness programs, Monroe Prison's "Speak Out" program, King County Library Access, religious programming, Chaplain, anger management programming, and family safety contracts for eligible youth with DV charges.
- Alternatives to detention include electronic monitoring, group care, work crew, and day/evening reporting centers.
- A full-time "expeditor" conducts frequent reviews of youth in detention to avoid delays and advocates for alternatives to detention or release.

Community Supervision/Juvenile Probation/Disposition Alternatives:

- As of 9/30/06, 1,116 juvenile offenders were on probation/community supervision. This includes 788 moderate and high risk offenders assigned to field supervision offices, 33 youth assigned to Drug Court, 61 youth assigned to the Sex Offender Unit and 238 low-risk youth assigned to the Low Level Supervision Unit. Moderate and high risk youth receive the Washington State Risk Assessment which guides case planning/EBP referral.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA):

- All SSODA eligible youth are required to complete an evaluation by a certified sex offender therapist. Youth placed on SSODA receive up to two years of probation with sex offender specific treatment and weekly group counseling with random polygraphs.
- In 2005, the average supervision case load in the Sex Offender Unit was 25.

Chemical Dependency & Mental Health Disposition Alternatives:

- Youth assessed with chemical dependency issues who are currently on probation or involved in the Drug Court Program are eligible for an alternative disposition (CDDA) to either JRA or local sanctions. Youth granted CDDA are either a) involved in the drug court program or b) are staffed by the probation department, assigned advocacy to monitor services on a monthly basis, and receive judicial review when not in compliance with court order dispositional conditions. As of 9/30/06, 51 youth have been served in the CDDA program, 15 of whom are committable.
- Youth assessed with serious mental health issues can be placed on the local mental health disposition alternative and receive treatment court services. (5 youth currently served)

Deferred Disposition:

- Youth are eligible based on RCW 13.40.127. In King County, the defense attorney is responsible for submitting a motion for a deferred disposition. The prosecutor and probation counselor make recommendations to the judge who decides whether to grant the motion. Youth receive the same services as “regular” probation.
- Over the past 12 months, deferred disposition was ordered for 560 youth.

Low-Level Supervision

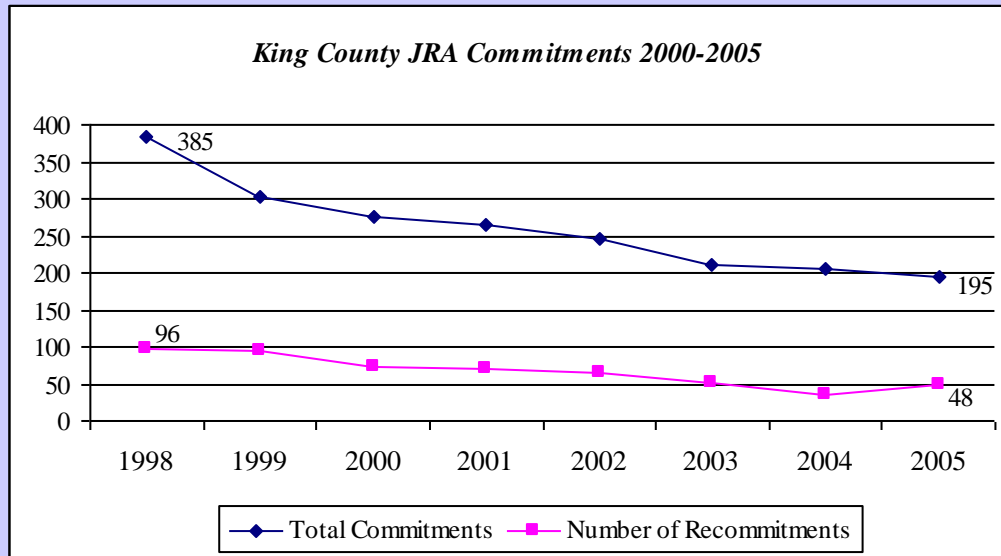
- Youth assessed as low risk are supervised with a minimal amount of services by probation’s Low Level Supervision Unit. On 9/30/06, 238 youth were on this caseload.

Mental Health System:

- The King County RSN plans and coordinates publicly funded mental health services. Services for juvenile justice involved youth are provided through contracted community mental health providers if they qualify under Medicaid and Access to Care Standards. Detained youth have access to acute assessment and crisis stabilization services.
- KCSC operates a non adversarial “Treatment Court” which provides frequent appearances/monitoring, MST, Advocacy Team wraparound support services, and Mentoring to youth with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health diagnoses.
- In May 2005, the King County Systems Integration Initiative chartered a Mental Health Task Group to develop a comprehensive continuum of care for youth with mental health needs involved in the juvenile justice process. Recommendations have been developed to address current gaps including standardized screening and assessment, information sharing, crisis stabilization, non-Medicaid eligible family services, increasing EBP, etc.

JRA Commitments:

- From 1998-2005, the total number of youth committed to JRA decreased by 49%. The number of recommits decreased by 50% over this period

**Automatic Declines and “Reverse Remand”:**

- Youth under the age of 18 arrested in King County are initially brought to the Juvenile Detention Facility. Sixteen and seventeen year old youth that are subsequently charged with certain statutorily defined violent and serious violent offenses are automatically transferred to the custody of the King County Jail and jurisdiction is transferred to the adult court. An automatically transferred youth can remain housed in the juvenile detention facility at the request of counsel and with the approval of Superior Court.
- At any time, Adult Prosecutors can determine a reduction in the charges is appropriate. If the reduced offense falls within Juvenile Court jurisdiction, the juvenile is returned to Juvenile Detention for confinement and further legal action.

King County System Integration

- The Systems Integration initiative is responding to a growing body of research that shows a strong relationship between child abuse and neglect and delinquency. State and local community agencies and organizations in King County are meeting regularly to make improvements in integrated program development, policy development, and service delivery for children, youth, and families served in both the Child Welfare and the Juvenile Justice Systems.
- Since December 2003, the Systems Integration initiative has been working with the Child Welfare League of America to explore and address issues around Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare to enhance the level of collaboration and improve the quality of services delivered to youth and families. To date, work products include an information sharing guide, joint DSHS/Court protocol for serving youth involved in both systems, cross-system training curriculum, and recommendations for shared data system.

Selected Detention Alternatives and Probation Programs Available in King County:

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Electronic Monitoring	Pre- and Post-adjudicated youth deemed eligible	31.9 avg. served per day through 10/06	County General Fund	Youth are monitored electronically and by Community Supervision Officers to ensure court attendance and compliance with court orders.
Work Crew	Adjudicated youth with detention or comm. service hrs.	YTD - 10/06 avg. of 36.4 youth daily.	County General Fund	As an alternative to secure detention and to complete community svc hours, youth participate in a number of community service projects.
Reporting Centers	Pre- and Post-adjudicated youth deemed eligible by the court including Becca and Drug Court youth	YTD through October 2006, an average of 9.9 youth are served daily.	County General Fund	There are three Reporting Centers in King County – Day Reporting Central, Day Reporting South and Evening Reporting. The programs provide services to youth that might otherwise be detained. The South King County location provides coordinated services including work training, independent living skills, and academic programs among others.
Group Care (short-term alternative to secure detention)	Pre- and Post-adjudicated youth deemed eligible by the court	YTD -10/06 , an average of 2.9 youth are served daily.	County General Fund	King County contracts with a local provider for up to five community beds as an alternative to secure detention.
Drug Court	Chemically dependent or abusing moderate and high risk youth	47 youth in 2006 through September	Primarily County General Fund with some federal block grant funds	Begun in 1999, Juvenile Drug Court is a deferred adjudication alternative for substance abusing/dependent juvenile offenders. Services include intensive supervision by a team of prosecuting attorney, public defense, treatment provider, program manager, probation, and judge; comprehensive treatment; random drug testing; and involvement of family members in treatment.
Functional Family Therapy	Moderate and high risk youth on probation (25% of FFT slots are targeted for non-offender/at-risk (Becca) youth	140 youth participated in 2005	State and County	FFT focuses on improving interactions within the family unit to reduce involvement in the juvenile justice system. Weekly counseling sessions are usually conducted in the home over three months and involve the whole family. King County currently has three teams of therapists.
Multisystemic Therapy	Moderate and high risk youth on probation	86 youth participated in 2005	State and County	An intensive, 24/7, home-based intervention for youth who are chronic offenders, violent, or have substance-abuse or mental health issues. Therapists work with the youth and family over four to six months and address known causes of delinquency. King County currently has three teams of therapists.
Aggression Replacement Training	Moderate and high risk youth on probation	154 youth participated in 2005	State and County	Components of this intervention include skills training, anger control, and moral reasoning. The program involves group sessions over ten weeks (30 hrs) to improve decision-making skills and teach youth to make responsible choices. King County has two teams of therapists.

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Community Programs	Youth on probation	220 youth served in 2005	State, County, Federal	The Community Programs Unit provides community service placements, school engagements, pre-employment training, and employment opportunities for court involved youth.
Treatment Court	Eligible youth with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health diagnoses	25-30 youth annually	County and State	KCSC operates a non adversarial "Treatment Court" which provides frequent appearances/monitoring, Multisystemic Therapy, Advocacy Team wraparound support services, and Mentoring.
Advocacy Teams	Eligible youth substance abuse or co-occurring diagnoses	105 families served per year	5-year grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as part of the Reclaiming Futures initiative	An Advocacy Team is a group of people who come together to support a juvenile offender who has both drug/alcohol and mental health issues. Teams are made up of professionals, friends and family. Building on family strengths and working with the family, the team helps plan and coordinate services for them. The team encourages positive activities and skills development. Because it is comprised of individuals outside of the court system, it continues providing support even after court involvement ends.
Mentoring & Community Outreach Liaison	Eligible youth on probation with substance abuse or co-occurring diagnoses in need of positive adult support	Mentoring: 35 juvenile offenders and their families Liaison: 120 youth	Reclaiming Futures Initiative (RWJ Foundation)	The Mentoring Program links a juvenile offender with a positive adult role model. Community outreach liaison provides linkage to the mentoring program and helps link 120 youth participants to treatment and Advocacy Team wraparound services. Exceptionally high risk youth of color placed on alternative disposition alternatives in lieu of state institutionalization are specifically targeted
Step Up	Teens with domestic violence charges	52 families served in 2005	County General Fund	Step-Up provides assessment and intervention services (individual and group) to youth with domestic violence charges. Parents and other family members are included in this 6-8 month service. Teens can be referred by judges and commissioners, probation, diversion committees, or community agencies.
Truancy Attendance Workshops	Youth with a truancy petition	159 families attended in 2005	County General Fund	After a school district files an initial truancy petition, youth have an opportunity to attend a workshop or other program and avoid a formal court hearing.

Pierce County, Washington Juvenile Justice System – Highlights

County Demographics:

- 2nd most populous county in Washington (2005 population estimates) with a population approaching 754,000. (Data source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. (2006). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.)
- Overall the county's population is estimated to have increased by approximately 28% since 1990 – a rate that parallels the statewide population increase over the same time period.
- Almost 89,000 youth (ages 10–17) resided in the county in 2005. Pierce County has a substantial minority youth population, with 11% African American (highest in the state), 8% of Hispanic/Latino descent, 7% Asian, and 2% Native American.
- Estimates of persons living in poverty in Pierce County generally parallel that of Washington State as a whole and are slightly lower than national estimates. The median household income of Pierce County residents is slightly higher than the statewide median.

2004	Pierce County	Washington	United States
All ages living in poverty	11.8%	11.6%	12.7%
Children (0-17) living in poverty	16.3%	15.8%	17.8%
Median household income(w/children)	\$49,760	\$48,438	\$44,334
Data source: Authors' analysis of the U. S. Bureau of the Census' <i>Small area income and poverty estimates for 2004</i> . Please see: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/county.html			

Juvenile Arrest Rates:

- Juvenile arrest rates (per 1,00 youth ages 10-17) decreased by 22% over the five-year period (2000-2004). Both, juvenile arrests for violent crimes and juvenile arrests for property crimes decreased by 28%. Juvenile arrests for drug violations decreased by 15%.

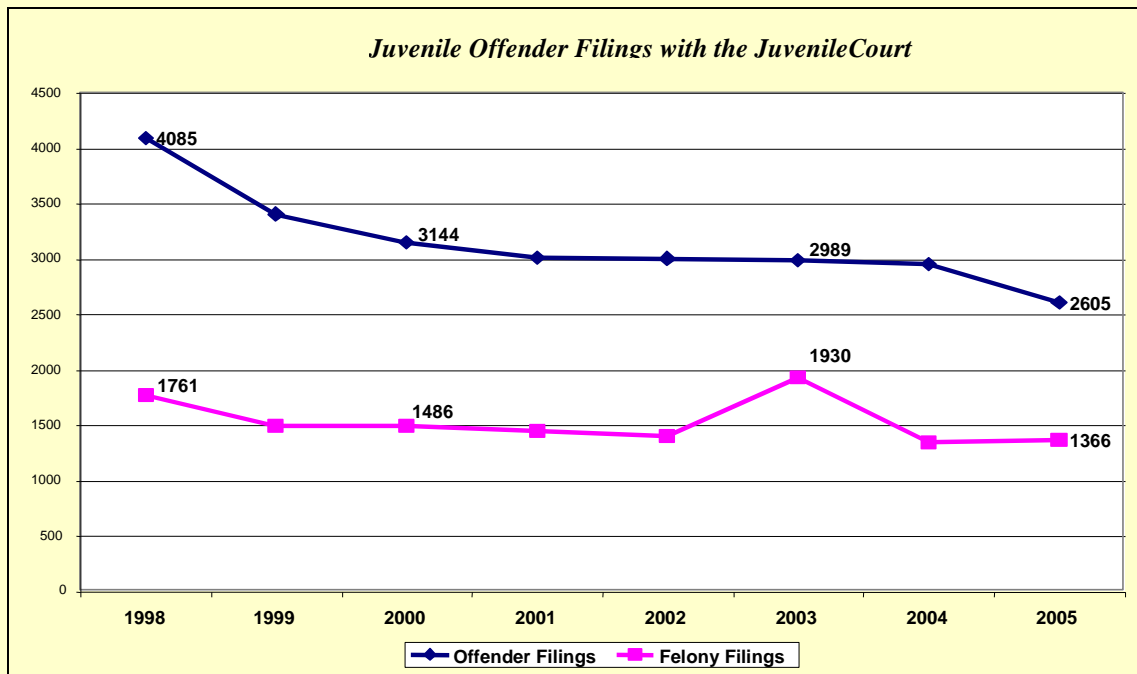
Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) for:	2000	2004	Percent Change 2000-2004
<i>All Offenses</i>	57.3	44.8	-22%
<i>Violent Crime Index Offenses</i>	3.9	2.8	-28%
<i>Property Crime Index Offenses</i>	22.1	15.9	-28%
Drug Violations	4.0	3.4	-15%
Data source: Puzzanchera, C., Adams, B., Snyder, H., and Kang, W. (2006). "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2004" Online. Available: http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/ .			

Pierce County Juvenile Court:

- The Juvenile Court is a division of the Pierce County Superior Court. There are 22 judges. Two judges are assigned to Juvenile Court, one as the presiding and the other as the deputy. Previously the presiding judge was assigned for a two-year rotation and the deputy for one year. In 2007, both judges will remain with Juvenile Court for another year, switching the duties of presiding judge. This is the first time this extended judicial assignment has occurred.
- Pierce County also has seven court commissioners who rotate into Juvenile Court. In 2007, one court commissioner (handling juvenile offender matters) will have been with the Juvenile Court for one year, another (handling civil – dependency, BECCA, etc.) will have been with Juvenile Court on a 3-month rotation. The commissioners usually rotate every 3 months but the judges approved the extended term for one commissioner this year.
- The Juvenile Court operates four courtrooms – two criminal (juvenile delinquency), one dependency, and one consolidated truancy/At Risk Youth/CHINS/Dependency/Drug Court.
- The Juvenile Court budget is \$18,651,360.00.
- 5,601 youth were referred to the prosecutor's office in 2005. Of those, 2,095 cases were referred to Diversion. (37%).
- Pierce County Juvenile Court is a JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) site. Through implementation of JDAI strategies the Court has significantly reduced the secure detention population. In 2005, 691 youth were served in the Alternatives Detention Services unit.
- Pierce County has a de-categorization pilot project where the court tracks outcomes and ties it to recidivism rates. In brief, Pierce County is allowed discretion in using state Community Juvenile Accountability (CJAA) funds to meet the service/treatment needs of probationers (the project does not involve diversion cases). Started in 2003, the pilot is intended to improve outcomes. By allowing the court to pool state probation funds in one pot, money can be allocated to whichever population has the greatest need, without asking JRA to move funds from one silo to another. Prior to this project, the court received specific dollar amounts for designated subgroups of probationers (e.g., to treat sex offenders, for substance abuse treatment, etc.) with no flexibility to move funds across categories. Now, there is more flexibility though it is limited to probation cases only.
- The Juvenile Court utilizes Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART). ART is now offered in house as a result of data obtained through the de-categorization pilot project.
- The court's Case Processing Subcommittee (a subcommittee of the Juvenile Court Executive Committee) meets on a monthly basis. These meetings include the presiding judge, the prosecutor, probation, and others, and focus on striking a balance between offender accountability, timely case processing, and fairness.

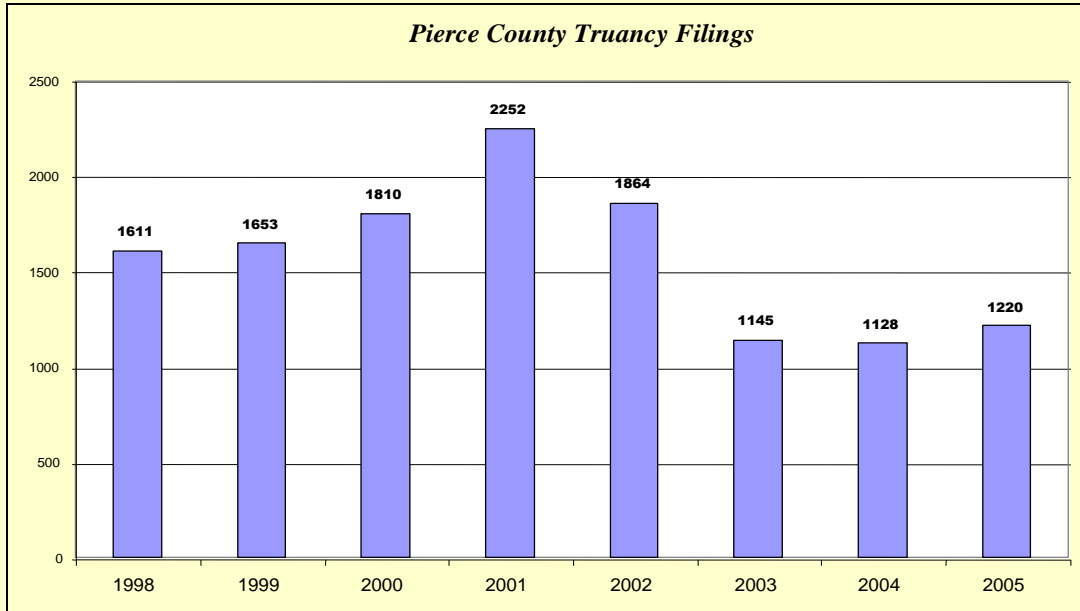
Court Filings – Juvenile Offender Cases:

- From 1998 to 2000, offender filings decreased by 23%; from 2000-2004, filings stayed essentially constant; for 2004-2005, there was a 13% decrease.
- There was a 15% decrease in felony filings in 1999 from the previous year (1998). Since 1999, felony filings have remained essentially constant except for a one-year increase of 30% in 2003.
- Overall offender filings between 1998 and 2005 decreased by approximately 36%. During the same period, felony filings decreased by 22%.
- At least some of this decrease may be attributed to changes in filing practices; specifically, when probationers commit misdemeanors/gross misdemeanors the prosecutor may handle these as a probation violation.

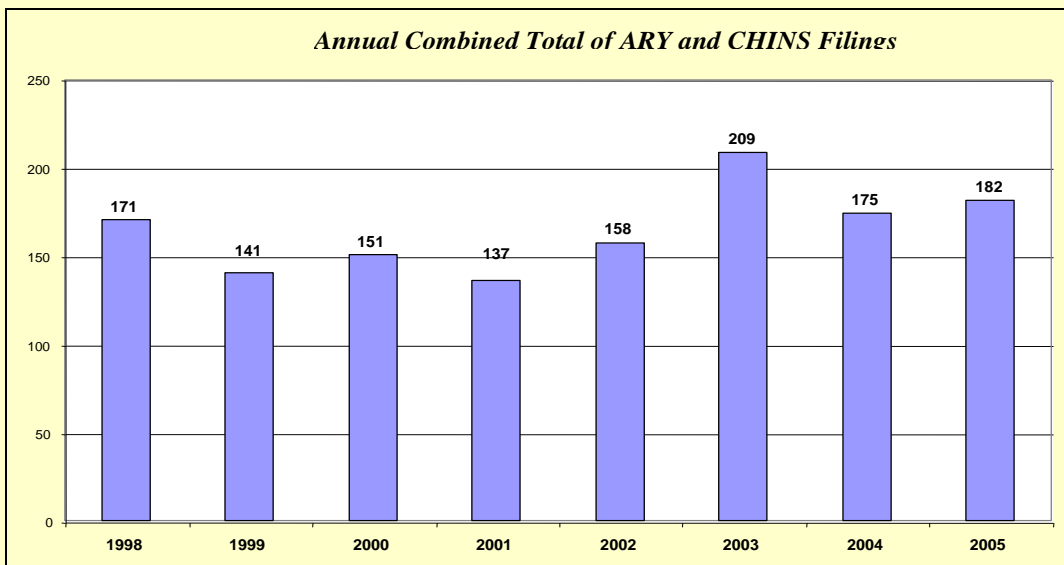


ARY/CHINS/TRUANCY Filings and Dispositions:

- There were 1,220 Truancy petitions filed in 2005. Truancy petitions increased steadily from 1998 through 2001 (overall by approximately 40%). After 2002, the Tacoma School District drastically cut their filing numbers due to state funding cutbacks. Between 2003 and 2005 filings have remained essentially steady.



- There were a combined total of 182 ARY/CHINS petitions filed in 2005 (166 ARY and 16 CHINS filings). Between 1998 and 2001 annual ARY/CHINS filings averaged 150; however, between 2002-05, annual filings increased to 181 (a 21% increase).



- During the period 2001–05, there was an annual average of 427 contempt orders. This figure falls below the average mid-range for other counties of similar size. The lowest year was 2001 with 311 contempt orders and the highest was 2003 with 492.

Intake:

- Intake Probation Officers are responsible for evaluating each youth's situation in regard to release or detention prior to their first appearance in court, conducting social investigations and statewide standardized pre-screen risk assessments, monitoring youth on pre-trial release, and preparing written court reports.
- At any point in time, approximately 130 offenders are on pre-trial release pending court process and monitored by Intake staff. Additionally, Intake Probation Officers provide Pre-Sentence, Diagnostic, and Decline of Jurisdiction reports to the Court. Intake Probation Officers handle the majority of commitment, decline, and mandatory adult jurisdiction and out of county/out of state youth as well as all youth assessed as low risk.

Diversion:

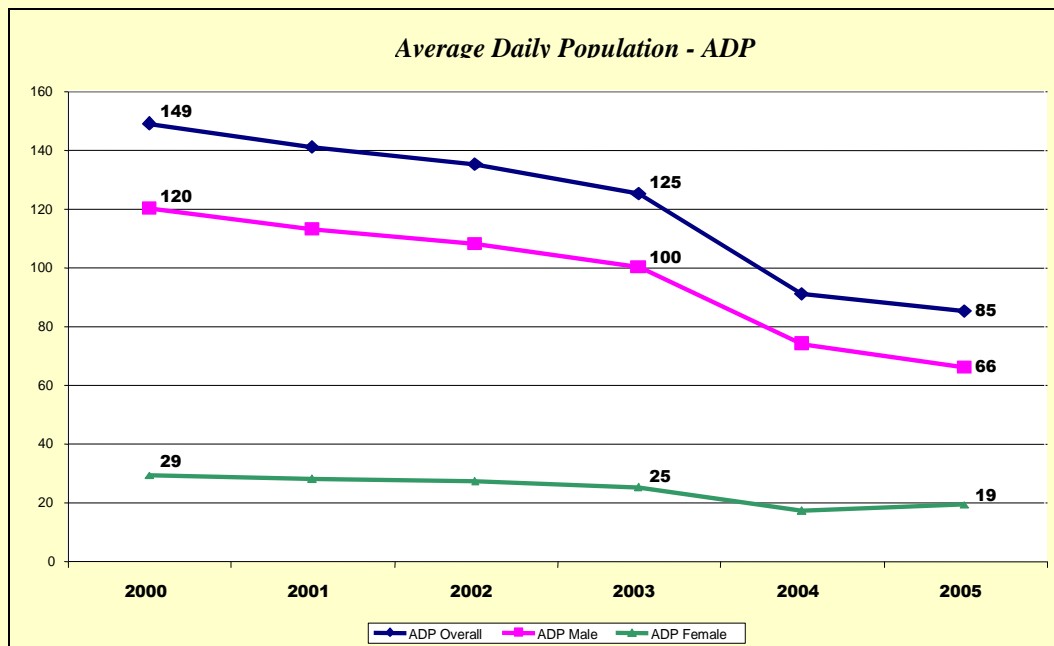
- 2,095 youth were diverted during 2005. Diversion options include monetary restitution, community service, fines, mental health or chemical dependency assessments/counseling, educational/informational sessions, curfews, geographical restrictions, and school attendance.
- Community Accountability Boards (CABs) meet two to four times per week in various parts of the county. 143 volunteers donated 3,804 hours in 2005. Seven different educational/skill building classes are also offered through Diversion.

Probation:

- Estimate 1,500 youth on probation and diversion at any one time.
- Pierce County has been a leader in developing standardized case management protocols predicated on identifying a youth's risks/needs. The court was the first in the state to implement the Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP), an enhancement of the statewide risk assessment tool.
- More recently, Pierce County is the only court using "Prochaska's Change Cycle" as a measurement of youth and family engagement in services.
- Pierce County emphasizes a strength-based approach to probation and other aspects of the juvenile justice system. This is exemplified by a variety of partnerships including the partnership with the Museum of Glass, the YWCA mentoring program for girls, the "Recognition of Success" group that recognizes improvements achieved by youth, etc.

Pierce County Juvenile Detention Center:

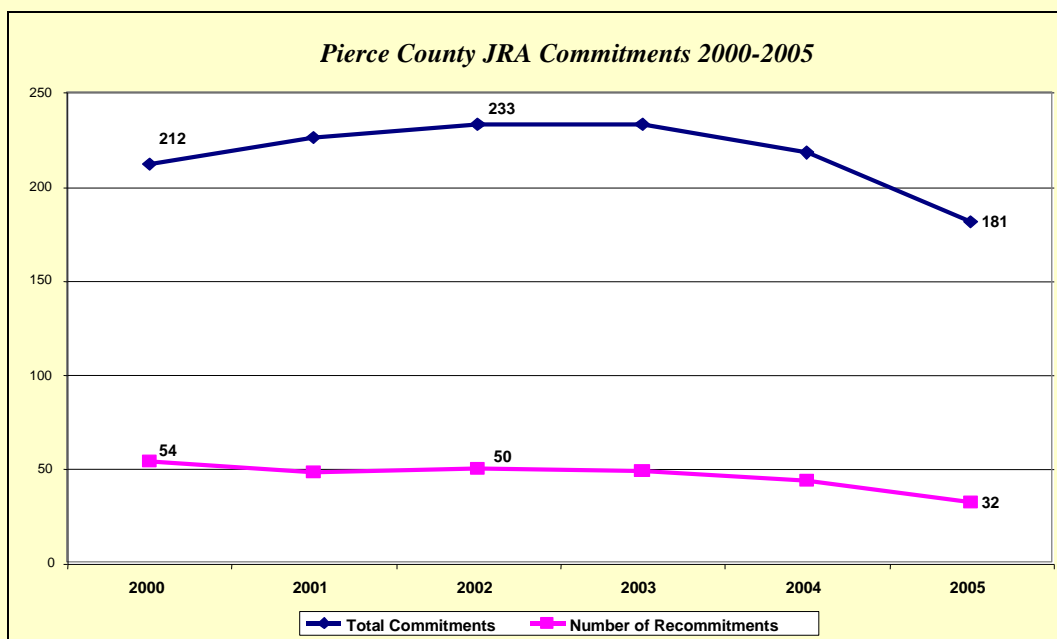
- Operated by the Juvenile Court and funded by the County, the center capacity is 101 single-bunked cells and 6 double-bunked (107 total). Pierce County is a JDAI site. The Court uses a standardized Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.
- In 2005, the average length of stay (ALSO) was 10 days and the average daily population (ADP) was 85. In 2006, the ALOS was 9 days and the ADP was 81.
- In March 2004, the Juvenile Court closed down the residence section of the detention center which housed up to 50 youth in dorm-style rooms. Each of these dorm-style rooms accommodated up to 12 youth.
- As shown, the ADP has dropped from 149 to 88 (a 41% decrease) over the past 6 years.



- Detention programs include: school, drug/alcohol educational services, family programming, religious studies, conflict resolution, cultural diversity, fitness programs, and “Preparing for Change”, character building, mentoring, social skills classes.
- All juveniles are appointed counsel at time of arraignment through Pierce County’s Public Defender’s office (the Office of Assigned Counsel) unless they retain a private attorney. Every child is represented by an attorney. Waivers are not permitted.

JRA Commitments:

- In 2005 there were 181 youth committed to JRA. This as a decrease of 19% from the annual average of 224 between 2000 and 2004.
- Re-commitments have decreased 27% from 2004 (32 in 2005 compared to 44 in 2004) and 41% from 2000.

**Automatic Declines and “Reverse Remand”:**

- Sixteen and seventeen year old juveniles arrested on alleged offenses that statutorily require consideration of automatic declination are initially detained in Juvenile Detention.
- Within 24 hours, excluding weekends, Juvenile and Adult Prosecutors collaborate to review the allegations and probable cause statements submitted by law enforcement.
- If the offense is appropriate and probable cause exists for automatic declination, the youth is transferred by court order to the adult jail. Adult Prosecutors assume jurisdiction over the case for confinement and filing of the Information.
- At any time, Adult Prosecutors can determine a reduction in the charges is appropriate. If the reduced offense falls within Juvenile Court jurisdiction, the juvenile is returned to Juvenile Detention for confinement and further legal action.

Selected Detention Alternatives and Diversion Programs Available in Pierce County:

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Drug Court	Chemically dependent, or abusing, moderate and high risk youth	54 youth served in 2005		This program involves a team approach including the Judge, PO, Prosecutor, PD, Treatment Providers and family members. The program started in October 2002.
Evening Reporting Program	Youth found in violation of court ordered probation conditions	108 youth between 1/06-11/06	State grant	The community agency that runs the Youth Assessment and Resource Center applied and was awarded the grant. The ERC started in October 2005.
Community Service	Diversion youth	458 youth served in 2005	Local grants	458 youth completed 5,271 hours of community service while on one of five supervised diversion work crews.
Community Detention	Youth who are on pretrial status and would otherwise be detained in secure detention	505 youth served in 2005	County	Court contracts with community agency (Metropolitan Development Council) to provide service. Youth are allowed to remain in their home with increased supervision to help youth maintain community ties while on pretrial status.
Weekend Alternative Detention – Probation	Youth who are on probation and violate the conditions of the court order	308 youth served in 2005	County	Youth referred either by court order or informally by Probation Officer. Youth analyze their decision making that led them to be in alternative detention and come with a plan of how to change their behavior. Youth are court ordered 7 days detention. If they complete successfully, the remaining 5 days are waived.
Weekend Alternative Detention – Truancy	Truancy contempt, At-risk, CHINS youth	227 youth served in 2005	County	See description above for Weekend Alternative Detention – Probation. These two populations are separated.
Electronic Home Monitoring	Pre- and post-adjudicated youth deemed eligible	372 youth served in 2005	County	Started before the JDAI initiative and has been enhanced since 2004.
Gender Specific Program	Females who are on probation referred by Probation staff	27 served from 11/06 through 12/06	County	Evening reporting center for girls. Girls on probation, and some diversion cases, are court-ordered into this program.
Aggression Replacement Training	Moderate and High risk youth on probation	176 between 1/1/05 and 12/17/06	State	Youth referred to ART are determined eligible by the Washington State Risk Assessment. The Probation Officers facilitate this program.
Functional Family Therapy	Moderate and High risk youth on probation	296 between 1/1/05 and 12/31/05	State	Youth referred to FFT are determined eligible by the Washington State Risk Assessment. The court contracts with the three mental health centers in Pierce County to provide this service.

Spokane County, Washington Juvenile Justice System – Highlights

County Demographics:

- 4th most populous county in Washington (2004 population estimates) with a population approaching 436,000. The population had increased by approximately 20 % since 1990.
- Almost 50,000 youth (ages 10–17) resided in the county in 2004 – an increase of approximately 18% since 1990.
- The minority youth population has increased from 9% of the overall youth population in 1990 to 11 % in 2004, with the largest increases occurring within the African American and Hispanic populations.
- 4% of minority youth are of Hispanic/Latino descent, 3% are African-American with Asian and Native American youth comprising approximately 2% of the overall youth population.
- Estimates of persons living in poverty in Spokane County are somewhat higher than for Washington state as a whole and comparable to national estimates. The median household income for Spokane County residents is considerably lower than the statewide median – by approximately 18%.

2003 Estimates	Spokane County	Washington	United States
All ages living in poverty	12.8%	11.0%	12.5%
Children (0-17) living in poverty	17.9%	15.3%	17.6%
Median household income	\$39,380	\$48,185	\$43,318

Juvenile Arrest Rates:¹

- Juvenile arrest rates (per 100,000 youth ages 10-17) decreased by 28% in Spokane County over the 10-year period (1995-2004). Juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased by 28% and arrests for property crimes decreased by 44%.

Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) For:	1995	2004	Percent Change 1995-2004
<i>All Offenses</i>	65.3	47.2	-28%
<i>Violent Crime Index Offenses</i>	2.9	2.1	-28%
<i>Property Crime Index Offenses</i>	34.3	19.3	-44%
Drug Violations	8.4	9.8	17%

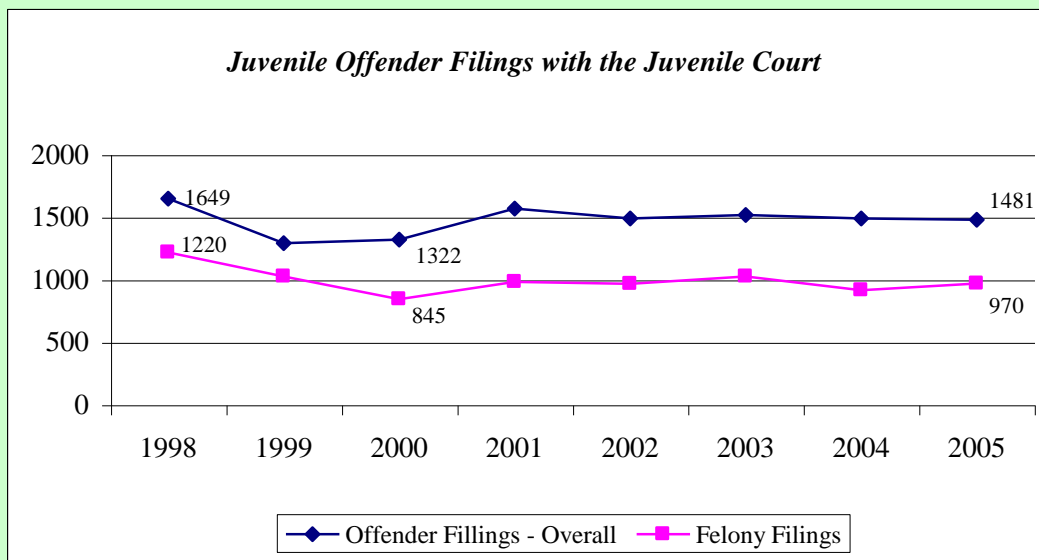
¹ Arrest rate data provided by the Spokane County Juvenile Court from local sources. Arrest data provided by the Washington Uniform Crime Reporting (WUCR) program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs indicates significant underreporting in Spokane County. (Please, see 2005 GJJAC Annual Report.)

Spokane County Juvenile Court:

- The Juvenile Court is a division of the Spokane County Superior Court. 13 judges are assigned and one judge serves on a two-year rotation assignment as Juvenile Court judge.
- Six court commissioners handle the bulk of juvenile proceedings and trials. This includes dependency, BECCA, and offender cases.
- The Juvenile Court's 2006 COUNTY budget is \$5,959,422, 2005-2007 STATE biennial budget is \$3,911,880, 2006 FEDERAL fiscal budget is \$524,839.
- 4,297 referrals were referred for prosecution in 2004. 42% (1,830) of referrals where action was taken were referred for diversion in lieu of formal court process.
- Spokane County Juvenile Court is a JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) site. Through implementation of JDAI strategies the secure detention population has been safely reduced without an increase in re-arrest or failure to appear for court rates.
- Spokane County Juvenile Court EBPs include Anger Replacement Training and Functional Family Therapy for probation youth. Most recently, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy concepts have been introduced in detention.

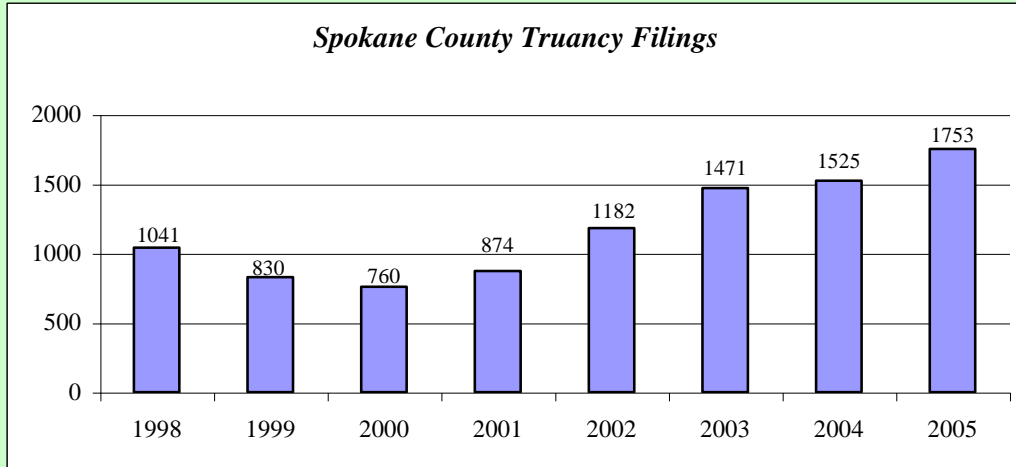
Court Filings – Juvenile Offender Cases:

- Offender filings – while decreasing by 10% since 1998 – have essentially remained steady since 2001. In CY2005, 1,481 juvenile offender cases were filed with the Juvenile Court compared to 1,649 in CY1998.
- Felony filings have decreased by approximately 20% since 1998 but have also fluctuated little since 2001.

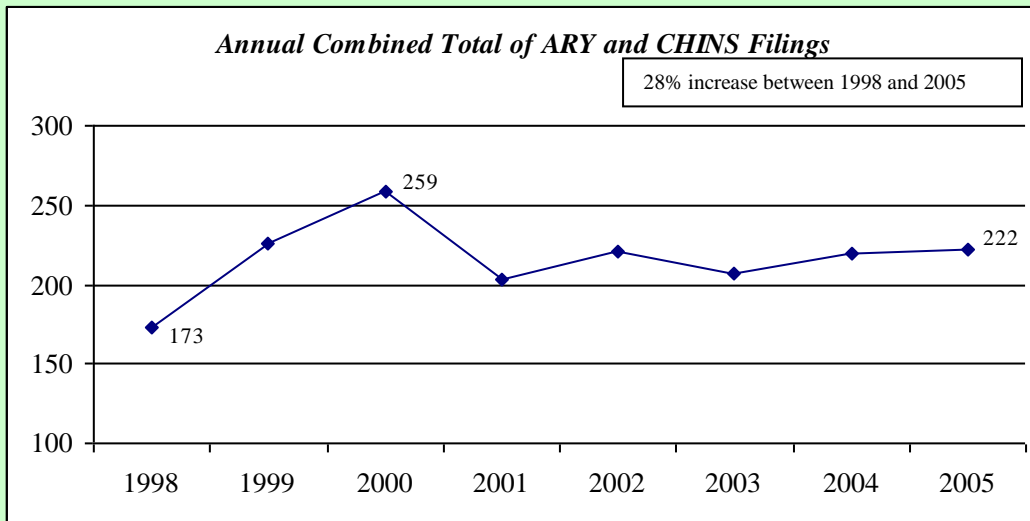


ARY/CHINS/TRUANCY Filings and Dispositions:

- There were 1,753 truancy cases filed in 2005. Truancy case filings have increased substantially since 1998 (by almost 70%) and have more than doubled since 2000.



- There were also a combined total of 222 ARY/CHINS petitions filed in 2005 (159 ARY and 63 CHINS filings). ARY/CHINS filings have increased by 28% since 1998 but annual filings have remained fairly stable since 2001.



- In 2003 and 2004, the Spokane County Juvenile Court averaged 459 contempt orders annually on Truancy/ARY/CHINS matters. This is mid-ranged compared to other counties of similar size (e.g., Clark, King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties) which averaged between 10 and 1,627 contempt orders annually during these years.

Intake (Court Investigation Unit-CIU)

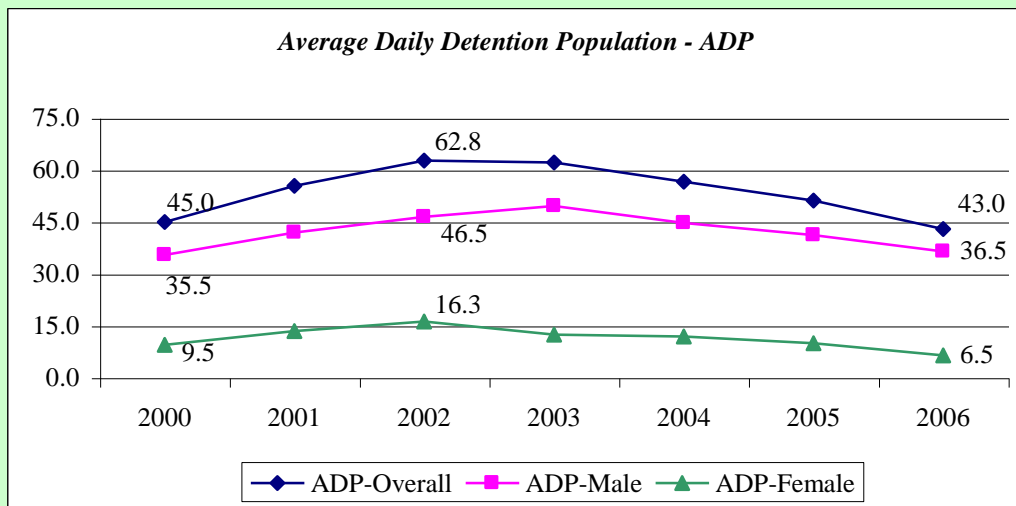
- CIU Probation Officers conduct social investigations, complete a statewide standardized pre-screen risk assessment on all youth going through court to determine: risk to re-offend, risk to the community, level of supervision and specific rehabilitative services.
- At any point in time, approximately 500 offenders are on pre-trial release pending court process and monitored by CIU staff. Additionally, CIU provides Pre-Sentence, Diagnostic, and Decline of Jurisdiction reports to the court.

Diversion

- 1,686 youth were diverted during 2005. Diversion options include community service, counseling, educational/informational sessions, chemical dependency/ mental health assessments, restitution, fines, curfews, geographical restrictions, and school attendance.
- Community Accountability Board (CAB) meetings occur twice weekly. Educational classes offered by Diversion staff are also held twice weekly. Parent support and youth support groups are offered weekly on CAB nights.

Spokane County Juvenile Detention Center:

- Operated by the Juvenile Court and funded by the County. The Center's capacity was recently reduced from 73 to 39 (predominately) single-bunked cells. Spokane County is a JDAI site. The Court uses a standardized Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.
- In 2005, the average length of stay was 7 days and the average daily population was 51. In 2006, to date, the average length of stay is 5.1 days and a daily population of 43.



**ADP also includes Martin Hall (a private facility that offers secure detention beds to the surrounding eastern Washington counties within Region 1)

- Detention programs include: School, drug/alcohol educational services, family programming, religious studies, conflict resolution, cultural diversity, fitness programs, Teen Aid, tobacco prevention, food handlers (with certification cards), victim impact/awareness, job skills, and a variety of guest speakers.
- Juveniles are appointed counsel through Spokane County's Public Defender's office unless they retain a private attorney.

Community Supervision/Juvenile Probation/Disposition Alternatives:

- As of 9/30/06, 392 juvenile offenders were on probation/community supervision. Spokane County's community supervision probation programs are targeted toward moderate and high risk offenders.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA):

- All SSODA eligible youth receive an evaluation by a certified sex offender therapist. Youth placed on SSODA receive two years of probation with weekly sex offender specific treatment/counseling, and polygraphs. Cases are staffed on a bi-monthly basis with the PO, polygraphist and the therapist.
- The average SSODA caseload in 2005 was 25.

Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative:

- For youth who exhibit chemical dependency problems. Any party may request a drug/alcohol evaluation for the program. Cases are staffed by the probation department. Youth entering the program are prioritized for treatment at the level recommended in the evaluation. All cases receive judicial review once a month, increased UA monitoring and bi-monthly PO/therapist staffings.
- As of 9/30/06, there were 34 youth being served in the CDDA Program.

Deferred Disposition:

- Youth are eligible based on RCW 13.40.127. Any party may make the recommendation. Probation recommends youth who are less likely to re-offend. However, in Spokane, even high-risk youth may be eligible. Once a deferred disposition is ordered, youth receive the same services as "regular" probation, based on the State Risk Assessment.
- On 10/24/06, there were 53 youth on deferred disposition.

At-Risk Probation Program

- This program targets youth who do not fall within other probation program areas and who are moderate and high risk, as determined by the State Risk Assessment.
- On 9/30/06, there were 269 youth receiving services in this program.

Low-Risk Offender

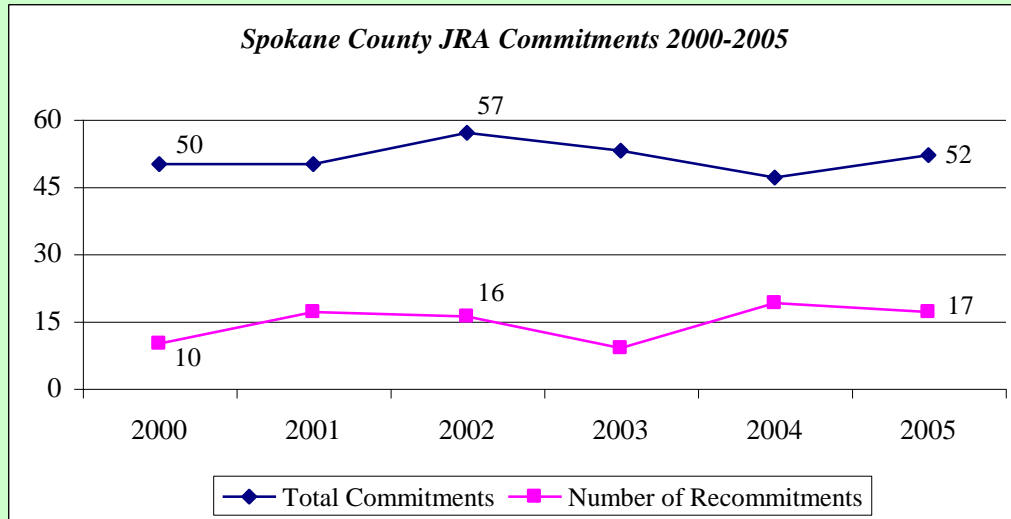
- Youth assessed as low risk are supervised with a minimal amount of services by the probation department. On 9/30/06, 60 youth were on this caseload.

Mental Health System:

- The Spokane County RSN plans and coordinates publicly funded mental health services through a Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan. Youth in the JJ system are able to access services from mental health agencies if they meet qualification of being Medicaid eligible and Access to Care Standards.
- The Court reports a positive relationship with the local RSN. For the past 3 years, the Detention Center has had a contract that provides 4 hours a week of psychiatric services to youth in detention. The Psychiatrist saw 130 youth in 2005. The Center also has a full-time Child Mental Health Specialist. This person works with youth in detention and provides educational consultation and support. The Child Mental Health Specialist saw 320 youth in 2005.

JRA Commitments:

- From 2000- 2005 Spokane County has remained consistent with the numbers of youth committed to JRA. Re-commitments varied slightly year to year.



- JRA parolees may attend the Court's Day Reporting Transitional School program where teachers link paroled youth back to their community school. The court allows parole referrals to its Girls Groups, Community Service, and Anger Replacement Training. JRA participates in the Court's Community Racial Disproportionality Committee.

Automatic Declines and "Reverse Remand":

- Sixteen and seventeen year old juveniles arrested on alleged offenses that statutorily require consideration of automatic declination are initially detained in Juvenile Detention. Within 24 hours, excluding weekends, Juvenile and Adult Prosecutors collaborate to review the allegations and probable cause statements submitted by law enforcement.
- If the offense is appropriate and probable cause exists for automatic declination, the youth is transferred by court order to the adult jail. Adult Prosecutors assume jurisdiction over the case for confinement and filing of the Information.
- At any time, Adult Prosecutors can determine a reduction in the charges is appropriate. If the reduced offense falls within Juvenile Court jurisdiction, the juvenile is returned to Juvenile Detention for confinement and further legal action.

Selected Detention Alternatives and Diversion Programs Available in Spokane County:

Program	Target Population	Youth Served	Funding Source	Comments
Drug Court	Chemically dependent, or abusing, moderate and high risk youth	66 youth between 7/1/05 and 6/31/06	State	Begun in 2000 as part of the CDDA sentencing alternative. This program involves a team approach including the Judge, PO, Prosecutor, PD, Treatment Providers and family members.
Evening Reporting Program	Youth found in violation of court ordered probation conditions	190 youth between 10/05-9/06	County, State grant	Begun 10/05 as alternative to detention, steadily increasing referrals, collaborative effort with community agencies, program is located at downtown YMCA.
Weekend Truancy Program	Truancy contempt, At-risk, CHINS youth	98 served in 2005	County, State grant	Begun in 2005 as alternative to detention, Saturday morning program (evidence based), Community service in the afternoon.
Community Service	Court ordered and diversion youth	2,007 served in 2005	County	Court ordered, supervised youth work for local charitable and non-profit agencies learning job skills and restorative awareness.
Structured Alternative Confinement	Youth not-eligible/ not attending school, ordered to on-site day school	228 served in 2005	County, State (Educational Service District #101)	Court ordered pre- and post adjudicated youth attend on-site accredited day school. Primary goal is to reconnect youth with a community school. Also provides G.E.D. preparation.
Electronic Monitoring	Pre- and post-adjudicated youth deemed eligible by the court	919 served in 2005	County	Youth are closely monitored using active (GPS) and passive (radio frequency) tracking equipment, and frequent contact by EM staff, ensuring court ordered conditions are followed.
Gender Specific Program	Adolescent females referred by Probation staff	31 served from 10/05-through 9/06	County	Girls Group, developed in collaboration with Girl Scouts of America, is an evening program for young women on probation, using evidence-based strategies
Anger Replacement Training	Moderate and High risk youth on probation.	179 between 7/1/05 and 6/31/06	State	Youth served in ART and FFT are determined eligible by the Washington State Risk Assessment.
Functional Family Therapy	Same as above	65 between 7/1/05 and 6/31/06	State	See above