



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

October 10, 2000

Ordinance 13966

Proposed No. 2000-0512.1

Sponsors Nickels and McKenna

1 AN ORDINANCE making supplemental appropriation of
2 \$1,285,015 to the grants fund for King County superior court
3 from a grant awarded from Washington State Social and
4 Health Services Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration; and
5 amending the 2000 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 13678,
6 Section 88, as amended.

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BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

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SECTION 1. There is approved and adopted a supplemental appropriation of
\$1,285,015 to the grants fund from an award by the Washington State Department of
Social and Health Services Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration for a juvenile
accountability incentive block grant. Superior court may subcontract with agencies and
vendors to accomplish the objectives of the project.

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SECTION 2. Ordinance 13678, Section 88, as amended, is hereby amended by

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adding thereto and inserting therein the following:

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GRANTS – From the grants fund there is hereby appropriated to:

19

Grants

\$1,285,015

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Ordinance 13966 was introduced on 9/5/00 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 10/9/00, by the following vote:

Yes: 11 - Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Miller, Ms. Fimia, Mr. Pelz, Mr. McKenna, Ms. Sullivan, Mr. Pullen, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague, Mr. Vance and Mr. Irons

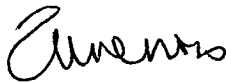
No: 0

Excused: 2 - Mr. Phillips and Mr. Nickels

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY WASHINGTON

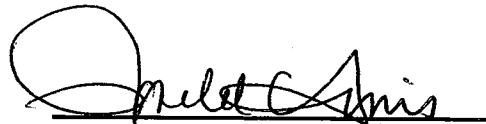

Pete von Reichbauer, Chair

ATTEST:



Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 11 day of October, 2000.



Ron Sims, County Executive

Attachments King County Juvenile Crime Enforcement Plan

**KING COUNTY JUVENILE CRIME ENFORCEMENT PLAN
(REVISED APRIL 2000)**

Submitted to:

**State of Washington
Department of Social and Health Services
Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration
PO Box 45720
Olympia, WA 98504-5720**

Submitted by:

**King County Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition
c/o King County Superior Court
1211 E Alder Street
Seattle, WA 98122**

April 19, 2000

FORWARD

In late 1997, King County initiated a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan (JJOMP) process for its juvenile justice system, to develop a long-term vision for providing services and develop a blueprint for programs, resources, and systemic changes needed to achieve the vision. Phase I of the Operational Master Plan included a report of data on trends and characteristics of all components of the juvenile justice system. In addition, interviews were conducted and planning meetings held with a wide range of officials and staff from the juvenile justice system, the county, cities within the county, and other public and private agencies in order to develop a better understanding of the issues and to aid in the interpretation of the quantitative data analysis. Chinn Planning Inc. prepared the report for the County in association with CGA Consulting Services, Inc.

The primary objective of Phase II of the JJOMP was to analyze the existing juvenile justice system and to develop options consistent with the vision and goals of Phase I. This objective was accomplished using four teams to address different aspects of the juvenile justice system. The teams were:

- Prevention
- Truants, At-Risk Youth, and Child in Need of Services
- Assessment and Referral; and
- Juvenile Offenders

Each team produced a report that summarizes and records the findings and options proposed by the team. The final Phase II report consolidates options proposed by each team into various scenarios that represent alternative possible futures for the juvenile justice system in King County. These scenarios are, in turn, compared to continuation of the status quo so that policy makers may make informed decisions as they select and implement juvenile justice policy.

The Phase II report, directed by Chris Murray and Associates, demonstrates that investing in promising strategies can increase accountability of youth, effectively address their needs and allow the County to avoid expanding detention and court facilities.

This Juvenile Crime Enforcement Plan, prepared as a requirement under the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program, utilizes the data reported and conclusions drawn in the Juvenile Justice Operation Master Plan reports.

Questions about this document may be addressed to:

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I. King County Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

A. Coalition Formation and Process

In King County, 14 cities and the County are eligible for Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds. To avoid duplication and take advantage of the opportunity to coordinate services for youth, all JAIBG-eligible jurisdictions were invited to a meeting on December 2, 1998, to discuss the potential of forming a single Coalition in King County and submitting a joint application for funds. County participants included representatives of the Sheriff, Prosecutor, Probation Services, and Juvenile Court. The meeting was convened and chaired by Honorable Bobbe Bridge, Presiding Judge of King County Superior Court. Participants agreed to establish a joint Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition, with staff support from Superior Court, and the Coalition pooled funds and received a JAIBG grant in 1999. The Coalition has again agreed to pool funds and submit a joint application for new JAIBG funds.

The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition convened several times between October 1999 and April 2000 to discuss a draft proposal for use of the new JAIBG funds. All King County jurisdictions except the City of Bothell have again agreed to participate in the Coalition and submit an application.

Schedule of Meetings and Actions for Coalition JAIBG Application	
Oct. 13, 1999	Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meets
Nov. and Dec.	Cities and County submit priorities to Superior Court
Nov. 16, 1999	Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meets
Dec. 16, 1999	Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meets
March 16, 2000	Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meets
April 2000	Application is submitted to JRA

B. Coalition Membership

The following agencies were invited to join the Coalition. All invitees agreed to participate and received meeting notices and planning documents. Some agencies, however, did not attend meetings.

Name	Title	Agency
Marion Dukes	Commander	Auburn Police Dept.
Bill Thomas	Major	Bellevue Police Dept.
Lori Fleming	Contract Management Analyst	City of Burien
Gary McLean	City Attorney	City of Des Moines
Jennifer Fink	Advocate	City of Des Moines
Brian Wilson	Asst. Chief	Federal Way Police Dept.
Dan Coulomb	Lieutenant	Federal Way Police Dept.
Laura Camden	Officer	Federal Way Police Dept.
Dave Everett	Captain	Kent Police Dept.
Brad Gilmore	Sergeant	Kirkland Police Dept.
Christine Cassidy		City of Mercer Island
Larry Gainer	Assistant Police Chief	Redmond Police Dept.
Floyd Eldridge	Commander	Renton Police Dept.
Christine Paget	Officer	Renton Police Dept.

Linda	Cannon	Deputy Director	Seattle Office of Intergovernmental Relations
Eric	Anderson	Mgr., Youth Services	City of Seattle Human Services Dept.
Julie	Baker	Grant Coordinator	Seattle Police Dept.
Harla	Tumbleson	Mgr., Innovations, Plg., and Resource Development	City of Seattle Human Services Dept.
LaVonne	Douville	Director DHHS/DFYS	City of Seattle
Keith	Haines	Chief of Police	Tukwila Police Dept.
Pat	Lemus	Asst. Manager, Comm. Svcs Div	King Co. Dept. of Community & Human Svcs.
Bill	Goldsmith	Program Manager	King Co. Dept. of Community & Human Svcs.
Sadikifu	Akina-James	Manager, Comm. Svcs. Div.	King Co. Dept. of Community & Human Svcs.
Paul	Sherfey	Director	King Co. Dept. of Judicial Administration
Steve	Nolen	Criminal Justice Policy Advisor	King County Executive
Catherine	Cornwall	Budget Analyst	King County Budget Office
Paul	Trause	Director of Administration	King County Prosecutor
Carol	Cummings	Captain	King County Sheriff
Bobbe	Bridge	Presiding Judge	Superior Court
Laura	Inveen	Chief Judge, Juvenile Court	Superior Court
Bruce	Knutson	Juvenile Court Svcs Director	Superior Court
Cathy	Snow	Technology Project Manager	Superior Court/Dept. of Judicial Admin.
Kris	Zawisza	Program Analyst	Superior Court
Edith C.	Chambers	Associate Director	Atlantic Street Center
Gerald	Wright	Program Coordinator	Atlantic Street Center
Krista	Dudley		Auburn Youth Resources
Tom	Quigley	Executive Director	Church Council of Greater Seattle
Barbara	King		Highline School District
Peter	Mourer	Director	Kent Youth & Family Services
Jeanette	Greenfield	Staff Consultant	Northshore/Shoreline Community Network
Ed	Sterner	Vice Chair	Northshore/Shoreline Community Network
Bob	Watt	Director	Seattle Chamber of Commerce
Raoul	Aroz		Seattle Children's Home

II. Juvenile Justice Problems

A. Demographic Trends

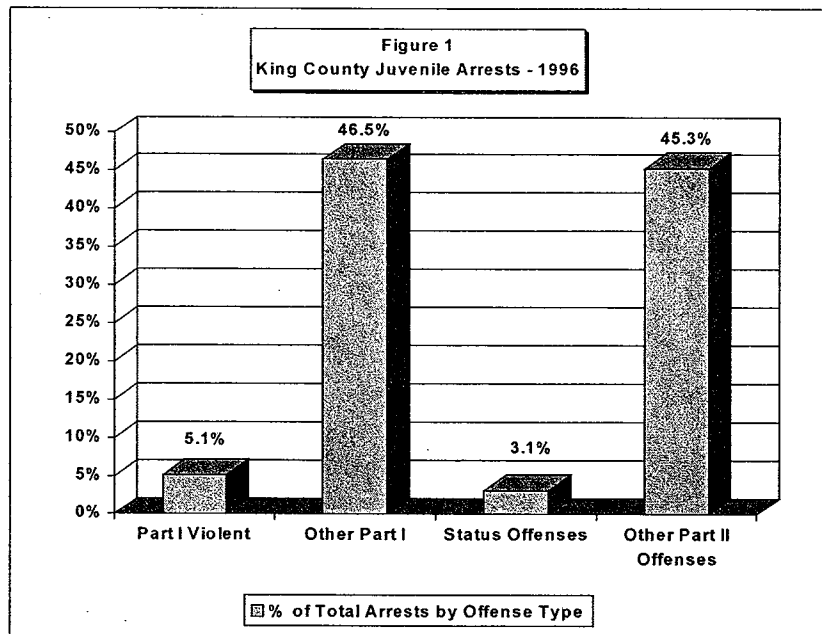
The juvenile population is projected to increase by 20 percent during the twenty-year period from 1990-2010, in contrast to a 10 percent decline in juvenile population from 1970 - 1990. At the same time, some risk factors associated with delinquency among the juvenile population in Washington have significantly increased. The percent of Washington population below poverty increased 40 percent from 1990-1995 and domestic violence arrests increased 67 percent over the period 1991-1995.

The increasing juvenile population combined with the increasing risk factors for juvenile delinquency will drive the demand for expanded juvenile justice services. While there are numerous programs within the County for youth, these factors will necessitate a greater number, coordination, and collaboration of prevention and intervention services to slow the growth of youth entering the King County Juvenile Justice System.

B. Law Enforcement Trends

Juveniles come to the attention of the juvenile court primarily through contact with law enforcement. The arrest trend from 1990 to 1994 showed a slight overall decline. Due to information system problems in 1995 and 1996, it is not possible to know whether arrests are increasing. The vast majority of youth are arrested and referred to the court for property offenses. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of youth in detention were arrested by the Seattle Police Department and King County Police.

Figure 1 shows the breakdown for King County juvenile arrests that were reported in 1996. Juveniles arrested for violent offenses represented 5.1% of total juvenile arrests that year. Juveniles arrested for Other Part I offenses and all other offenses (except status) represented 91.8% of total juvenile arrests in 1996.

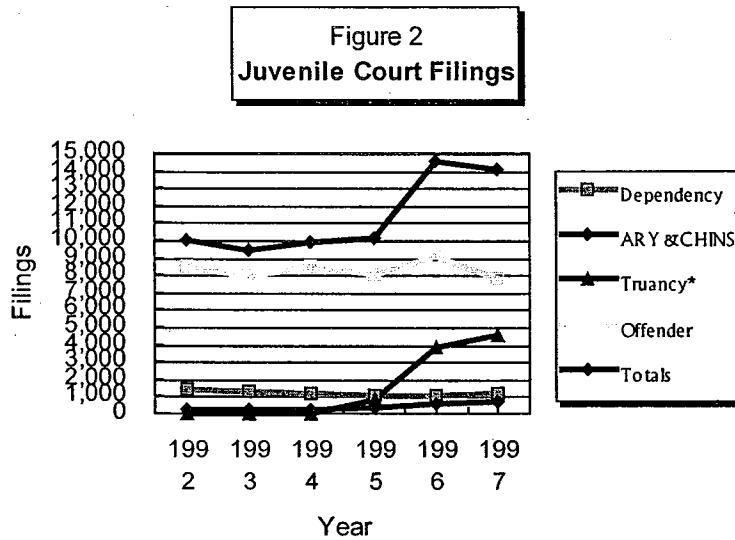


C. Juvenile Court Trends

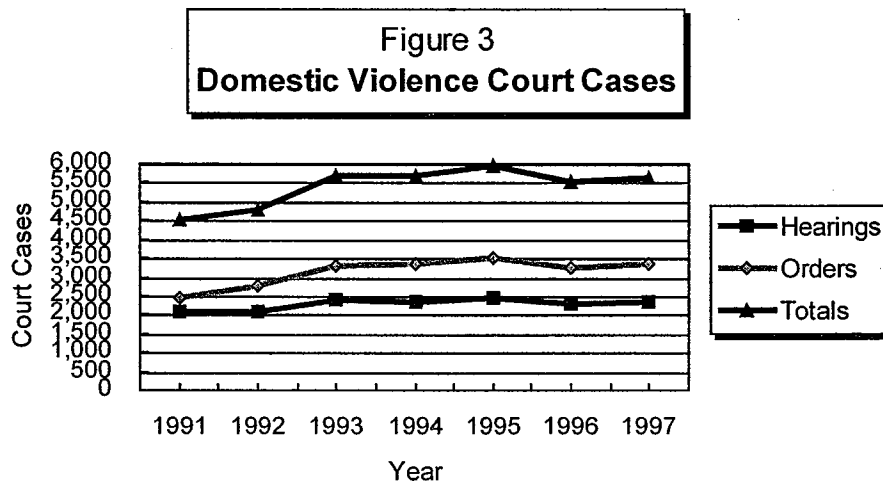
Juvenile court cases are divided into four areas: 1) offender, 2) dependency, 3) At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS), and 4) truancy. Offenders enter the juvenile court through a referral, either from law enforcement, schools, human service agencies, or parents. The vast majority of referrals to the juvenile court come from law enforcement when a youth is arrested.

Offender case filings decreased during the period 1992-1997. Juveniles referred for crimes against property accounted for 50% of all referrals in 1997, while juveniles referred for crimes against person accounted for 21.6% of all referrals. Nationally, the offense categories for juveniles referred to court in 1997 are almost identical to King County (according to the U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).

The increase in total juvenile filings is driven by increases in ARY/CHINS and truancy filings. Offender cases accounted for 84% of all filings in 1992, but decreased to 55% of all filings by 1997. Truancy was not a factor in court filings prior to 1995 but comprised 32 percent of total filings in 1997. Nationally, status offenses increased 66% between 1985 and 1994 - truancy alone increased by 67%. Figure 2 shows filing trends from 1992 to 1997.



Total domestic violence court cases have grown by 25% from 1991 to 1997, to a total of 5,644 cases. The use of court orders has grown faster than hearings, at a 37% total increase versus 12% for hearings. As of 1997, ex-parte domestic violence cases represented 29% of all domestic violence cases, and court hearings and orders represented the remaining 71%. Figure 3 displays domestic violence court case trends for the period from 1991 to 1997.



In 1997, 31% of total offender cases referred to the juvenile court were referred for diversion, which is low compared to national averages of 40% to 45%. Total diversion referrals have decreased since 1993, indicating an increase in the percentage of cases sent forward for formal handling. The high success rate (76%) of the diversion program over the last four years indicates that some higher level offenders could probably be managed in the program without diminishment of public safety, assuming appropriate staffing and supervision.

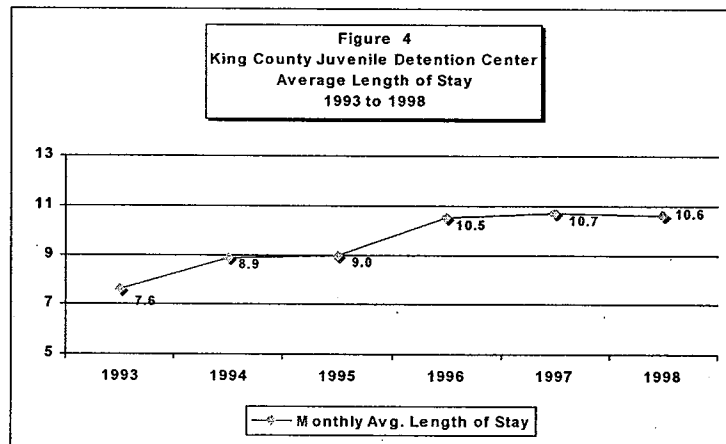
Guilty pleas remained the major type of disposition, but there was a noticeable drop in volume from 1996 to 1997. Dismissals are still the second most prevalent type of disposition, however, a steady decline in volume has occurred. Deferred prosecution has continued to rise to almost the level of dismissals as of 1997, while convictions showed a slight increase by 1997. "Guilty pleas before trial" combined with dismissals account for approximately 85% of all dispositions in 1992, then declined to 63% by 1997.

Since 1994, an upward trend has occurred in all pending case types except offender cases. The number of offender cases decreased significantly during the review period. Truancy pending cases increased dramatically from 1996 to 1997. Although substantial reductions occurred in the age of pending and resolved cases between 1992 and 1994, growth that exceeds national standards has occurred in case processing time over the past two years.

D. Trends In Detention Services

The average daily population in secure detention increased 13.5% per year between 1993 and 1998, a daily increase of 80 juvenile offenders. This change is driven largely by the increase in average length of stay (contributing 62.5% of the increase, while the remaining 37.5% of the increase can be attributed to increasing admissions. Figure 4 shows the significant growth trend in the number of juveniles in secure detention.

The use of secure detention for youth brought in on warrants and non-offender youth has also increased. Almost one third of youth admitted to secure detention are released within 48 hours. Secure detention is also used heavily as a sentencing option. Sentenced youth comprise 22% of youth in secure detention.



The average daily population of sentenced youth in detention doubled during the review period. The increase has been fairly consistent from year to year, with an average growth of 4.4 offenders per year. Probation violators represent 80% of the sentenced youth population.

The number of non-offender youth admissions has increased 854% between 1995 and 1997, and the average daily population of non-offender youth in detention increased from less than 1 youth per day in 1995 to 5.4 youth per day in 1997.

Comparison to the next three largest counties in Washington and four other metropolitan areas shows that the juvenile detention rate in King County (1.09) is slightly lower than the group average (1.28); the detention rate reflects the number of juveniles detained per 1,000 juvenile population. In contrast, the number of youth admitted to secure detention per 1,000 juvenile population is substantially higher in King County (40.13) than the group average (31.71). [Rates compared to those in Maricopa Co., AZ; San Diego, CA; Dallas, TX; Pima Co., AZ; Pierce Co., WA; Snohomish Co., WA; Spokane, WA)

A profile of juvenile offenders admitted into secure detention for 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 through April 16th is presented in Table 1. The number of females in detention has increased from 18.6% of the population in 1995 to 25% in 1998. The racial composition of youth in detention has remained constant since 1995, with a high level of disproportionate minority confinement. African American youth comprise 7% of the juvenile population, but 33% of admissions to secure detention. The number of youth age 12 to 14 in detention has gone up slightly since 1995, while the number of youth age 17 in detention has gone down slightly. The number of youth admitted to detention as CHINS has gone from 0% in 1995 to 10% in 1998. For the first two months of 1998, youth screened in on warrant(s) only represented a large portion of total admissions - 33% in January 1998 and 26% in February 1998.

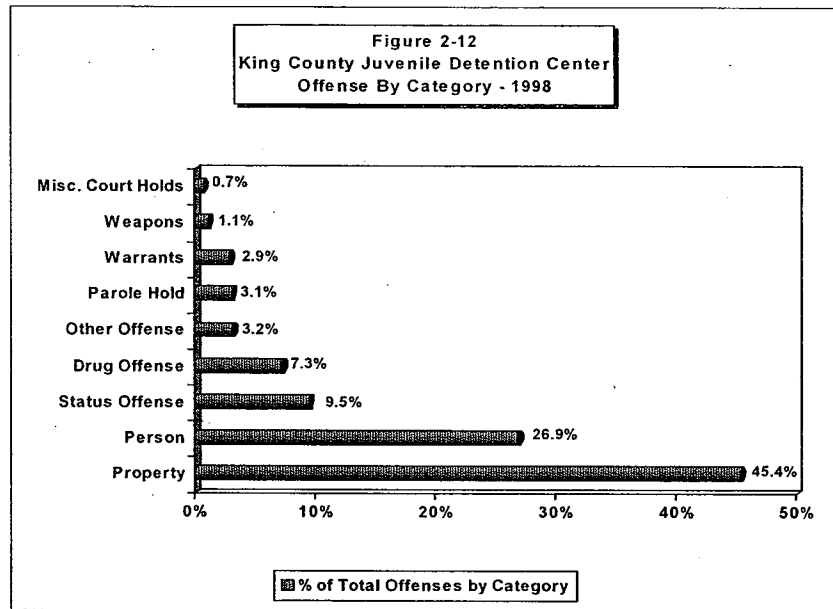
Based on a snapshot profile of juveniles in secure detention on April 8, 1998, roughly half of the youth in secure detention are from Seattle. Youth arrested by the Seattle Police Department and King County Police comprise 58% of youth in detention.

Table 1
Secure Juvenile Detention Admission Profile - King Co., WA

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Gender:				
Male	81.4%	78.9%	77.0%	74.8%
Female	18.6%	21.1%	23.0%	25.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Race:				
Caucasian	45.7%	44.0%	47.2%	48.1%
African American	34.3%	36.0%	34.7%	33.1%
Asian	10.6%	9.7%	8.5%	9.9%
Hispanic	4.4%	5.0%	5.2%	3.4%
American Indian	3.1%	3.4%	2.8%	3.4%
Other	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age:				
11 and under	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
12	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	3.1%
13	6.4%	6.4%	7.2%	7.9%
14	13.6%	14.7%	13.6%	14.2%
15	22.1%	21.3%	21.7%	19.7%
16	25.9%	26.0%	25.1%	26.3%
17	27.7%	26.0%	25.3%	25.3%
18 and over	2.7%	3.3%	4.5%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: King County Department of Youth Services.

A breakdown of committing offenses (does not include criminal history) for all youth admitted from January 1 to April 16, 1998 is presented in Figure 5. Based on the 1998 admissions profile, youth admitted for crimes against property comprise roughly half of admissions (45.4%). Youth admitted for crimes against persons comprise 27% of total admissions. National data indicates that in 1994, 25% of youth were detained for offenses against persons, 42% were detained for property offenses, 10% were detained for drug offenses, and 22% were detained for public order (U.S. Justice Dept., 1996).



It should be noted that the figure for warrants is understated due to the fact that the Detention Center lists the previous offense as the committing offense in many cases, rather than a warrant. The majority of warrants are issued for failure to appear at court hearings. The arraignment and case setting hearings account for about half of all warrants issued. Most juveniles presented to detention on warrants are admitted. Warrants represent 29% of all admissions into detention. However, the underlying offenses for most warrants are non-violent, minor offenses. 64% of warrants issued are for misdemeanor offenses.

Warrants result in significant additional workload for all juvenile justice agencies. Aside from incorrigible behavior, the most frequent reasons for failing to appear are problems related to notifying the juvenile. In particular, notification problems largely involve sending the hearing notice to the correct address.

A recidivism analysis for 1997 admissions revealed that 26.1% of youth admitted to secure detention had never been admitted to detention before. The vast majority of youth admitted to secure detention (74%) had previously been admitted to secure detention.

E. Alternatives To Secured Detention

The total average daily population in alternative programs has remained fairly constant at 20 to 24 youth since 1994. Average daily population in alternative programs includes youth placed in all programs (i.e., electronic monitoring, STARS, work crew and group homes.) This is in stark contrast to the rapidly increasing secure detention population.

Seventy two percent (72%) of youth in alternative programs are sentenced, which means that the programs are used primarily as sentencing options rather than as alternatives to detention for pre-adjudicated youth. Many jurisdictions use alternatives to detention for pre adjudicated youth to reduce detention crowding. In addition, the ratio of youth placed in alternative programs for crimes against persons (40.6%) is higher than the ratio of youth placed in secure detention for crimes against persons (26.9%).

Alternative programs such as the work crew and electronic monitoring have per diem costs that are one fifth the cost of secure detention, yet they serve only 12 percent of the total detention

population. This is low compared to other jurisdictions that have 25 to 30 percent of their detention population in alternative programs.

F. Juvenile Probation Trends

The total number of investigation cases assigned decreased by 2.6% per year between 1992 and 1997, while the total number of supervision cases assigned grew by 1.7% per year. The average caseload per probation officer is roughly 50 cases, which is considered too high to provide quality services. National standards are: Low ratio (intensive, high-risk cases) - 12 to 1; Medium ratio (cases of moderate risk) - 26 to 1; and High ratio (low risk cases) - 40 to 1. In addition to supervision, probation officers must prepare documents and spend considerable time in the courtroom.

Approximately 50% of youth placed on probation are placed for 3 months, and roughly 25% of youth placed on probation are placed for 6 months. Table 2-28 shows the reappearance rates for youth assigned to juvenile probation for the period from 1992 to 1997. The analysis showed that approximately 50% of youth assigned to probation reappear in court for a violation of probation.

G. Minority Over-Representation

Minority involvement in the juvenile justice system is disproportionately high for African American youth. African American youth are arrested and referred to court at four times their representation in the juvenile population, and admitted to secure detention at over five times their representation in the juvenile population.

Caucasian youth comprise 78% of the juvenile population, 57% of youth arrests, 57% of youth referred to court, 73% of youth placed in diversion programs, and 44% of youth detained. In contrast, African American youth represent 6.8% of the juvenile population, 29% of the youth arrested, 27% of cases referred to court, 13% of youth placed in diversion programs, and 36% of youth admitted to secure detention. Table 2 displays minority overrepresentation data analysis.

**Table 2
Minority Over-Representation Analysis: 1996**

	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Other
Juvenile Population	78.2%	6.8%	2.9%	9.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Juveniles Arrested	56.5%	28.8%	2.3%	10.2%	2.2%	0.0%
Juvenile Referrals	57.4%	27.0%	3.4%	9.2%	2.2%	0.8%
Juvenile Diverted	73.0%	13.0%	1.8%	10.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Juveniles Detained	44.0%	36.0%	5.0%	9.7%	3.4%	1.9%

Note: Arresting agencies are not using the "other" race category.
Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

III. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES AVAILABILITY

During the course of the Operational Master Plan Phase I study, the consultant team interviewed individuals representing over 100 different agencies, governments and community-based organizations which had some service or resource relationship to the juvenile justice system. While these interviews revealed the presence of a wide variety of relevant providers and resources, a broad inventory was also developed from two different centralized information sources in order to systematically examine service availability. These information sources do not cover all public and private services in King County, but they indicate the quantity and distribution of services.

The findings from this two-part inventory are summarized in the following tables. Table 3 includes information taken from the DYS "Continuum of Services Programs" database registry as of March 19, 1998. Table 4 shows services identified in the 1996 United Way directory entitled "Where to Turn." Some programs for adults in the United Way directory were included in the inventory since they may be needed as referrals for other family members besides the youth. It is important to note that both tables are counts of services rather than organizations since some providers offer multiple services.

**Table 3
DYS Alternative Services Inventory**

Program Category	#	Geographic Limits							
		Seattle	Co.-wide	Co.-only	N	S	E	W	Er
1. Youth Education & Training	4	1		1		2			
2. Mental Health Services (DCHS \$ - majority must be Medicaid eligible)	20		20						
3. Prevention, Parental Training, Recreation	16	3	2		2	7	2		
4. Youth Shelter (DCHS \$)	5	2			1	1	1		
5. Youth life skills, Personal Development, Work Experience	11	3	5			1		2	
6. Learning Disability Services	1		1						
7. Offender Court Advocacy	1		1						
8. Detention Support Services	7	2	6						
9. Probation Supervision & Support Services	9		9						
10. DYS Contract Residential Facility (2 beds)	1		1						
11. Youth Services Bureaus	13	3	3		1	1	3	1	1
12. Literacy Services	1		1						
13. Cultural Group Support Services	4		3			1			
14. Victims Support Services	1	1							
15. Substance Abuse Prevention & Support	3		1			1	1		
16. Homeless Youth Support	1		1						
17. Teen Healthcare Services	1?	1?							
18. Pregnancy/Family Planning	2?	1	1?						
Totals	101	16	55	1	4	14	7	3	1

Source: Compiled by CGA from DYS Continuum of Services Programs registry dated March 19, 1998. "Er" is eastern rural King County whereas "E" is immediately east of Seattle and still urbanized. "Co.-only" is King County excluding Seattle. A "?" indicates DYS registry information did not specify the number of programs. Twenty Youth & Family Service Associations were listed by DYS on 1/2/98 compared to the 13 included in this database as Youth Service Bureaus.

**Table 4
Inventory of Community Support Services Relevant to Juvenile Justice**

United Way Categories	#	United Way Categories	#
1. AIDS Resources	25	11. Ethnic Group Services	33
2. Adoption	14	12. Foster Care Placement	3
3. Anger Management		13. Homeless Drop-in Centers	10
a. Adult	10	14. Shelter for Women & Families	26
b. Youth	10	15. Parenting	14
4. Chemical Dependency		16. Suicide	5
a. Detoxification	8	17. Youth-related I&R	10
b. Information	8	18. Teen Parents	11
c. Inpatient/adult	10	19. Tutoring/literacy	11
d. Inpatient/youth	4	20. Youth & Family Service Assns.	22
e. Outpatient services	19	21. Youth Employment	11
f. Support groups	8	22. Youth Shelter	8
5. Child Abuse	14	23. Youth Social & Ed. Development	34
6. Mental Health Counseling		24. Youth Violence Prevention	10
a. 24-hour crisis intervention	3	25. Other Youth Services	32
b. Crisis intervention	18		
c. Inpatient psych. Hospitals	1		
d. Outpatient services	39		
7. Child Daycare I&R	14		
8. Developmentally Disabled	39		
9. Physically Impaired	23		
10. Domestic Violence	22		
		TOTAL	529

Source: Compiled by CGA from the 1996 "Where to Turn" directory published by the United Way and the Crisis Clinic of Seattle.

IV. PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROPOSED AS SOLUTIONS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE PROBLEMS

The demands on the juvenile court grew significantly in the 1990's. The use of secure detention has also increased dramatically during the review period to the point that crowding is a constant concern. For too many youth, the juvenile justice system has not been effective in stopping their deeper involvement in delinquency and self-destructive behavior. Without significant changes to how the system operates, additional detention capacity will be needed to meet future demand, siphoning resources away from law enforcement and community-based strategies to stop the cycle of crime.

Participants in Phase II of the Operational Master Plan believe that for juvenile offenders accountability and an array of effective services are complementary. Each is stronger with the other. Recommendations include expanding and strengthening alternatives to secure detention. Well-supervised programs outside of secure detention allow youth who do not require incarceration to attend school, go to work, live at home, and participate in community-based programs while still being appropriately supervised. For many youth, adding quality alternatives and improving the referral process is more cost-effective than expanding secure detention.

Alternative programs and community supervision, however, must be effective in keeping youth out of trouble if they are to impact secure detention. Judges, probation counselors, attorneys, and families should have an array of viable sanctions and services to meet the different circumstances of youth entering the system.

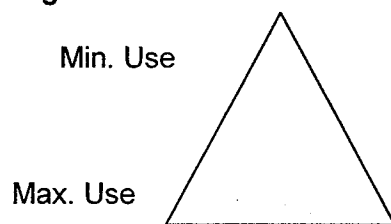
Truancy is often a precursor to becoming involved with crime. Partnerships between schools, court, and service agencies must evolve further to promote promising interventions that reduce future truancy and avoid the need for formal intervention of the juvenile justice system. Youth who are in conflict with their families must also have access to effective interventions. Multi-disciplinary approaches involving police, health providers, schools, and community services are potentially effective responses for many youth and families with complex needs. In addition, programs, such as mediation and school-based mentoring, show promise for serving these youth and families and reducing the need for formal court intervention.

Communications and information sharing within and between government agencies, the court and community provider agencies need to be improved substantially. Data is not readily available, and data elements are not consistent among agencies. Much of the data presented in this document was obtained from manual records. Information related to youth profile and system growth trends is important to analyze, and must be maintained and reviewed in order to provide services in a cost-effective manner, and to monitor system efficiency.

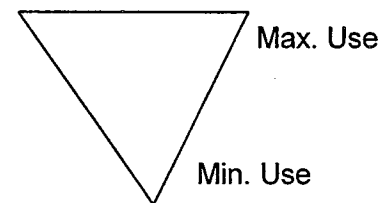
The following objectives, identified in the Operational Master Plan, are relevant to the programs and services proposed in the JAIBG application:

1. Develop an improved juvenile justice data information system that includes procedures for sharing information among appropriate agencies.
2. Improve and expand the quality and detail of offender profile information and data along with the redesign of the juvenile justice data information system.

3. Expand alternatives to secure detention (pre- and post-adjudicated) to include both existing programs and new options. Current use of alternatives to detention is very limited for pre-adjudicated youth.
- The juvenile justice system and its allied provider agencies should expand and develop new programs that improve the competency, responsibility and skills of youth.
 - Multiple structured options beyond detention should be made readily available to communities and the juvenile justice system and should include new options such as a drug court and independent living resources and facilities. The conceptual model for “alternative services” should follow the directional relationship depicted in the following graphic:

High-Risk Offenders

Family/Home
Community
Agency/Diversion
Home Detention
Day Reporting Ctr.
Crisis Ctr/Shelter
Secure Detention

Low-Risk Offenders

- Schools, churches, law enforcement and other community institutions should be involved in helping to provide an integrated range of accessible services.
4. Family and community violence must be reduced.
- The Superior Court should require that all domestic violence and abuse and neglect cases have a needs assessment of the entire household, and ensure that appropriate treatment and support services will be linked to any family member. Both offenders and victims must be included. Coordination and communication will need to be assured between juvenile court and the family court.
5. Integrate and coordinate law enforcement, education, substance abuse programs, community and recreation services.
- Multi-disciplinary and collaborative services and programs should be developed to address a variety of youth and family problems and needs.
 - Frequent collaboration between probation officers, schools, law enforcement liaison officers and provider agencies should be developed.

V. PROGRAMS SELECTED TO BE FUNDED BY THE JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANT

A. Background

The following jurisdictions have agreed to pool funds totaling \$1,285,015 for this application:

Auburn	\$24,057	Kirkland:	\$15,046
Bellevue:	\$43,674	Mercer Island:	\$ 6,974
Burien:	\$ 8,111	Redmond:	\$15,871
Des Moines:	\$ 8,233	Renton:	\$31,666
Federal Way:	\$36,973	SeaTac:	\$19,703
Kent:	\$42,183	Seattle:	\$529,685
King Co.:	\$479,625	Tukwila:	\$23,214

Input on the use of JAIBG funds was received from 11 of the 14 participating jurisdictions. Priorities identified by jurisdictions continued to converge around two general themes:

1. Information systems to access juvenile justice information.
2. Collaboration between police, probation, and human services to better supervise mid- to high-risk offenders.

In discussing the possible uses of funds and priorities, the following principles were agreed upon:

- Focus on intervention, rather than prevention. Prevention services are currently better funded, though the emphasis may change over time.
- Focus on youth who present the highest risk to the public. This is most consistent with the intent of the program
- A comprehensive approach would have the most impact; avoid the "shotgun" approach of spreading money among many types of programs.

Funds are allocated into following program areas:

Improving Information Sharing for Community-Based Orgs	\$ 63,000
Programs that coordinate between police/probation/human services	\$787,965*
Firearms Enhancement Deputy	\$ 73,500
Step-Up (domestic violence offender intervention)	\$137,178
Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 46,000
Teen Dating Violence	\$ 39,871
Risk Assessment Tool Training	\$ 10,000
CJAA Program Expansion -- MST Administration	(Competitive Funds only) \$127,501
JAIBG GRANT TOTAL	\$1,285,015
Matching Funds	\$ 226,372
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,511,387

* This amount includes \$339,367 for Reporting Centers, \$372,750 for Seattle Team for Youth and \$75,848 for Crime Free Futures.

B. Program Descriptions

• Improving Information Sharing for Community-Based Organizations	\$63,000
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Program	1. Improving Information Sharing for Community-Based Organizations \$63,000
Use of JAIBG Funds	Grant funds will be used to initiate an effort to resolve policy and legal constraints, outline basic requirements and identify short and long term solutions to improve information sharing between the juvenile justice system and community-based services for youth.
Purpose Area	10
Rationale	<p>OJJDP recently published “Establishing and Maintaining Interagency Information Sharing,” an informational bulletin that underscores the importance of establishing information sharing arrangements among agencies serving youth in the juvenile justice system. King County recognizes the importance of sharing meaningful information among organizations so that available services are directed at youth in the system.</p> <p>Participants in the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Planning (JJOMP) process and the JAIBG Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition have raised serious issues about the limited amount of information that is shared between the justice system and community-based services. While these professionals recognize the need for appropriate confidentiality restrictions, they have consistently stated that the lack of information sharing goes beyond reasonable safeguards to the point of adversely affecting the care of youth and families.</p> <p>This communication breakdown leads to incomplete records upon which decisions about services are made. It also greatly limits the ability of community-based programs to reach out to youth in the justice system. Finally, unless corrected, these problems will hinder – if not prevent – implementing promising and innovative approaches to manage, coordinate and deliver services to youth entering the juvenile justice system. One example emerging from the JJOMP process is the concept of a reception and assessment center. At this center, police would present youth when other placement options are not appropriate or available. Coordinators at the center will need basic information on these youth and their status in the justices system, treatment programs, and schools in order to make quick and effective referrals to community-based placement and treatment services.</p> <p>The JAIBG and JJOMP processes are just two examples of many King County efforts where key government and community leaders have committed to working together more effectively to support youth and families in trouble. These efforts have created a strong spirit of collaboration that can lead to tackling the problems related to information sharing. Solving problems related to information sharing</p>

	for community-based organizations is the logical next step for the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition that is addressing information sharing for police agencies with current JAIBG funding. The Coalition seeks to provide better access to information while protecting the legal rights of families and youth in the system.
Location	King County Superior Court Probation, Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention, social service agencies, schools and other community-based organizations in King County seeking access to information about youth in the juvenile justice system so that program services can be provided to them.
Target Client Population	Juvenile Justice information users, especially social services agencies serving youth.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served	Potentially all youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.
Age & Gender of Clients	Potentially all youth of both genders who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.
Client Referral Process	Not applicable
Use of Staff and Volunteers	Either the JAIBG Coordinator or JJOMP Coordinator will obtain consultant services, manage consultant contracts, and provide day-to-day oversight of project progress. The Coalition will establish an oversight committee to develop specifications for consultant services and serve as an ongoing advisory group to the project.
Service to be Provided and Intended Outcomes	<p>Consultant services will be procured for both phases of this project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Policy/Legal Framework and Business Requirements</u>: This phase will involve developing recommendations for a policy and legal framework and short-term and long-term business requirements for information sharing. The following elements are proposed for this first phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate or create an oversight committee of decision-makers from the current JJOMP, JAIBG and other related projects. • Create a workgroup representing justice agencies, schools and community-based organizations to discuss relevant legal and policy issues, review approaches from other jurisdictions, outline business requirements and make recommendations to the oversight committee. • Procure consultant services to facilitate groups, provide comparative summaries on successful approaches in other jurisdictions, prepare materials for meetings; organize results of group discussions, and draft reports reflecting the outcomes of

this phase.

Outcome: Development of a report that lays out a policy and legal framework and the necessary short and long term business requirements for proceeding to an analysis of alternative solutions.

2. Alternatives Analysis and Selection: This phase will involve examining the alternatives for meeting the business requirements developed in the first phase taking into account the technological environments of the justice system agencies and community-based service providers as well as planned technology improvements. During this phase the oversight committee, with the assistance of the consultant, will establish criteria for selecting a preferred alternative and then select a preferred alternative.

Outcome: Development of a report that details the specifications of the preferred alternative for proceeding to a detailed design of the information sharing solution. Both technological and business practices solutions may be identified during this phase.

3. Timeline and Budget: An approximate timeline for both phases of this project is 14 months, which is the end of August of 2001. A detailed schedule will be developed with the oversight committee and the consultant.

Evaluation Method

Each of the phases has specific deliverables, the accomplishment of which will be one measure of success. Evaluation of these deliverables will assess whether the Coalition achieves (1) broad support for a viable policy/legal framework and business requirements and (2) an alternatives analysis and preferred alternative.

The Coalition and the County will evaluate the effectiveness of the solutions once they are implemented.

• Collaborations Between Police, Probation, and Human Services:	\$787,965
Matching Funds (Reporting Centers and Seattle Team for Youth):	\$217,864

The collaboration being promoted covers the integration of police, probation and social service agencies to comprehensively approach the problem of serious youth offenders. These programs will extend the degree of cooperation to cover both city and county agencies and is based on the need to concentrate on enforcement of sanctions for adjudicated youth offenders and manage the full range of supporting services.

Program	2. Reporting Centers	\$339,367
Use of JAIBG Funds	Grant funds will support the operating costs of two reporting centers, including staff and related office expenses.	
Purpose Area	2, 7	
Rationale	<p>Given the revolving door for juvenile offenders, it is clear that short-term detention stays alone do not facilitate long-term behavior changes nor can they begin to address underlying issues of literacy, learning disabilities, substance abuse and mental health issues. Through community interventions, the necessary strengths and assets may be built so that many more youth are able to make sound, pro-social decisions in their lives.</p> <p>Reporting Centers fill the gap in the current array of alternatives to secure detention programs. While current alternatives to secure detention (ASD) --electronic monitoring, work crew, group care -- provide enhanced community accountability, an intensive monitoring and intervention program for youth is currently missing, outside of residential care for a low risk, high need population. Intensive supervision and after care of both minor and serious juvenile offenders are promising approaches to reducing repeat offenses, according to National Institute of Justice research (Sherman et al, "Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising," <i>Corrections Forum</i>, November/December, 1998). Reporting Centers fill the gap in the current array of alternatives to secure detention programs.</p>	
Location	King County will continue to operate a day reporting center in Seattle and will open a South King County reporting center by August 2000. This center will operate in the late afternoon and early evening.	
Target Client Population	Pre and post-adjudicated juvenile offenders and probation violators who score medium to high risk on the Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool and who are not court ordered to secure detention. This program will target youth who require a greater degree of supervision and structure than existing community programs provide.	
Estimated # of Clients	15 – 25 youth at each Day Reporting Center at any given time. Juveniles will remain in the program for a maximum of six weeks.	
Age & gender of clients	Male and female offenders age 12 – 17.5.	
Client Referral Process	Court orders of non-sentenced and the ASD Specialist screens Drug Court youth for placement. Probation youth are referred by the Juvenile Probation Counselor (JPC). Interview and placement decisions will be coordinated through the ASD Specialist, the JPC and the assigned CSO.	
Use of Staff & Volunteers	Reporting Center staff will work with the JPC to provide enhanced supervision and case monitoring for youth assigned to the program. Services may include referral to community drug, alcohol and mental	

health programming as well as verification of the youth's progress in complying with program expectations and probation conditions, such as urinalysis testing, community service hours, restitution and school or employment attendance.

Center staff will work closely with local law enforcement officers to ensure law enforcement officials are aware of probation conditions and program expectations to allow for greater accountability and more effective after-hours supervision of youth.

Center staff will establish ties with community services providers, other King County agencies and volunteers to provide counseling and classes on relevant topics for youth in the program.

Service to be
Provided

Reporting Centers will provide community-based supervision and programming. Youth would be placed on an individual reporting schedule based on their risk/needs assessment and court conditions. Reporting Center staff does not supplant juvenile probation staff, but do, in conjunction with local law enforcement, provide a greater level of community accountability for youth that are at a high risk for re-offending.

The Reporting Center staff, working with the JPC, youth and family, develops a service plan for each youth that addresses areas requiring immediate intervention. The staff will then provide the increased level of contact, supervision and structure to ensure that the youth is able to successfully meet the goals of his/her individual service plan.

While the Reporting Center is not designed as a treatment program, each center develops partnerships with direct service providers for programming, some of which may be conducted on site. Services may include substance abuse/mental health services, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), community service hours, youth/family advocacy (DSHS, Victim Panels, Family Conference), work crews, employment/vocational training, tutoring, LifeChoices (behavioral modification program), and mentoring.

Intended Outcomes
and Performance
Measures

Outcomes:

1. Reduce the number of youth who meet program criteria in secure detention.
2. Reduce recidivism by youth in program.
3. Successfully assist youth to increase problem-solving, coping skills and sound social decision-making.
4. Increase attendance by youth enrolled in program at court hearings.
5. Establish participation of community service providers in serving youth in the program.
6. Increase information sharing with local law enforcement to facilitate more involvement with youth by Seattle Team for Youth.
7. Increase school attendance, participation and performance by youth enrolled in program.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of re-offenses of each youth while enrolled in program.
2. Weekly tracking of behavioral modification program performance.
3. Attendance during court hearings.
4. Number of provider hours and service plan devoted to each youth in program.
5. Attendance at school.
6. Academic testing and extent of classroom work completed per week.
7. Compliance with court conditions, urinalysis testing, community service hours and restitution.
8. Regular participation in programs offered during school hours.

1. Continue to operate Seattle Day Reporting Center March 2000 – Aug. 2001
2. Develop Project Plan for South County Reporting Center Feb - May, 2000
3. Open second Day Reporting Center August 2000
4. Cooperate with Program Evaluation May 2000 – Aug. 2001

Evaluation Method Participate with JAIBG program evaluation – evaluation consultant contract to be in place by May 2000.

Program 3. Seattle Team for Youth \$372,750

Use of JAIBG Funds Grant funds will support additional staff hours (police, intake & referral, and case management) to enable the program to continue serving an additional 150 youth and their families.

Purpose Area 2, 11

Rationale Utilizing crime and gang incident data from the Seattle Police Department and with funding support from US Department of Health and Human Services Gang and Drug Prevention Demonstration Program, the City of Seattle developed the Seattle Team for Youth Program in 1989 in response to an alarming increase in gang-related youth violence. Through an aggressive program of suppression by the Seattle Police Department Gang Unit, targeted prosecution, outreach and referral by Seattle Team for Youth police detectives, and intensive case management and support services provided by community-based agencies, Seattle established a response that clearly demonstrated an effective approach to the abatement of gang-related youth violence. Initial efforts were targeted primarily toward the African American community which was hardest hit by gang related violence. Local program evaluation efforts verified the effectiveness of this approach. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of participants in the initial demonstration project did not reoffend. The program has been sustained and increased by City funds as the model has been effectively replicated in other ethnic communities, and its effectiveness validated by further evaluation efforts. The Seattle Team for Youth Program (STFY) is the City of Seattle's primary cross systems response to gang-related youth

violence and delinquency prevention, and the principles inherent to this cross systems approach have been effectively implemented in Seattle through other community-based justice programs such as Weed and Seed and SafeFutures. Seattle Team for Youth is a uniquely designed program that been proven to make a significant difference in the individual lives of children and families and has contributed to the reduction of juvenile crime and youth violence within the community. The decision to expand Seattle Team for Youth utilizing JAIBG funds was based upon these criteria.

Location	Program services are provided through the Seattle Police Department and a variety of community-based organizations. Services are located throughout the city with a significant majority provided in central and southeast neighborhoods, which have higher rates of juvenile criminal behavior.
Target Client Population	The Seattle Team for Youth program targets youth aged 11-17 who have criminal or gang involvement or are at high-risk of such involvement. A typical program participant has serious behavior and relationship problems and poor impulse control; has difficulty making good decisions and choices in relationships and activities, and; has significant issues such as truancy, substance abuse, and criminal or gang-related activities. A majority of these youth are actively involved in the juvenile justice system. 51.4% of program participants are male, 48.6% are female; 93% are youth of color.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served	Current program efforts annually serve 570 youth and their families. Additional demand for service in this program is significant, and with JAIBG support an additional 150 youth and their families will be served annually, bringing the annual total to 720.
Age & gender of clients	Males and females, ages 11-17.
Client Referral Process	Referrals come from a variety of sources; police school and probation officers. A significant source of referrals is the Seattle Police department which employs six police detectives who focus primarily on outreach and referral of at-risk youth to program case managers. Schools also are a significant referral source, as one of the goals of the program is to improve school safety through targeting gang and youth violence. The program maintains a centralized intake and referral process to assure that youth are appropriately matched with necessary case management interventions. Case managers works closely with probation officers to assure that program services meet community supervision requirements.
Use of Staff & Volunteers	Three types of staff are primarily involved in the Seattle Team for Youth program: police detectives, central intake and referral staff, and community-based case managers. The Seattle Police Department funds six police officers who focus on outreach and referral activities. STFY detectives work closely with identified at-risk youth and families. Utilizing home visits, STFY detectives explain the consequences of delinquent behavior, encourage participation in STFY case

management and services, and refer youth and families to the central intake function for screening and assignment to appropriate case management services. Case managers provide on-going, intensive case management services, geared toward linking youth and families with appropriate support services and providing support and advocacy to and for youth and families to assure positive outcomes. Case managers communicate progress to STFY detectives and coordinate follow-up efforts as indicated. STFY detectives and case managers also work closely with probation officers toward successful completion of community supervision plans. JAIBG efforts will focus on enhancing the working relationship between police, community case managers and probation and parole officers.

Service to be Provided

Police outreach and referral to criminal and gang-involved youth through Project RIDE, based on the Boston Project "Night Light." SPD Juvenile and Gang Units detectives monitor juveniles' conditions of release during non-traditional hours. Teams also go into schools to gain the support of school personnel. This project also involves STFY detectives making home visits to monitor youth on probation or youth under court ordered sanctions such as strong curfew or "no truancy" restrictions. Other services include centralized screening and referral services and community-based case management designed to effectively link youth and families to services which serve as an alternative to incarceration, assure the successful completion of community supervision requirements for adjudicated youth, provide youth with constructive alternatives to criminal behavior.

Intended Outcomes and Performance Measures/Timeline

Outcomes

1. Improve system-wide coordination of juvenile services to the target group of high-risk and violent offenders
2. Test the Boston model of police/probation/social service cooperation in the Seattle/King County setting
3. Hold youth offenders accountable to the community

Performance Measures

1. Reduced recidivism among program participants.
2. Successful completion of community supervision plans.
3. Increased school enrollment and attendance.
4. Reduced instances of conflict and school disciplinary actions.
5. Improved information sharing and service coordination among law enforcement, community based agencies and probation services.
6. Reduced juvenile arrests
7. Development of new policies and procedures for inter-agency cooperation for service delivery and for jointly developed information systems and technology focused on system-wide efficiencies

Evaluation Method

The City has working agreements with the Seattle Public Schools and Juvenile Court which will allow access to and tracking of incidents of

recidivism, school attendance/behavior, and effective completion of community supervision plans. These agreements are in place by virtue of work done through the Seattle SafeFutures Program and the Seattle Families and Education Levy. Retrieval programs have been or are in the process of being developed and will be utilized of the purposes of tracking these outcomes. Outcomes/indicators for improved information sharing and service coordination will be established collaboratively with STFY stakeholders. The City is in the process of contracting with an evaluator to evaluate STFY.

Program Name	4. Crime Free Futures \$75,848
Use of JAIBG Funds	The grant will enable the program to continue to employ 1.5 case managers to serve about 40 youth & families.
Purpose Area	10, 11
Rationale	The program engages families and communities in supporting youth involved in the juvenile justice system to become contributing and valued members of their communities and to prevent them from further criminal activity. It works with the entire family, because most of the time if a youth is in trouble, it is a family affair. The adults parenting these youth need support to get the youth back on track and may need support to resolve family issues as well as parenting issues. A key component is the involvement of Public Health Nurses. They are an integral part of the Core Team created for each youth and family and can triage to services on the spot. The Police and School District reps are also key links. This is the first time these major systems have collaborated on behalf of adjudicated youth. The Project is building better communication across systems.
Location	Tukwila and Renton School Districts
Target population	Youth who have been charged with misdemeanors or have school problems such as truancy, behavior issues, or low academic performance, and who lack the social support needed to lead productive and crime free lives.
Number of clients to be served	40 youth and their families.
Age & gender of clients	Male and female youth, ages 11-16.
Referral process	Police, schools, families, or community agencies refer youth. CFF assesses their appropriateness for the program. Parent Involvement is key. Youth must have permission of their parent or guardian to receive services and the parent must be actively involved in the Project and the Core Team of support created for each youth. Youth charged with misdemeanors or low level felonies by the Prosecutor's office are referred to CFF by police, school or probation staff. The CFF case manager meets with the JPC and/or police officer to assess the case. The Prosecutor is involved if the case is in process of prosecution. The Court may order youth participation in the program.

How staff will be used	<p>Project Supervisor: oversee the Project and case management activities; meet regularly with systems representatives; supervise two case managers; serve as case manager for some youth/families; work in conjunction with the assigned probation officer; work with the community service teams involved with each youth, the Prosecutor's office, and community partners; coordinate Crime Free Futures Work Group activities. The Work Group meets monthly and guides decision-making for the entire Project.</p> <p>Public Health Nurses: participate on the community service teams for each youth; conduct home visits; connect youth & family to health services or a health plan, as needed; arrange for interpreter services during home visits, as needed.</p>
Service to be provided	<p>A Core Team of support is created for each youth and family that includes the youth, parent/guardians, Public Health Nurse, case manager, probation officer, school representative, and sometimes a police officer. Interventions are uniquely tailored to the needs of the youth and family. Available services include: providing a case manager and a case management plan; connecting the youth and family to health services and a health care plan; assignment of a Public Health Nurse to do home visits; involving families in the development and implementation of the case management plan; parent training & communication training; recreation activities; conflict resolution. In addition to providing services to youth, intensive support services are often provided to parents/guardians and siblings. At times stabilization of parents/guardians becomes primary focus of the case manager in order to stabilize the youth.</p>
Intended Outcomes & Performance Measures/Timeline	<p>Outcomes;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in criminality and anti-social behavior 2. Improved school involvement 3. Increased connection to health services 4. Greater involvement of families in youth's life 5. Increased use of community resources by families <p>Performance Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fewer police contacts 2. Improved reports from probation officer 3. Fewer school disciplinary actions 4. Compliance with court orders 5. Positive attitude changes (survey) 6. Increased school attendance 7. Improved academic achievement records 8. Enrollment in special programs 9. Number of youth enrolled in health plans 10. Number of public health nurse home visits 11. Number of youth keeping medical appointments 12. Parent attendance at court hearings 13. Parent participation in school conferences 14. Parent and family attendance at youth events

Timeline:

Maintain referral and intake	Feb 2000 – Aug. 2001
The goal is to be consistently and actively involved with 40 youth and families. Program will continue to track inactive youth and families unless they move out of the region. We hope to follow each family for at least 12 months.	
Continue case management, weekly home visits, and service provision	July 2000-August 2001
Evaluation	February & July 2000 February & July 2001

Method of Evaluation The Project continues to use an independent evaluator to:

- Collect project outcome data on a semi-annual basis.
- Compile measurement data for selected outcomes semi-annually.
- Compare to similar data for misdemeanant offenders outside the project.

The evaluators interview those involved in the Project, including police, public health nurses, school reps, parents, youth, probation officers, other involved parties. The impact on the families as well as the individual youth involved will be measured. The Program has purchased a case management system through the University of Washington C-Stars Program that will allow it to better track each youth and family and their activities while involved in the Project and beyond, for follow-up data collection.

• Firearms Enhancement Deputy:	\$73,500	Matching Funds	\$8,508
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Program Name 5. Firearms Enhancement Deputy

Use of JAIBG Funds Grant funds will enable the Prosecutor's office to dedicate a full-time deputy to handling juvenile firearm offenses and school violence offenses.

Purpose Area 4, 5, 6

Rationale A pilot program in 1996-97 successfully demonstrated that the effectiveness of gun-related prosecutions is increased with assignment of a specialized prosecutor to these cases. For example, the pilot program increased the conviction rate at trial, reduced the dismissal rate, eliminated the filing backlog, increased the number of juveniles detained at the first appearance hearing and nearly doubled the number of exceptional sentences imposed above the standard range. The net result was that juveniles who committed crimes involving firearms were held fully accountable for their actions.

During the first JAIBG grant period, it was found that the number of firearm cases referred for prosecution had decreased by nearly 50% compared to the numbers in 1996-97. By contrast, incidents of violence and weapons possession at schools were on the rise. Therefore, it was decided to expand the duties of the grant-funded prosecutor to include cases involving school violence. The same principles that led to success in the previous firearm related grant were to be applied to school violence cases in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of prosecution.

OJJDP recently recognized the Firearms Deputy program by publishing nationally "Seattle's Effective Strategy for Prosecuting Juvenile Firearm Offenses," a bulletin written by Bob Scales, the Firearms Deputy and Julie Baker, Senior Grants Specialist with the Seattle Police Department. The bulletin describes King County's efforts to file and prosecute firearm offenses as a model for other jurisdictions.

Location	King Co. Juvenile Courthouse (targeted to offenses committed in King County)
Target population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Juveniles who commit crimes using firearms or who unlawfully possess firearms 2) Juveniles who commit violent offenses at school or possess weapons at school.
Number of clients to be served	250+ Filings per Year
Age & gender of clients	Any gender. Under 18 years of age.
Referral process	Cases will be referred from the law enforcement agencies in King County. The deputy will work closely with police on follow-up investigation of firearm school violence offenses.
How staff will be used	A full-time deputy prosecuting attorney will be employed to work solely on firearm and school violence offenses.
Service to be provided	The project provides a deputy that specializes in the prosecution of juvenile firearm and school violence offenders. The prosecutor will assist with the initial police investigations and follow-up, file cases, and handle arraignments, pretrial hearings, trials, and dispositions. The deputy prosecutor will provide training for police and serve as a liaison between the prosecutor's office and police. The prosecutor will also provide information and training sessions to faculty and staff of King County area schools on issues related to school violence. The prosecutor will help coordinate the investigation of school violence cases and will facilitate the dissemination of information between the Prosecutor's Office and the school districts.
Intended Outcomes & Performance Measures	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Manage the prosecution of approximately 250 juvenile criminal cases (firearm and school violence). 2) Increase the effectiveness of firearm and school violence related

prosecutions.

- 3) Improve the efficiency of every stage of prosecution of firearm and school violence related cases.
- 4) Improve the reporting and investigation of firearm and school violence incidents by law enforcement and school personnel.
- 5) Create new partnerships with schools and law enforcement.
- 6) Coordinate with the King County Violent Firearm Crimes Coalition, the United States Attorney's Office, the Safe Cities Initiative and other agencies involved with juvenile firearm crime in developing new crime prevention and enforcement programs.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Develop and maintain a computer database for firearm and school violence cases.
- 2) Maintain high plea rates and conviction rates at trial.
- 3) Expedite the filing of criminal charges and prevent filing backlogs.
- 4) Identify appropriate cases for "manifest injustice" sentences and "declines" for adult prosecution.
- 5) Develop and present training seminars on juvenile firearm and school violence issues to prosecutors, police officers and school personnel.
- 6) Development of protocols and collaborative relationships as result of training and involvement of the deputy prosecutor.

Method of Evaluation The JAIBG evaluation consultant will assess the program's success in achieving identified performance measures.

• STEP-UP:	\$137,178
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Program 6. **Step-Up (Stop, Think, Evaluate, Prepare, Use Patience)**

Use of JAIBG Funds The grant will support all direct expenses of program operations for the grant period and the costs of evaluation.

Purpose Area 7

Rationale Step Up is a project designed to: 1) gain understanding of the characteristics of teens who assault their parents; and 2) to develop and refine an effective intervention.

To our knowledge, this is the first specialized program in the nation to address teens who assault their parents. Step Up's therapeutic intervention is adapted from the "Duluth Model" for men who batter their partners. There is some research showing that this program is effective. However, it has been modified considerably for use with teens.

The pilot program is showing promising results but needs more time and data to demonstrate its effectiveness. The project will participate

in the JAIBG evaluation to look more closely at the characteristics of these youth and the program design.

If the program proves effective, it could serve as a model for replication in other locations as well as an approach to working with adult domestic violence offenders.

Location	Program office at 1120 East Terrace in Seattle, WA. Services to be provided in East King County and South Seattle.
Target Client Population	Teens who have demonstrated a pattern of assaulting and threatening their parents. Teens and their families who reside in King County.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served Age & gender of clients Client Referral Process	Assessments: 50 youth and 50 parents Program Completions: 30 youth and 30 parents. Male and female youth ages 13-17. Clients can be referred by the following sources: 1) judges and commissioners, 2) probation counselors, 3) diversion committees, 4) community agencies. The referral source fills out a brief referral form which includes the client's and parent's name, address, and phone numbers, age and gender of client, and reason for referral. Step-Up program counselors then contact the parent for further phone screening and to schedule an intake appointment with the parent and teen (separately).
Use of Staff & Volunteers	The program employs two permanent staff: a lead counselor and a half-time counselor to conduct assessments, provide individual and group counseling, and case management to teens and parents. The counselors maintain contact with referral sources, schools, and other counselors serving referred families. The program also uses two hourly counselors to facilitate groups, as well as an UW School of Social Work graduate intern.
Service to be Provided	Step-Up provides intervention services to teens who assault their parents, and a supportive skills class to parents. Services include a full clinical assessment of each teen and each parent referred, weekly group counseling for teens and parents, as well as individual and family sessions. Step-Up uses a cognitive-behavioral approach to help teens learn new skills, and to support them in changing their thinking and actions when dealing with family conflict. Each teen participates in the program for approximately six months. The program will also work with key components of the King County juvenile justice system to improve their understanding of juvenile family/domestic violence. The program will conduct quarterly meetings with prosecutors, with judges and with probation counselors to inform them about the program, and to explain the dynamics of juvenile family/domestic violence to those who are not familiar with these.
Intended Outcomes and Performance	Outcomes 1. Confirm and, if necessary, increase awareness of STEP-UP

Measures

- among juvenile justice agency representatives.
2. Serve 50 teens and families and facilitate the completion of the program by 30 teens and families.
 3. Compile and summarize comprehensive information about the characteristics of families served by STEP-UP and compare information to data on the general youth population.
 4. Reduce abusive behavior and physical violence by youth who have completed STEP-UP.
 5. Identify and describe additional services or service coordination Efforts that would assist teens and families to successfully reduce abusive behavior and violence and otherwise modify behavior.

Performance Measures:

1. Determine through interviews and/or questionnaires whether judges, commissioners, prosecutors and JPCs are familiar with STEP-UP, know how to refer youth to the program and learn their assessment of the quality of program services and need for additional services for teens.
2. Utilize program enrollment and completion data to determine whether program completion outcome by teens and families served is accomplished.
3. Compile and analyze data on teens and families served in the following areas:
 - Demographics
 - Frequency and extent of violence toward family members
 - History of child abuse and family violence
 - Chemical dependency history
 - School performance
 - Criminal history

Compare these data to data regarding teens in the general population of the community.

4. Determine reduction in abusive behavior and physical violence Based on teen and parent reports and subsequent criminal history of teens. Other improvements for changes in teens' relationship With families shall be based on reports by teens and parents.
5. Identify the need for additional services or service coordination based on information provided by program staff, teens, parents and representatives of juvenile justice and social service agencies.

Timeline:

Data collection continues	May 2000 – Aug. 2001
Data compiled and analyzed	Aug. 2000 – Oct. 2001

Evaluation Method

The project will cooperate with the JAIBG evaluation consultant to:

- Compile data from client files on history of witnessing domestic violence, experiencing child abuse, mental health and substance abuse issues, and school performance.
- Compare pre- and post-test results of a Behavior Checklist for teens and parents. The test defines the frequency of 21 different abusive behaviors.

- Assess parent responses to a Likert Scale survey, measuring their feelings of safety after the teen has completed the program.

In addition, staff will administer a questionnaire to participants in trainings on juvenile/family domestic violence.

• Juvenile Drug Court :	\$46,000
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Program	7. King County Juvenile Drug Court (KCJDC) \$46,000
Use of JAIBG Funds	Urinalysis tests and case management services for youth participating in Drug Court.
Purpose Area	12, 9
Rationale	<p>Juvenile drug use is one of the most challenging issues facing King County. A recent report by the Washington State's Department of Social and Health Services Office of Research and Data Analysis estimates that more than 70% of juvenile arrestees have used drugs or alcohol within the month prior to their arrest. In addition, drug use is often involved in such charges as burglary, theft, robbery, vehicle prowls and assaults. King County has been awarded a federal grant for a Juvenile Drug Court (KCJDC), and has been operating the court since July 1999.</p> <p>Urinalysis tests are an integral and critical component of the monitoring and supervision of juvenile offenders in the drug court. Adolescent who participate in Juvenile Drug Court face not only substance abuse but other complex and multiple issues, the resolution of which are important to ensuring the youth's initial and continued abstinence from drug and alcohol. Case management addresses these issues through individualized case finding, planning, consultation and referral services for adolescents, linking adolescents to assessment and treatment and other support services. Case management as an adjunct to substance abuse treatment has helped to improve adolescents functioning in areas such as schools performance, peer and family relationships. It also serves to increase the protective factors that decrease the likelihood of continued problematic substance use.</p>
Location	King County Juvenile Court
Target Client Population	Juvenile offenders who have committed offenses both at the misdemeanor and felony levels. However, eligible offenders will have no history of serious, violent or sex offenses and no indication of intent to deliver in relation to the charge for which the offender is referred to drug court. Charges eligible will primarily be low-level drug possession charges. Additional eligible charges include possession of stolen property, theft, and low-level burglary.

Estimated # of Clients to be Served	The pilot project will maintain a client base of 50. Offenders will rotate in as others complete or terminate. Planners anticipate that offenders will be in the program for a period of 6 to 15 months allowing the program to serve an estimated 50 to 75 clients annually.
Age & gender of clients Client Referral Process	Male and female youths ages 12-18 The Prosecutor will screen case filings for eligible cases and will refer to the court. Based on their knowledge of the cases, referral to the drug court can also be made by probation officers, attorneys and judges. Following referral by these sources to drug court, the program manager will obtain information regarding the youth's criminal history, school performance, family, alcohol and drug use, mental health, etc. Information obtained from this assessment will provide direction to the drug court team as they decide whether to present the option of drug court to the offender.
Use of Staff & Volunteers	The juvenile drug court contracts with ethnic specific treatment providers who specialize in providing drug and alcohol treatment to adolescents. In addition to the treatment provider, the KCJDC employs a full-time program manager who together with the drug court judge, prosecutor, and defender, will comprise the drug court team, which will manage each case comprehensively. The program manager will be responsible for overarching case management, including program development. The program will also utilize drug court case managers, a specialized version of probation officers, who will handle family, housing, education, and other needs of each participant. Mental Health and Chemical Dependency and Abuse Services (MHCADS) will provide consultation and coordination of mental health services for participants with co-occurring disorders in addition to other health resources. MHCADS also provides monitoring of all provider contracts serving KCJDC youth.
Service to be Provided	Volunteers may be recruited to provide tutoring and to serve as mentors for program participants after the program is established. KCJDC will provide a special category of juvenile offenders with an alternative to incarceration and an opportunity to obtain comprehensive treatment for drug and alcohol problems. Specific services to be provided include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of each case throughout the case life by a cohesive team of prosecuting attorney, public defense, treatment provider, program manager, drug court case manager (probation), and judge; • Focused and intense group and individual counseling throughout the 12 month program; • Random urinalysis (UA) to monitor compliance with the treatment requirements; • Involvement of family members in the treatment; • Immediate involvement by the appropriate school districts in the treatment component of the program.
Intended Outcomes	Intended outcomes and performance measures will include measures

and Performance Measures

of recidivism, program completion and program retention rates. The KCJDC has several primary goals:

- 1) curtailing substance abuse;
- 2) reducing delinquent activity among participants;
- 3) improving coordination between the court and community agencies (including schools) during case supervision and disposition;
- 4) increasing familial involvement in the youth's legal and treatment process.

Secondary goals of a juvenile drug court include:

- 1) a long-term reduction in recidivism;
- 2) an alleviation of detention space use;
- 3) an identification of the social and economic problems of the child and family, along with referrals to other effective programs for assistance; and
- 4) a reduction/elimination of the substance addiction of the parent

Timeline: The King County Juvenile Drug Court started July 1, 1999. The program is intended to be a 24 month pilot, providing an opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of intense treatment modalities combined with frequent status hearings before the drug court judge, to monitor the juvenile's progress.

Evaluation Method

Process and outcome evaluations have been designed to support reports on program accomplishments the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). An outcome study will compare recidivism, substance abuse, family functioning, school performance and other measures of success between drug court and non-drug court youth. Program outcome measures have been established by the University of Washington's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute (ADAI) based upon a comprehensive review of the literature to date on treating youthful offenders.

• Teen Dating Violence Project: \$39,871

Program **8. Teen Dating Violence Project** **\$39,871**

Use of JAIBG Funds The grant will enable the Teen Dating Violence Project to continue to employ a .75 FTE Teen Dating Violence Advocate to serve Mt. Rainier High School in South King County.

Purpose Area 10, 11

Rationale The Teen Dating Violence Project addresses the growing need for teen dating violence intervention and outreach in order to increase offender accountability and victim safety. Teen dating violence perpetrators and sexual assault juvenile offenders are frequently slipping through the cracks of a system that is unequipped to handle the special needs of both the victims and the perpetrators of these types of crimes. The presence of domestic violence victim advocates in the community and in the court room in recent years has dramatically increased offender

accountability and victim safety.

The Teen Dating Violence Project has already proved to be similarly successful in making a difference in teens lives and in the lives of their families. The project is designed to create links between schools, law enforcement, and the justice system in an effort to coordinate systems and services for teen sexual assault and dating violence perpetrators and victims. The program not only enables a more coordinated response to existing teen dating violence situations, it also enables authorities to identify teens at risk for dating violence and assist them in accessing support or safety services. The program also creates a safe climate for victims of teen dating violence to report abuse and, in turn, produces results that include more victim participation in the prosecution of criminal cases.

Another major component to this program includes a peer education model that trains students to maximize outreach efforts by training teens to educate and advocate for the people they most often turn to – each other. In the last nine months the Advocate and the peer educators have spoken to over 1,350 teens in South King County. Lastly, the program provides support groups for both male and female youth in an attempt to reduce the rate of perpetration and re-victimization.

As the recipients of federal grants, the Cities of Des Moines and Seattle were funding the Teen Dating Violence Project administered by the Domestic Abuse Women's Network (DAWN). As the project enters its second year, current grant resources have been terminated without the option for renewal. The City of Des Moines and the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition have determined that the longevity of this South King County project is an essential component in truly affecting school climate and community involvement regarding sexual assault and teen dating violence. Long term funding options may include Mt. Rainier High School adopting the Teen Dating Violence Project, making it a part of the school curriculum and a component of the school counseling resources.

Location	Mt. Rainier High School, Highline School District.
Target Client Population	The Teen Dating Violence Project targets Mt. Rainier High School students at risk for sexual assault and teen dating violence both as victims and perpetrators. High School students reside in the cities of Des Moines, Kent, Federal Way, Burien, Sea-Tac, Tukwila, Normandy Park & Seattle.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served	40 clients will be provided with ongoing services. 40 clients will be served in support groups. 500 students, parents and school staff will receive teen dating violence and sexual assault education.
Age & Gender of Clients	Male and female youth, ages 14-18.

Client Referral Process

Clients are either self-referred or referred by peer educators, teachers, counselors, parents, law enforcement, court advocates, probation, and Child Protective Services. The Advocate will contact any student referred for the program in order to assess their immediate needs and whether support groups or legal advocacy services would be appropriate for them. Guidelines for acceptance into the project, however, are structured so that almost every student referred receives some services. Student participation in the project is completely voluntary.

Teens referred to the project by law enforcement, probation officers or court advocates because they are alleged to be victims in a child abuse or domestic violence case are automatically offered legal advocacy, safety planning and court accompaniment. Again, all participation in services by victims is voluntary.

The Advocate also participates in a weekly Care Team meeting in which teachers and counselors perform risk assessments and provide student referrals and interventions. When this team makes referrals, the team provides teachers with "observation evaluations" so that they may assess a student's behavior and provide information back to the Care Team.

Use of Staff and Volunteers

The Teen Dating Violence Victim Advocate is highly trained in sexual assault and domestic violence prevention and intervention, including safety planning, the legal process, domestic violence treatment planning, and professional and community education. The Advocate's goals are to increase victim safety in cases of dating violence and sexual assault, create a safe and supportive environment for victims to disclose abuse, increase victim participation in the reporting and prosecution process and, create a collaborative network among agencies and systems involved in the identification, reporting and prosecution of teen sexual assault and dating violence perpetrators. The Advocate will be supervised by the Des Moines City Attorney and has the support of the Municipal Court Victim Advocate, local law enforcement, and school staff. The project is based on team effort and system coordination approach.

Service to be Provided

1. Immediate crisis intervention assistance to teen dating violence victims, with high priority given to the safety of those victims.
2. Assistance and accompaniment for victims attending court for trial.
3. Preparation of papers for protective orders.
4. Coordination with school, prosecution, law enforcement, parents, counselors, child protective services, probation, and courts to create a comprehensive support system for teens in order to uphold victim safety and offender accountability.
5. Sexual assault and teen dating violence support groups for male and female youth.
6. Coordination and training of peer educators.

7. Training of teachers, school counselors, law enforcement, parents, students and other youth serving agencies.
8. Planning and designing teen dating violence curriculum for school classrooms.
9. Acting as co-chair of the Des Moines Domestic Violence Task Force, including the planning and supervision of community projects.
10. Participating in weekly Care Team meetings comprised of a representative section of school staff to perform risk assessments and provide accurate referrals or interventions for students.
11. Maintaining an on-site presence at Mt. Rainier High School in order to ensure an accessible, consistent, safe, and private place for teens to talk and for staff to access resources or support.
12. Providing on-going emotional support, referrals and safety assistance for teen victims.

Intended Outcomes
and Performance
Measures

Outcomes:

1. Creating a safe and supportive environment for victims to disclose abuse.
2. Increasing offender accountability for dating violence crimes.
3. Improved school involvement and safety measures pursued in sexual assault and teen dating violence situations within the school.
4. Improved knowledge about the dynamics of abuse and effective intervention strategies by school staff.
5. Improved communication among school, parents, law enforcement, prosecution, and probation about sexual assault and teen dating violence situations within the school and about criminal cases being pursued for prosecution.
6. Cultivating a climate of zero tolerance for abuse within the school environment and an increased atmosphere of safety within the school.
7. Greater involvement of youth in violence prevention and intervention within the school.
8. Increased use of community resources by victims of sexual assault and teen dating violence.
9. Increased community awareness about sexual assault and teen dating violence.

Performance Measures:

1. Increased disclosure of abuse.
2. Increased prosecution filings of sexual assault and dating violence cases.
3. Increased convictions of sexual assault and dating violence cases.
4. Increased awareness about teen dating violence by students.
5. Increase in the number of teens accessing both support groups and direct services.
6. Increased awareness and understanding of sexual assault and teen dating abuse by school staff, law enforcement and parents.
7. Increased information among victims regarding the dynamics of abuse and their safety options.

Evaluation Method

1. Community awareness and understanding efforts of students,

school staff, law enforcement and parents will be evaluated by:

- ◆ Measuring awareness by tracking the number of teens and adults who receive education on dating abuse through outreach efforts.
 - ◆ Measuring understanding through a random and periodic sample of survey assessments distributed after community presentations or training sessions.
2. Increased disclosure of abuse will be evaluated by recording the number of teens accessing advocacy services on an on-going basis.
 3. An increase in teens accessing services will be evaluated by tracking the number of teens in support groups, receiving referrals to services and working with the advocate on an on-going basis.
 4. An increase in the information and understanding of dating abuse dynamics and safety options among victims will be evaluated through a self-assessment of progress and services distributed to victims every three months.
 5. An increase in the prosecution and conviction of sexual assault and dating violence cases will be evaluated by tracking the number of criminal case files maintained by the Advocate and completed prosecutions over the grant period.

• Risk Assessment Tool Training \$10,000

Program	9. Risk Assessment Tool Training \$10,000
Use of JAIBG Funds	The grant will allow Superior Court to provide training for managers, supervisors, Juvenile Probation Counselors (JPCs) and support staff in the use of an enhanced statewide risk assessment and case management tool, and associated software.
Purpose Area	2, 7, 10
Rationale	Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool training is being proposed to supplement a statewide initiative by the Juvenile Court Administrators to utilize state JAIBG funding to coordinate a case management system with a risk assessment tool. The risk assessment tool case management system and software allows probation staff to identify risk and protective factors for juvenile offenders, identify the level of services these juveniles will receive and target specific interventions empirically proven to reduce risk factors or increase protective factors. The Superior Court training will focus on both case management skills of probation staff and, secondarily, on the software utilized to implement the case management and risk assessment tools.
Location	King County Superior Court probation units throughout King County.

Target Client Population	Potentially all probation managers, supervisors, JPCs and support staff responsible for entering risk assessment data in case management database. Training will initially focus on managers and supervisors and selected staff who will be required to train others.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served	Potentially, the effect of training to improve the case management skills of probation staff will be on all juveniles encountering the offender system in the County.
Age & Gender of Clients	The risk assessment tool process affects both male and female offenders of all ages.
Client Referral Process	Not applicable.
Use of Staff and Volunteers	Superior Court is considering several approaches to utilizing the proposed \$10,000 to provide training on the Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool. Final decisions on the exact approach utilized will be communicated to DSHS prior to expending any grant funding. The County may designate several staff to receive training and be responsible for training other probation staff. Initial plans involve sending selected managers and supervisors to a June training session offered by the statewide risk assessment trainers. Additional training for other staff would likely be held in King County locations. There may also be statewide meetings for staff to attend with similarly trained staff from other counties. Information about specific staff trained and method of training utilized will be provided as the training approach is developed.
Service to be Provided	See use of staff and volunteers above. The goal of training is to enhance the case management skills of probation staff and to promote effective use of the Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool so that juveniles receive appropriate services designed to meet their specific needs.
Intended Outcomes and Performance Measures and Evaluation	The primary intended outcome is to train a substantial number of probation staff and certify them regarding the Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool process. To evaluate this outcome, King County will assess the number of staff trained and the quality of the skills developed during the training.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJAA Program: \$90,000 requested from CJAA competitive; \$10,000 cash match |
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Program	10. Multi-Systemic Therapy \$90,000
Use of JAIBG Funds	Grant funds will pay for 2 therapists to provide Multi-Systemic Therapy for juvenile offenders identified as high risk to re-offend.
Purpose Area	2
Rationale	Multi-Systemic Therapy, as developed by Dr. Scott Henggeler and his

colleagues at the Medical University of South Carolina, is an intervention demonstrated to be effective with high-risk youth and their families. Multi-Systemic Therapy uses an ecological approach, targeting behavior change in areas known to influence delinquent and violent behavior among youth: family relations, peer relations, school performance, and inter-personal support systems. The intervention is relatively short-term and solution oriented. Both youth and parent involvement in substance abuse and violence can be targeted for change. Multi-Systemic Therapy is identified as a proven approach by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and is eligible for that reason for support from Community Juvenile Accountability Act funds.

Location	Multi-Systemic Therapy is provided using a home-based model of services, with contacts in appropriate community settings such as schools and neighborhood sites also used when appropriate for the family. This model has several advantages. First, it reduces a significant barrier to service, particularly for low-income families: access to the service site and transportation. Second, it increases family retention in services over time. Third, combined with very low caseloads for MST therapists, it allows a high intensity of service contact.
Target Client Population	Multi-Systemic Therapy targets youth that are high risk to re-offend and have significant problems in their families. In King County, youth targeted will be between the ages of 12 and 17. They will be identified through use of the Washington State Risk Assessment Tool. They must have an overall risk assessment score that places them in the high-risk category, and a significant score in the family domain of the assessment.
Estimated # of Clients to be Served	A caseload of 4-6 youth per therapist will be maintained. Annual number of youth served will vary depending on family needs and length of treatment.
Age & gender of clients	Males and female, ages 12-17.
Client Referral Process	Youth will be referred by their assigned Juvenile Probation Counselor (JPC). The referral will be based on youth scoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High on the Washington State Risk/Needs Assessment Tool;• Scoring high on indicators of family problems;
Use of Staff & Volunteers	King County Superior Court contracts with Seattle Children's Home for Multi-systemic Therapy services. Highly trained therapists deliver Multi-Systemic Therapy. The therapists carry small caseloads and are exclusively available to the program. Therapists delivering Multi-Systemic Therapy participate in extensive initial and in-service training, and take part weekly in a conference call to problem-solve and staff cases. This structure has implications for use of both staff and volunteers. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We do not anticipate directly using volunteers in the MST program. However, as MST therapists help families locate and use support systems in the community, we anticipate that community volunteers

will have an increased role in supporting these juvenile offenders and their families – for example at tutoring programs, recreation services, and in other community settings.

Service to be
Provided

Multi-Systemic Therapy uses a pragmatic approach to promoting behavior change within the youth and family's natural environment. The MST treatment approach includes:

- Initial assessment that identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the youth and family and their interactions with systems outside the family: school, work, peers, community institutions.
- Identification, with the family, of problems that will be targeted for change. These problems vary from family to family. However, some problems are fairly frequently identified – family conflict, difficulties with parental discipline, poor school performance, involvement of youth with delinquent peers, and lack of positive involvement in the community.
- Intervention to address the problems identified. These interventions are flexible, and keyed to the family's situation and the specific problems identified. They include strategic family therapy, structural family therapy, behavioral parent training and cognitive behavioral strategies.
- Interventions are intensive and time-limited. Assessment and treatment contact with the family may initially include almost daily contact, while over time treatment intensity is reduced as family problems are resolved and planning for family self-reliance is initiated.

Seattle Children's Home, the contractor for MST services, commits to:

- Therapists being available to families on a 24 hour/day, seven day/week basis.
- Services being provided in the home or community settings.
- Caseloads being maintained at between four to six families per therapist.
- Treatment being time limited (between four to six months on average)
- Therapist participation in initial and in-service training and weekly consultation phone conferences.
- Therapist participation in treatment reporting and monitoring with MST Services, Inc.

Intended Outcomes
and Performance
Measures

1. Youth comply with court conditions.
2. Regular attendance at school or employment.
3. Youth and family participate actively in referrals for service developed with the MST therapist/team.
4. Youth do not re-offend while in the program.
5. Decreased recidivism rates for youth who have completed the program.
6. Reduction in risk factors and increase in protective factors as measured by the Washington State Risk and Needs Assessment Tool over time.
7. JPC and MST therapists cooperate to share information and hold

youth accountable.

Evaluation Method MST Services, Inc. will provide monitoring of implementation and treatment integrity through a variety of measures. These include: review of treatment progress through weekly case conference calls, review of therapist logs of treatment contacts, parent interviews and ratings of audio-recorded treatment sessions.

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy will provide evaluation of long-term outcomes reflecting recidivism rates, and changes in risk and protective factors, for Public Policy for review by the Washington State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. King County Superior Court will assure that data required by the Institute is provided for evaluation purposes both by the Court and by the MST contractor.

• Administration:	\$127,501
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Funds will be used to continue to employ a full-time JAIBG Project Coordinator, contract with an evaluation consultant, partially reimburse a part-time support staff, and for related office expenses. The JAIBG Coordinator administers the Coalition grant and promotes greater collaboration and integration among systems that address juvenile justice issues across jurisdictions. Given the number of jurisdictions participating in the Coalition and JAIBG projects, the Coordinator is essential to the successful implementation of this proposal. The Coordinator will continue to have the following responsibilities:

- Overall grant administration & project monitoring
- Staff, coordinate, facilitate communications of the Coalition and subcommittees
- Coordinate with the Juvenile Justice Master Planning process and suburban city programs
- Continue to move JAIBG plans from concept to implementation
- Manage contracts for the ongoing information systems project
- Specifically promote development of reporting centers
- Prepare an evaluation plan
- Coordinate evaluation efforts and work with the contracted evaluation consultant
- Link with other grant opportunities

Operational Master Planning efforts will continue to serve as the basis for directing the best use of JAIBG and other grants.