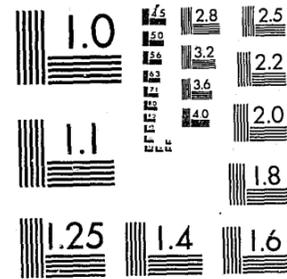


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

10/08/81



GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON LAW AND JUSTICE

52572

STATE OF WASHINGTON

PLAN FOR CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SUMMARY

1978

Law & Justice Planning Division
Office of the Governor
Olympia, Washington 98504

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STATE OF WASHINGTON
1978 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR CRIME CONTROL

AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SUMMARY

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ADDITIONS

PREPARED BY
LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF WASHINGTON

April 1, 1978

The preparation of this document was aided in part by a grant of federal funds by the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Safe Streets Act of 1970, the Crime Control Act of 1973, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

FOREWORD

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we transmit the Annual Action Section of the 1979 Comprehensive Plan for Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention. This document represents a concerted effort by the Governor's Committee on Law and Justice, agencies of state and local government and the citizens of the State of Washington to improve the quality of justice for all persons of the state. While this summary only contains the specific strategies for problem resolution, the process utilized a broad data base and drew upon the expertise of both criminal justice professionals and concerned citizens.

I would like to express my personal gratitude to all of those who gave so generously of their time and talents in making this endeavor a reality.

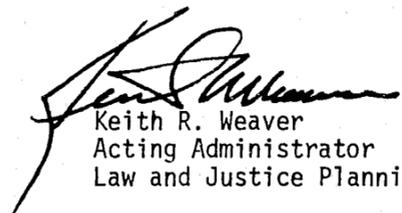

Keith R. Weaver
Acting Administrator
Law and Justice Planning Division

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INTRODUCTION

A significant number of our citizens perceive crime and delinquency to be a serious problem in Washington State. In 1975, Washington residents were victims of serious crimes at a rate higher than forty of the fifty states. Unfortunately, our crime rate exceeds the national average by more than fifteen percent. The federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) classify urban areas in the high crime category when the serious crime rate is 6,000 per 100,000 population or more. Our state, by this criteria, qualifies as a major high crime area.

Crime, delinquency and the administration of the criminal justice system pose complex problems. Citizens and their elected officials expect that criminal justice agencies will be successful in reducing the incidence of crime and delinquency while insuring fairness and due process for all individuals concerned.

Limited resources, lack of citizen involvement, a dearth of accurate data and extreme fragmentation of services are principal constraints to the effective attainment of these expectations.

In a greater sense, the criminal justice community cannot be held solely accountable for resolution of the crime problem. This problem results from a variety of societal maladies which transcend the purview of the criminal justice system. The criminal justice functions are primarily reactive to the commission of a crime. Therefore, it is imperative that the root causes of crime be definitively established and that a viable planning process be initiated which will develop and implement a coordinated amelioration effort. The dynamic planning envisioned must be grounded in policy determinations supported at every level of decision making and the subsequent implementation of plans over some period of time must be assured.

The plan is organized in six (6) sections entitled:

- I. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN WASHINGTON STATE;
- II. THE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM;
- III. PRIORITIES;
- IV. THE 1978 ACTION PLAN;
- V. EVALUATION;
- VI. THE JUDICIARY IN WASHINGTON; and,
- VII. THE APPENDIX.

In addition to meeting the requirements of both the Crime Control Act of 1976 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, this plan provides direction for the development, adoption and consistent implementation of criminal and juvenile justice policies at all levels of government in the State of Washington. It should be noted that each successive reenactment of the federal crime control legislation further constrains the decision-making prerogatives of states and diminishes the necessary and unique flexibility of the block grant concept. The increased categorization of available funding subverts comprehensive planning and encourages continued fragmentation of criminal justice services. Should the categorization continue, further participation by states in this program may become counterproductive in view of congressional expectations for program achievement.

Key participants in the development and implementation of this plan consists of the following:

THE GOVERNOR

The Governor provides overall policy direction for the development of statewide criminal justice initiatives. The Governor's Committee on Law and Justice and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee recommend to the Governor a plan consisting of projects to impact identified crime problems for eventual implementation.

THE LEGISLATURE

Pursuant to the Crime Control Act of 1976, the Washington State Legislature is provided the opportunity to review and comment regarding this plan. Fortunately, in Washington, the legislature has historically expressed interest and concern for this program. Their participation at various stages of plan development and implementation has been facilitative.

THE JUDICIARY

In conformance with federal statutory provisions, Washington has established a Judicial Planning Committee. Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, planning in response to identified judicial needs has been initiated.

LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING DIVISION

The Law and Justice Planning Division (LJPD), currently established by executive order, is the State Planning Agency (SPA). Its primary responsibility is the administration of the Crime Control Act of 1976 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention Act of 1974. Development and implementation of this annual plan is a major requirement as established by the aforementioned federal legislation. This office is under the general direction of the Director of the Planning and Community Affairs Agency (aka) Office of Community Development.

REGIONAL PLANNING

Currently, there exists nineteen (19) regional and two (2) local planning units in the state. Each of the regional units' supervisory boards are comprised of elected officials, criminal justice professionals and citizens. The regional planning concept allows for "bubble up" problem identification and selection of alternative solutions at the lowest levels of government. That Congress has recognized crime to be a local problem, reflects the need for the further development of this approach to planning. We are also encouraging optimum involvement of private non-profit agencies as change agents for criminal and delinquency behavior. Additionally, combining their efforts with public agencies they can be extremely successful in developing and implementing prevention strategies.

This document represents our efforts to continue refining and upgrading the quality of the annual criminal justice plan. The planning process is a dynamic one and is readily adaptable to changes in policy and shifts in emphasis based upon new information. It is not envisioned that crime will be eliminated; however, every person in the State of Washington should be made more secure from potential criminal victimization both in public and private. The effectiveness of this coordinated effort cannot be immediately realized. The projects proposed herein mirror the trees of an orchard whose fruits are borne over time.

1978 FUNDING CATEGORIESPrevention

- PR-1 Preventing the Commission of Specific Crimes and Crimes Against the Elderly
- PR-2 Juvenile Prevention
- PR-3 Youth Employment
- PR-4 Supplemental/Alternative Educational Programs

Apprehension

- AP-1 Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems
- AP-2 Improvement of Crime Laboratory Facilities and Services
- AP-3 Reduction of Specific Crimes and the Apprehension Alleged of Offenders
- AP-4 Law Enforcement Intelligence Collection, Evaluation, Storage and Dissemination

Diversion

- DV-1 Prosecutor's Diversion
- DV-2 Alternatives to Traditional Judicial Processing of and Institutional Care of Youth
- DV-3 Crisis Intervention

Prosecution

- PN-1 Establish Units and Process to Increase Prosecutorial Effectiveness

Defense

- DN-1 Establish and Improve Public Defender Projects

Disposition

- DP-1 Management and Operation of the Judicial System

Punishment/Habilitation

- PH-1 State and Local Programs for the Evaluation and Treatment of Offenders
- PH-2 Living Environments

System Impact

- SI-1 Manpower Development
- SI-2 Improved Criminal Justice Agency Records Systems
- SI-3 Information Systems

1978 FUNDING CATEGORIES
CONTINUED

System Impact (Continued)

- SI-4 Studies, Action Research and Evaluation
- SI-5 Research
- SI-6 Community Based Resources, Treatment Programs,
Rehabilitative Services

1978 WASHINGTON STATE
 CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
 PLANNING PROCESS

FUNDING *

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM AREA	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNDING	NUMBER PROJECTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
<u>PREVENTION</u>				
PR-1	PREVENTING THE COMMISSION OF SPECIFIC CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY	\$1,177,047	30	18.06
PR-2	JUVENILE PREVENTION	62,123	3	.95
PR-3	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT	20,736	2	.32
PR-4	SUPPLEMENTAL/ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	<u>55,544</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>.85</u>
		\$1,315,450	37	20.18
<u>APPREHENSION</u>				
AP-1	LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	\$152,916	11	2.35
AP-2	IMPROVEMENT OF CRIME LABORATORY FACILITIES & SERVICES	15,698	1	.24
AP-3	REDUCTION OF SPECIFIC CRIMES & THE APPREHENSION OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS	403,831	10	6.2
AP-4	LAW ENFORCEMENT INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION, EVALUATION, STORAGE & DISSEMINATION	<u>98,220</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.51</u>
		\$670,665	24	10.30

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM AREA	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNDING	NUMBER PROJECTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
<u>DIVERSION</u>				
DV-1	PROSECUTOR'S DIVERSION	\$30,650	1	.47
DV-2	ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF & INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF YOUTH	27,600	1	.42
DV-3	CRISIS INTERVENTION	<u>213,702</u>	6	<u>3.28</u>
		\$271,952	8	4.17
<u>PROSECUTION</u>				
PN-1	ESTABLISH UNITS & PROCESS TO INCREASE PROSECUTORIAL EFFECTIVENESS	<u>\$162,692</u>	5	<u>2.5</u>
		\$162,692	5	2.5
<u>DEFENSE</u>				
DN-1	ESTABLISH & IMPROVE PUBLIC DEFENDER PROJECTS	<u>\$56,301</u>	3	<u>.86</u>
		\$56,301	3	.86
<u>DISPOSITION</u>				
DP-1	MANAGEMENT & OPERATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM	<u>\$172,300</u>	3	<u>2.64</u>
		\$172,300	3	2.64
<u>PUNISHMENT/HABILITATION</u>				
PH-1	STATE & LOCAL PROGRAMS FOR THE EVALUATION & TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	\$1,593,400	16	24.45
PH-2	LIVING ENVIRONMENTS	<u>337,424</u>	8	<u>5.18</u>
		\$1,930,824	24	29.63

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM AREA	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNDING	NUMBER PROJECTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
<u>SYSTEM IMPACT</u>				
SI-1	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	\$118,397	5	1.82
SI-2	IMPROVED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY RECORDS SYSTEMS	--	-	0
SI-3	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	913,343	4	14.02
SI-4	STUDIES, ACTION RESEARCH AND EVALUATION	658,078	20	10.10
SI-5	RESEARCH	142,306	4	2.18
SI-6	COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCES, TREATMENT PROGRAMS, REHABILITATIVE SERVICES	<u>103,475</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.59</u>
		\$1,935,599	39	29.61
	TOTAL	\$6,515,783	143	99.89

* INCLUDES BOTH CRIME CONTROL & JUVENILE JUSTICE

1. Title: PR-1 Preventing the Commission of Specific Crimes and Crimes Against the Elderly

2. Summary:

It appears that traditional techniques aimed at the prevention of specific crimes are not effective; this is evidenced by the fact that the use of force in burglary and auto theft is not employed in 30 - 50 percent of the reported incidents. The low rate of recovery of stolen property, which is less than 20 percent of the amount reported stolen, also leads to the conviction that crime prevention techniques are not utilized or are ineffective.

The intent of this funding category is to develop programs which will: allow for the increased reporting of incidents of crime by individual citizens; provide techniques to utilizers to take personal and property crime prevention measures; direct efforts at the prevention of crimes against the elderly; and provide for the development and implementation of innovative law enforcement management techniques directed at the prevention of specific crimes by both adults and juveniles.

3. Objectives:

- A. To reduce by 10 percent the number of no force burglaries and auto thefts in relationship to those committed through the use of force in 1978, by utilizing security surveys and community crime prevention education programs.
- B. To develop at least four programs that utilize the elderly in crime prevention techniques.
- C. To develop at least four programs with specific crime prevention activities aimed at the prevention of crimes against the elderly.
- D. To provide a forum, whereby concerned business groups, community groups, law enforcement agencies and other interested public and private concerns can mutually cooperate to gather information and develop cooperative ventures in the prevention of specific crimes.
- E. Increase the rate of recovery of stolen property by 10 percent in 1978, through the utilization of property marking programs and other related crime prevention education activities.
- F. To reduce the number of first time juvenile offenders apprehended in 1978 for burglary and larceny.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Define the target population and the percent of that population to be involved in the program, as well as the methodology to be utilized. This must include the extent to which numbers of percentages of the population will be involved in each methodology.
- B. Define the incident to be impacted by the program and the methodology

PREVENTION

to be employed in impacting the incident. According to incident to be impacted one or more of the following objectives must be incorporated in the program design.

Objectives:

Objectives shall be task and incident specific; that is, they should represent the reason for selecting a specific project component. The following are examples of components frequently found in burglary prevention programs, along with some appropriate objectives:

1) Operation Identification

- a) Demonstrate a statistically significant reduction in the average loss of property from homes in which property has been marked compared to other homes. This would be particularly significant if one could control for the value of homes in the neighborhood.
- b) Demonstrate a statistically significant reduction in instances of burglary by project participants compared to nonparticipants.
- c) Show a statistically significant increase in the recovery of stolen property. (This rarely works unless it is combined with an antifencing effort.)

2) Neighborhood Watch: Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the reporting of crimes in progress, and in clearances due to citizen input.

3) Home Security Checks: Show a statistically significant reduction in the number of no-force burglaries (or attempted burglaries).

- C. Rationale must be provided detailing the types (civilian/commissioned) of personnel to be utilized in the daily operation of the program.
- D. No new materials may be developed without prior approval from the Law and Justice Planning Division. A request for an exception must contain a rationale as to why existing materials are not acceptable.
- E. Copies of all materials generated as a result of the project shall be provided to the Law and Justice Planning Division.
- F. Indicate the methods to be utilized in implementing the program and in identifying strategies designed for the prevention of specific crimes against the elderly.
- G. Because of the large percentage of juveniles arrested for certain types of crimes, projects funded in this category must detail how the project methodologies will specifically prevent juveniles from committing specific criminal acts.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount	
1	Clallam	Crime Prevention	\$25,200
3	Whatcom/Skagit San Juan/Island	Patrol Boat	3,780
4a	Snohomish	Public Awareness Program	32,127
4b	King	Commercial Burglary Reduction	38,340
4b	King	TIPS	9,450
4b	King	Community Crime Prevention	17,770
4c	City of Seattle	Commercial Burglary Reduction	51,103
4c	City of Seattle	Robbery Reduction Cash Controllers and Management	25,000
4c	City of Seattle	Managing Criminal Investigations	62,696
4c	City of Seattle	Reduction of Aggravated Assault	31,931
5	Thurston/Mason/Lewis	Crime Reduction - Mason County	10,993
5	Thurston/Mason/Lewis	Crime Prevention - Chehalis	12,568
6a	Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	Regional Crime Prevention Community Awareness	27,540
6b	Clark	Peoples Assistance Team	47,872
8a	Yakima	On Guard	40,500
8a	Yakima	Burglary Reduction - Sunnyside	13,500
8a	Yakima	Burglary Reduction - Toppenish	16,830
8a	Yakima	Rape Reduction	13,145
8b	Kittitas	Burglary Reduction	14,430
9	Grant/Lincoln/Adams	Community Crime Prevention	13,750
10	Benton/Franklin	Burglary Prevention	30,440
12	Spokane	Robbery Reduction	26,630
12	Spokane	Sheriff Substation	42,171
12	Spokane	Burglary Prevention Team	38,153
12	Spokane	Block Watch for Elderly	16,637
12	Spokane	Sheriff Burglary Reduction	25,000
12	Spokane	Crime Prevention Information	20,000
13b	Walla Walla	Women's Service	24,000
Sub-Total			\$731,556
<u>State Agency</u>			
Attorney General	Crime Watch		\$417,491
TOTAL			\$1,149,047

1. Title: PR-2 Juvenile Prevention

2. Summary: Prevention is any activity designed to preclude the commission of delinquent acts and status offenses by those juveniles who have been identified as being in danger of becoming delinquent and/or status offenders. Juveniles within the State of Washington are being apprehended in greater numbers for the incidents of larceny, burglary, and shoplifting. The rates over a three year period (1973-75) for these incidences increased approximately 60 percent, 49 percent, and 58 percent, respectively.

Programs in this category will have as their purpose the prevention of delinquency on the part of specifically targeted youth identified as being in danger of becoming delinquents and/or status offenders. Prevention is to be accomplished through the implementation of community based programs that provide positive effects on those targeted juveniles through the utilization of intervention strategies, alternative living situations, treatment programs and educational alternatives.

Such programs in their design must be non-stigmatizing and provide educational, personal, and social enrichment activities aimed at the amelioration of individual deficiencies.

3. Objectives:

- A. To develop programs that will decrease by one percent the commission of larceny by first time juvenile offenders in 1978;
- B. To develop programs that decrease by one percent the commission of burglary by first time juvenile offenders in 1978; and
- C. To develop programs aimed at preventing the commission of shoplifting by first time juvenile offenders in 1978.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Targeted youth must be involved in developing and implementing juvenile prevention projects.
- B. Projects must describe the process and method for determining the composition of targeted juvenile population;
- C. Projects must describe the process and method for the selection of juveniles to be involved in the prevention programs.
- D. Projects must describe the involvement of social institutions i.e., those which provide major activities in the socialization of targeted youth, in designing prevention programs and resistant linkages;
- E. Prevention programs must describe and insure the means whereby targeted youth will not be stigmatized and the processes by which targeted youth will be integrated into and maintained within regular youth activities.

- F. The funding categories or intervention programs providing alternative living situations, treatment programs, and educational alternatives which include partial or total targeted youth population must ascribe to the specific implementing requirements in those various categories.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2-Grays Harbor/ Pacific	Juvenile Officer	\$15,530
	Juvenile Officer	16,660
12-Spokane	Juvenile Court/Burglary Reduction	29,943
TOTAL		\$62,133

1. Title: PR-3 Youth Employment2. Summary:

A. Description

This funding category establishes youth employment strategies which could provide youth with a beneficial positive work experience. This experience would serve as a positive reinforcement for the youth while diverting the youth from unacceptable behavior. Moreover, the youth would be making a positive contribution to society as a member of the working force and would learn work skills while receiving the satisfaction of being productive and attaining a degree of personal success.

In the past, the services provided by employment/training projects have generally been fragmented between training, counseling, placement, employment, concurrent support services and maintaining a youth in employment. This approach to service provision can be costly as well as detrimental to the youth if it results in "bouncing" the youth between various services. Projects are to be designed to eliminate brokerage among agencies by dealing directly with the employer for the provision of training, employment, and supportive services. Some form of economic incentive such as a tax consideration must be provided to elicit business participation on an economically worthwhile basis rather than upon the current "social conscience" basis for participation.

B. Definition

Youth Employment - refers to recruiting, training, counseling, job placement, actual employment, and concurrent supporting services to maintain a youth in employment. Each element must relate directly to work performance and concurrent remuneration.

C. Target Problems

See Section III, B

3. Objectives:

- A. To provide youth in the target populations with employment opportunities which are appropriate to the ability of the youth;
- B. To provide the necessary preparation and support to obtain and maintain employment; and
- C. To make available as a community resource the use of existing businesses for employment of youth.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. The proposed project must be geographically defined in terms of juvenile court jurisdictions.

- B. The proposed project must identify the specific geographical area(s) to be served (city(s), county(s), state).
- C. The proposed project must be designed in terms of the defined geographical target (catchment) area, and the target population(s) for which service will be provided within the target area.
- D. The proposed project must identify the existing city, county, state, and federally funded/operated youth employment programs operating within the target area.
- E. The proposed project must identify existing youth employment projects funded/operated by the private sector within the target area.
- F. The proposed project must identify all apprenticeship/training programs and work study programs for youth offered by the labor unions, private business, and local school districts within the target area.
- G. The proposed project must identify community accountability programs which utilize juvenile court, school, or family referrals as part of their intake process within the target area.
- H. The proposed project must identify social service, treatment, counseling, and referral agencies dealing with youth within the target area.
- I. Number of clients that the proposed project would be capable of serving must be specified.
- J. The proposed project must identify state juvenile institutional training and work release programs, policies, and procedures within the target area.
- K. A thorough review must be made of all applicable laws, codes, statutes, rules and regulations applying to youth and youth employment, viz.,
 - 1) Minimum Wage Law (state and federal)
 - 2) Work Permit Regulations (state)
 - 3) Child Labor Law (state and federal)
 - 4) Fair Labor Act (state and federal)
 - 5) School Attendance Regulations (state)
 - 6) Applicable Tax Laws
 - a. All applicable tax structures, laws, and state revenue laws shall be documented.

- b. All applicable exemption policies and procedures shall be documented.
- L. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no combining of funds, all expenditures are to be identified by source of income.
- M. The proposed project must document how the use of LJPD funds will impact existing programs and processes.
- N. The proposed project must be willing to provide the annual financial statements from the year previous to the time of project application.
- O. The proposed project must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; document training plans for the duration of the funding period must be documented as well.
- P. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPD Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- Q. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total number of youth service contacts; reason for referral; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact versus date of termination; the number and type of services used outside of proposed project as referral resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile court; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.
- R. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.
- S. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in the target population, especially female minorities and individuals who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped. This does not preclude special emphasis projects for particular kinds of status offenders, as long as the remaining status offender population has access to other similar services.

- T. Funds provided by LJPD shall not be used as a subsidized portion of wages to youth.
- U. Subgrantees must (1) provide a letter of agreement with appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project who are status offenders shall not be detained in secured facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; (2) assure that status offenders being served by the project(s) will not be held in secure detention except in those situations clearly defined and set forth in the project application.
- V. Subgrantees must use or be compatible with the State Budget Accounting Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- W. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- X. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- Y. Project applicants must document plans to finance the project following withdrawal of LEAA funds.

1. Title: PR-4 Supplemental/Alternative Educational Programs2. Summary:A. Description

This program is designed to develop supplemental/alternative educational opportunities for the youth in the target populations, which offer youth an educational experience in conjunction with, though not an integral part of, the regular school structure.

Since many of the youth in the target populations experience difficulty in school and lack sufficient alternatives to divert their unacceptable behavior, they are often locked into a situation which labels them unacceptable to the system, both educationally and socially. The majority of youth who have dropped out of school and who have come into contact with the criminal justice system are usually denied the opportunity to enroll in existing alternative educational programs. This is due to enrollment requirements which normally exclude even the status offender.

The general strategy for alternative educational programs for the target population should be to provide troubled youth with an environment designed to give each child a realistic chance for academic, vocational, and social achievement. The projects will hopefully create innovative responses to juvenile problems and affect the projected goal.

Such projects would provide vocational guidance and personal counseling, and allow for employment services. It would also allow a child an opportunity to learn skills and gain a general education degree without attending a school system that does not adequately meet the needs of the youth.

Since the juvenile status offender and the delinquent offender often performs poorly in school, he/she is labeled as educationally and socially unacceptable by the standards of the system. It has been hypothesized that this stigma results in further difficulty for the youth. To offer alternative resources to the troubled youth would provide positive reinforcement and would create a desire for success so as to divert the youth from unacceptable behavior. Supplemental/alternative educational programs provide an environment designed to give each child a realistic chance for academic, vocational, and social achievement.

B. Definition:

Alternative education is defined as a distinct organizational entity offering a total educational program, which is significantly different from the standard educational program offered by the district, and which is opened to students, teachers, and parents. Alternatives are offered in addition to, rather than in place of, the traditional program. The element of choice is fundamental to the concept of alternative education.

C. Target Populations (in order of priority)

See Section III, B

3. Objectives:

- A. To divert youth in the target populations from the juvenile justice system;
- B. To establish educational opportunities such as an alternative education program which allows a child an opportunity to learn skills and gain an education without having to attend a traditional school program and still fulfill the youth's educational needs;
- C. To strengthen and improve existing efforts and establish new community based volunteer counseling programs for youth in the target populations who have experienced difficulty with the school system, who have been suspended, who have voluntarily dropped out of school, or who are about to be removed from regular public school programs because of their behavior;
- D. To maintain full time equivalent funding (F.T.E.) for alternative educational instruction through the State Department of Public Instruction, with the state formula funds to follow each eligible child;
- E. To include vocational training and employment placement services as part of the alternative educational services offered to the target populations;
- F. To provide educational learning alternatives to youth in the target populations which provide a general atmosphere of positive reinforcement and instill a desire for success, thereby diverting the youth from unacceptable behavior patterns;
- G. To provide an advocate counselor who endeavors to keep troubled youth in or return troubled youth to a regular school program and to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspension and expulsions;
- H. To establish realistic, personalized educational and vocational plans for each youth involved in the alternative school;
- I. To establish alternative schools which contain a component of authority in order to provide structure in the program and make an impact on the child's behavior;
- J. To design and implement identification devices to specify those youths that lack academic and vocational skills prescribed by "regular" educational systems and who do not have the proper requirements to enter the alternative schools;
- K. To establish alternative schools in direct association with regular school districts; and
- L. To direct the primary aim of programs toward junior high school and upper elementary alternative programs prior to funding programs at the upper secondary school level.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. The proposed project must describe the criteria for selection and termination of individual juvenile clients involved in the program, and identify the catchment area within which referrals will be accepted. This process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
- B. The proposed project must document need in terms of number of youths needing alternative education.
- C. The proposed project must identify other public and private youth serving agencies within the catchment/service area which provide related and similar services. A description of the proposed project's intended relationship with these agencies must also be included; specifically, documentation that must establish existing available alternative education services, specialized programs, or program resources are not duplicated by the proposed project. In addition, documentation must contain working agreements with other youth serving agencies which will participate in this kind of project, and specify the criteria and processes for referral of youth to and from the project.
- D. The proposed project must specify educational, counseling, employment, and other programs and services to be provided through the proposed project.
- E. The proposed project must document the efficiency of facility use patterns, in order to qualify for funding each year after the initial year.
- F. Payment of diagnostic services will be available on a limited basis. However, it must be demonstrated by the project applicant that such services are not otherwise available to the youth through already established, recognized agencies within the community.
- G. With approval of LJPD, small rural regions shall be allowed to utilize both funding sources (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Crime Control) due to size of staff and target populations, if the accounting for the programs and facilities for the respective target populations are maintained separately.
- H. The proposed project must document the use of LJPD funds and how they will impact existing program and processes.
- I. The proposed project must be willing to provide annual financial statements from the year previous to the time of project application.
- J. The proposed project must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; training plans for the duration of funding period must be documented as well.

- K. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPD Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- L. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report, on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total number of youth service contacts; type of referral of status offense; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact, and date of the number of contacts with youth; the number of contacts with youths' families; the number and type of services used outside of proposed project as referral resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile courts; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.
- M. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.
- N. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in target, especially females, minorities, and individuals who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped. This does not preclude special emphasis projects for particular kinds of status offenders, as long as the remaining status offender population has access to other similar services.
- O. Sugrantees must (1) provide a letter of agreement with the appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project who are status offenders shall not be detained in secure facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; (2) assure that status offenders being served by the project(s) will not be held in secure detention except in those situations clearly defined and set forth in the project application.
- P. Subgrantees must use or be compatible with the State Budget Accounting and Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- Q. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are identified by source of income.

- R. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- S. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.
- T. Project applicants must document plans to finance the project following the withdrawal of LEAA funds.
- U. Project applicants must specify those program objectives which are relative to the target populations as a group, and must indicate how an individualized program is to be developed, describing the manner in which those objectives will be achieved.
- V. Project applicants must identify staff and faculty needs, in addition to criteria for selection of staff and faculty, and provisions for the training of staff, faculty, and counselors.
- W. Project applicants must verify through documentation that the State Department of Public Instruction provide full time equivalent funding (F.T.E.) for alternative educational instruction.
- X. Project applicants must identify the procedures for implementation and for determining the effectiveness of the program.
- Y. Project applicants must identify and describe the kind and opportunity for a regular degree, diploma, or certification, to be available upon the completion of the alternative educational program.
- Z. Project applicants must verify continuation funding capabilities from other sources, following withdrawal of Law and Justice Planning Division funds.
- AA. Project applicants must describe how youth will be involved in planning and implementing the program.
- BB. This funding category has been targeted for intensive evaluation. All projects will be evaluated in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3-Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Assisting Individuals in Modern Schools	\$38,427
6B-Clark	Project Co-Star	<u>17,117</u>
TOTAL		\$55,544

APPREHENSION

1. Title: AP-1 Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
2. Summary: Law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties, are required to answer calls from citizens 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These calls range from relatively minor and unimportant calls for service to major felony crimes being committed at the time. National studies have demonstrated that if the total response time for in-progress calls is more than three minutes, the probability of apprehension decreases sharply; if the response time is greater than six minutes, the probability of apprehension is reduced to practically zero. It appears that more effective responses to in-progress crime calls will result in increased apprehensions by the police and also result in a greater number of cases being handled by other components of criminal justice system. There appear to be three benefits of rapid response to in-progress calls: (1) the on-scene apprehension of those committing crimes against the citizens of the state; (2) a better community image of law enforcement which will result in better cooperation between the citizenry and the police; and (3) conceivably more guilty pleas and convictions of those apprehended because of the timely arrival of police officers.
3. Objectives:
 - A. To establish a single, easily remembered telephone number for citizens to use in contacting law enforcement agencies in the event of an emergency;
 - B. To reduce the time required to relay crime reports and information from citizens to responding units to 90 seconds or less;
 - C. To increase the rate of apprehension as a result of in-progress reporting to the police.
 - D. To reduce total response time to three minutes or less in metropolitan areas;
 - E. To develop systems that will provide 60 percent voice/radio communications coverage to populated areas; and
 - F. To increase the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of police agencies and officers throughout the state.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. Development of the communications system and preparation of bid specifications must be done by someone other than a potential bidder. Bid specifications must be certified (by a registered professional electrical engineer) to contain no features which unduly restrict competitive bidding. Bid specifications shall be submitted for review to the Law and Justice Planning Division at least 60 days prior to a call for bids.
 - B. When special brands or types of equipment are specified in the application or bid proposal, it shall be solely for the purpose of indicating the standards of quality, performance, or use desired.

- C. Approval by the Law and Justice Planning Division is required prior to acceptance of other than the lowest bid received from an authorized supplier of radio communications equipment in each instance when funds provided by LEAA are used for such purchases.
- D. Subgrantee must possess a current Federal Communications Commission license covering operation of the requested equipment and must comply with all regulations regarding frequency utilization.
- E. Equipment must be designed to operate above 50 MHZ.
- F. All mobile units must have not less than four radio frequency transmission and reception capabilities which can be made operational by adding frequency determining elements.
- G. All mobile, base, control, and mobile relay stations must have coded squelch capabilities.
- H. Mobile equipment must be installed in public law enforcement vehicles operating within the subgrantee's jurisdiction.
- I. All transmitters intended to be used at a fixed location--i.e., base, control, repeater, etc., shall be equipped with necessary devices to minimize interference.
- J. When assets are traded in on new items or existing property is sold or replaced by new equipment, only the net cost of the newly acquired assets qualify for grant funds. The subgrantee must certify as to disposition of all equipment replaced.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount
4A-Snohomish	Darrington Communications	\$ 3,510
4B-King County	Valley Communications	13,000
	Telecommunications	7,200
	Valley Communications	25,000
5-Thurston/Mason/ Lewis	Porta-mobile radios	3,240
	Communications Consoles	25,000
6A-Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	Rural radios	10,000
	911 Emergency Phone	22,500
7 -Chelan/Douglas/ Okanogan	Law Enforcement Communications	27,000
9 -Grant/Lincoln/Adams	Regional Teleprinter Net	14,666
13B-Walla Walla/Columbia	Communication Equipment	1,800
TOTAL		\$152,916

1. Title: AP-2 Improvement of Crime Laboratory Facilities and Services
2. Summary: Physical evidence has become an integral part of the preparation of criminal cases for prosecution. In the past, law enforcement agencies have been unable to develop crime laboratory facilities and capabilities because of the costs of such systems. This has served as a detriment to the law enforcement and prosecutorial functions and assisted those suspected of committing crimes in defeating attempts to detect, apprehend, and convict offenders. More effective utilization of physical evidence requires the ability to do precise and scientific analysis of such things as controlled substances, blood samples, tool marks and other physical evidence gathered at the scene of the crime or found on the person or persons suspected of committing crimes. It appears that by increasing the capability of law enforcement agencies to utilize crime laboratory services, the number of apprehensions and resultant prosecutions will increase significantly.
3. Objectives:
 - A. To implement a state operated, full service laboratory system which will provide scientific analysis and expert testimony relative to evidence submitted by all law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys.
 - B. To develop a capability to provide expert technical assistance in crime scene investigations and serious felonies committed outside metropolitan areas.
 - C. To provide ten day crime laboratory service in cases dealing with the analysis of controlled substances.
 - D. To provide 48 hour service on high priority cases for analysis.
 - E. To increase apprehensions and prosecutions based upon the use of detectable physical evidence.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. Until such time as two full service, state operated laboratories are in operation, support for secondary or satellite laboratories shall be limited to counties with a population of more than 250,000 provided no state laboratory is contiguously located.
 - B. Any satellite laboratory must be supportive and not duplicative of the state operated laboratory systems.
 - C. All laboratories receiving assistance must be available to all law enforcement agencies within the state on a no charge basis.
 - D. All crime laboratory facilities must be located within a secure setting.
 - E. Equipment will be amortized over a five year period, at which time it becomes the sole property of the subgrantee.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6B-Clark	Interagency Criminalist	\$15,698
TOTAL		\$15,698

1. Title: AP-3 Reduction of Specific Crimes and Apprehension of Alleged Offenders
2. Summary: The State of Washington remains committed to the reduction of crime and delinquency as a primary mission of state agencies and local units of government. It is recognized that the criminal justice system cannot, in and of itself, reduce crime and delinquency in the State of Washington. It can only assist as part of a comprehensive effort which will involve problems of employment housing, economics, etc.

The reduction of specific crimes and the apprehension of those alleged to have committed them is primarily the responsibility of the police subsystem. The apprehension function is one of the most important responsibilities of a police agency and this responsibility is solely vested in the various local and state police agencies. This funding category attempts through various methodologies to reduce specific crimes and increase the rate of apprehension, which for most police departments in the state averages approximately 19 percent. It is hoped that if effective, these programs will have a significant impact on the identification of those alleged to have committed crimes and will result in successful prosecution, conviction, and sentencing.

3. Objectives:
 - A. To increase the number of cases cleared by arrest through more accurate information provided by citizens to the police;
 - B. To reduce the rate of increase (where applicable) of the specific target crimes to zero percent during the first year of the project;
 - C. To reduce the incidence of specific target crime by 20 percent during the second year and each subsequent year of the project; and
 - D. To develop programs to measure the effectiveness of crime reduction methodology.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. Project must define the crimes to be impacted and provide documentation as to the nature, extent, and location of specific crime patterns.
 - B. Project must detail offender or suspect characteristics and how this project will impact the arrest of those alleged to have committed crimes.
 - C. Objectives shall be task and/or incidence specific; that is, they must represent the reason for selecting a specific project methodology to meet identified problems.
 - D. Projects concentrating on apprehension must detail an objective which calls for the increased successful prosecution of those apprehended.
 - E. Projects funded under this category must detail which of the anticipated project activities will impact juvenile delinquent, status offenders, and the elderly.

It is anticipated that, because of the nature and extent of juvenile apprehension, virtually all projects will include such an emphasis.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4B-King	TRAK Intelligence	\$ 16,250
	Crime Scene Equip.	540
	Concealed Cameras	30,150
4C-City of Seattle	Burglary Victim/Witness Callback	50,834
	Anti-Fencing-B	52,963
	Robbery Victim Assistance Proj.	45,000
	Robbery Reduction - Increased Detective Productivity	71,310
	Evidence Collection/Processing and Management	122,784
5-Thurston/Mason Lewis	Interagency Felony Team	10,000
11-Ferry/Steven/Pend Oreille	Portable Alarm	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL		\$403,831

1. Title: AP-4 Law Enforcement Intelligence Collection, Evaluation, Storage and Dissemination
2. Summary: The problems inherent in organized crime and narcotics traffic have eluded law enforcement's traditional intervention methodologies. Because of the clandestine and secretive nature of persons engaged in this activity, long investigations are required if these problems are to be impacted. These problems are complicated by the fact that organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities extend far beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of any single political or criminal justice entity. It is only through gathering and disseminating intelligence information and defining the boundaries of organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities that there can be any hope of prosecuting even the most blatant forms of this phenomenon. The extent to which organized crime and narcotics trafficking exists in the State of Washington is relatively unknown and cannot be determined without concerted, specialized effort. This effort must not only examine the illegalities involved in such activities but must also explore the substantial involvement of "legitimate" businesses in related activities, as well as the willing participation for the services these businesses provide. Through the efforts of organized crime and narcotics trafficking intelligence units, it has been documented that organized crime and narcotics trafficking do exist in the State of Washington. It appears that certain individuals residing in Washington are in fact working at illegitimate organized businesses and trafficking in the sale of illegal drugs and narcotics. Projects funded under this funding category will increase communication between state and local law enforcement jurisdictions; through these efforts it is hoped that organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities may be reduced.
3. Objectives:
 - A. To determine the extent and nature of organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities in the State of Washington;
 - B. To suppress organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities in the State of Washington;
 - C. To collect, evaluate, store, and disseminate organized crime intelligence and narcotics trafficking intelligence information through a statewide system, with particular emphasis on those activities which are the most pervasive and have the most adverse affects on the citizenry;
 - D. To provide assistance and information to local law enforcement jurisdictions;
 - E. To aid in the apprehension and prosecution principles involved in organized crime and narcotics trafficking activities; and
 - F. To develop public and official awareness of the pervasiveness of organized crime activities in the State of Washington.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Any agency receiving funds must have an identifiable unit with the previously mentioned objectives as its sole assignment.
- B. Recruiting and training programs must be set forth in writing, detailing methods, objectives, timetables, and desired results.
- C. All intelligence information obtained must be handled in accordance with security and privacy regulations and policies as mandated by the Revised Code of Washington and as recommended by Project SEARCH, Organized Crime Task Force, and other such pertinent regulations as may be promulgated.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4A-Snohomish	Special Crime Task Force	\$26,267
Sub-Total		\$26,267
<u>State Agency</u>		
State Patrol	WANIN	72,953
Sub-Total		<u>72,953</u>
TOTAL		\$98,220

DIVERSION

1. Title: DV-1 Prosecutor's Diversion
2. Summary: National studies indicate that persons detained prior to trial are more likely to be convicted and subsequently imprisoned than those who can post bail and demonstrate their ability to function in the community prior to their trial.

Cost analyses done in selected Washington jurisdictions indicate that the average cost of a one day felony trial amounts to approximately \$2,500.00.

The Legal Services Section of the Department of Social and Health Services maintains that the average jurisdiction's jail or detention practice goes beyond the state's need to ensure the alleged offender's presence in court.

The studies reflected in paragraph one above indicate that there is no significant difference between the appearance rates of those persons released on their own recognizance and those persons who post bail. Less than 3 percent of either population does not appear.

Pre-trial diversion has resulted in some jurisdictions reducing their filings on felonies by one-third. Cost effectiveness and prosecutors' time savings are significant gains to be appreciated.

Pre-trial diversion projects, combined with a viable process for "release at booking," are expected to impact the criminal justice system in all of the following ways: (1) decrease jail populations; (2) decrease jailers' time spent on in/out processing of the booked offender; (3) decrease costs of jail operation; (4) reduce prosecutor's caseload; (5) reduce total trial costs; (6) reduce court calendar backlog; (7) reduce time spent by judges in arraignment, bail setting, ROR determinations, trials, etc.; (8) reduce DSHS Probation and Parole case-loads; (9) tighten surveillance and performance monitoring of offenders; (10) provide revenue through fees and restitution; and (11) reduce prison populations.

3. Objectives:
 - A. To reduce the local jail intake by 20 percent from current rates by 1979.
 - B. To reduce the number of criminal filings by 25 percent from current rates by 1979.
 - C. To reduce the numbers of criminal trials by 25 percent from current rates by 1979.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. Only prosecutor offices are eligible implementing agencies. Some offices may subcontract for service delivery.
 - B. Letters of support are required from other elements of the Criminal Justice System which may be affected by the proposed project.

- C. The designated prosecutor must administer or supervise program; project personnel shall be responsible to said prosecutor.
- D. Projects will ensure that the client is aware of his/her responsibility to the system and is appraised of possible consequences for specific unsatisfactory actions.
- E. The prosecutor's office shall ensure control of the client and the safety of the community.
- F. Formal contracts for a client's performance will be entered into between the client and the prosecutor's office.
- G. Clients will be required to waive their right to extradition in the event of being apprehended in another jurisdiction.
- H. The prosecutor or a designated deputy, upon staff recommendation, shall determine which clients are to be diverted and which are to be filed upon.
- I. Diversion shall be voluntary on the part of the client.
- J. All records compiled, prior to any filing, shall be destroyed upon satisfactory completion of the diversion requirement.
- K. Persons alleged to have committed a crime of violence shall not be considered appropriate candidates for diversion, e.g., weapons, major assaults, trafficking, rape, etc.
- L. Release on Own Recognizance (ROR) options (at the time of booking) may be included as a preliminary phase in this diversion process, with the approval of the judiciary.
- M. As a part of ROR, a person under the influence of alcohol, who would not otherwise be detained may be released at the earliest possible time to a responsible citizen upon that citizen's signed acceptance of the responsibility to ensure court appearance.
- N. Restitution to the victim shall be incorporated into the contract between the offender and the prosecutor's office.
- O. A violation of the contract shall result, at the discretion of the prosecutor, in a filing based upon the original offense or the violation - whichever is the greater of the two.
- P. Services to misdemeanants shall be provided, upon notice of diversion, by local misdemeanor probation to the extent this option is available within any given jurisdiction.
- Q. Projects under this funding category incorporating a residential program shall comply with the implementing requirements pertaining to correctional residential programs.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6B-Clark	Prosecutor Diversion	<u>\$30,650</u>
TOTAL		\$30,650

1. Title: DV-2 Alternatives to Traditional Judicial Processing and Institutional Care of Youth

2. Summary:

A. Description

This funding category is designed to allow for the diversion of the youthful offender from the traditional judicial process or institutional care. Community based alternatives are lacking in most communities of the state and those services which do exist are not adequately coordinated for maximally effective impact.

In order to significantly impact the recidivism rate in the State of Washington, the organized and coordinated services of total youth services systems are required to provide the myriad of resources so critical in helping delinquent youths through the processes of intake, diagnosis, referral, and followup.

If the juvenile justice system is to reduce delinquency, a variety of community treatment modalities must be available. Limited services to youths severely restrict youth care and treatment approaches. The traditional processing of a youth through the system, including institutionalization, may no longer be appropriate in many instances. By avoiding such approaches, the negative effect of labeling a youth as a criminal can be avoided thereby enhancing positive support programs at the community level.

The existence of community resources and rehabilitative services is not sufficient to reduce delinquency and the rate of recidivism. The efficient and effective use of community resources can best be accomplished through coordinated use of appropriate rehabilitative services based on individualized needs of delinquent youths. Maximization of benefits to be received from community services require accurate intake procedures, careful and precise diagnosis, clearly articulated diversion processes, appropriate use of youth care and treatment modalities, and a consistent program of follow-up procedures. Youth service bureaus have demonstrated that they can provide the needed coordination for effective use of community resources in working with delinquent youths. Options for diversion of youthful offenders are still severely limited. Until youth services systems become a reality, the same traditional referral mechanisms will not increase efficiency or reduce the workload of an already overburdened juvenile justice system.

B. Definitions:

Diagnostic programs must be able to provide for residential diagnostic services and/or outpatient services for juvenile offenders.

Services provided must include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Multi-disciplinary professional staff services available to clients for evaluation/diagnostic purposes;

2. Continuity of client - staff contact in all referrals and re-entry into the community;
3. Criteria to be used for decision making by the judge/juvenile court to include diagnostic information;
4. The families of youth and the youths themselves must be given the opportunity to be actively involved in the decision making process.
5. Youth services bureaus should include the following services:
 - a. Diagnosis, immediate service or referral
 - b. Provision of direct service for counseling, parent groups, and group therapy
 - c. Resource identification and coordination
 - d. Resource development
 - e. Development of youth activities
 - Recreation
 - Volunteer services
 - f. Employment service
 - g. Youth advocacy
 - i. Accountability board
6. Community diversion programs
Programs where youth are diverted from the juvenile system to appropriate community programs.
7. Service delivery programs
Programs should utilize volunteers and/or paraprofessionals (including juvenile clients) to deliver services. Effectiveness of existing delivery of services may be evaluated and/or alternative models may be provided.

C. Target Populations

This target population shall consist of at least 75 percent delinquent youth and may include up to 25 percent "other" who have a chronic history of "hard" drug or alcohol abuse.

3. Objectives:

- A. To reduce the rate of recidivism of offender clients and prevent patterns of behavior leading to juvenile delinquency;

- B. To provide for the creation and improvement of additional diagnostic centers for delinquent youths in the areas of the state where this service is not presently available;
 - C. To provide for the formation of youth service bureaus which would be staffed to accept referrals from law enforcement agencies, courts, community agencies, parents, and youths themselves; they will provide both referral and direct services aimed at diverting youths from further penetration into the juvenile justice system;
 - D. To provide alternative, community based diagnostic programs which incorporate referral to specialized services aimed at behavioral changes through counseling and programs which develop job, learning, recreational skills, and allow the youth to develop a positive self-image;
 - E. To provide access to specialized programs for delinquent youth who are also disadvantaged because of physical or mental handicaps;
 - F. To provide professional mental health care programs for those needing services;
 - G. To provide training for community volunteers who provide support services to youth service bureaus; and
 - H. To provide alternative models for the delivery of services.
4. Implementing Requirements:
- A. The proposed project must describe the criteria for selection and termination of individual juvenile clients involved in the program and identify the target population(s) to be served as well as the catchment area in which referrals will be made. This process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
 - B. Project applicants must document need in terms of numbers of youth in the target population needing the coordination and referral services of community diversion programs.
 - C. Project applicants must document that the basic functions of youth services bureaus community diversion programs are not currently being provided by other youth service agencies.
 - D. The proposed project must identify other public and private youth serving agencies within the catchment/service area which provide related and similar services. A description of the proposed project's intended relationship with these agencies must also be included; specifically, documentation that existing specialized programs or program resources are not duplicated by this project. In addition, documentation must contain working agreements with other youth serving agencies which will participate in this kind of project and specify the criteria and processes for referral of youth to and from the project.

- E. The proposed project must specify each component of direct and indirect service and its relation to the total organization of community diversion/programs.
- F. The creation and improvement of community diagnostic centers will be funded under the direction and auspices of county juvenile courts and/or the State Department of Social and Health Services. Professional staff with diagnostic and program skills will staff the diagnostic centers, and following appropriate diagnostic procedures; the center would then refer youths to one or more appropriate agencies to implement a treatment plan. The diagnostic program should be able to provide for both residential diagnostic services as well as "outpatient" services.
- G. The basic functions of the youth services bureau may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Diagnosis and immediate service and referral;
 2. Resource identification and coordination;
 3. Resource development; and
 4. Youth advocacy.
- H. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are identified by source of income.
- I. Project applicants must document how the use of LJPJ funds impact existing program and processes.
- J. Project applicants must be willing to provide the annual financial statement from the year previous to the time of project application.
- K. The proposed project must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; training plans for the duration of the funding period must be documented, as well.
- L. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the Law and Justice Planning Division (state), and are to be directed by the LJPJ Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- M. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report, on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total

number of youth service contracts; type and reason of referral; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact, and date of termination; the number of contacts with youth; the number of contracts with youths' families; the number and type of referral services used outside of the proposed project as resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile court; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.

- N. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.
- O. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in the target population, especially females, minorities, and those youth who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped.
- P. Subgrantees must provide a letter of agreement with the appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project will not be detained in secured facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.
- Q. Subgrantees must use or be compatible with the State Budget Accounting and Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- R. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- S. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- T. Project applicants must document plans by applicant to finance the project following the withdrawal of LEAA funds.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount
3-Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Oak Harbor Transitional School	\$27,600
TOTAL		\$27,600

1. Title: DV-3 Crisis Intervention and Family Counseling

2. Summary:

A. Description

Presently, when status offenders come into contact with juvenile authorities, they are often detained up to 72 hours prior to determination of what will be done for the youth. There is no statewide plan in effect for diversion of youth at this time. In the State of Washington the responsibility for providing crisis services to youth is distributed among state agencies. Recently, community based mental health services have provided some crisis services, but they do not have the necessary resources to handle status offender referrals from the juvenile justice system. Nor have they given high priority to these target populations.

The aim of crisis intervention is the diversion of status offenders from the juvenile court system by striving to keep the child in his/her home during the crisis period and when necessary to provide services outside the home.

The aim of Crisis Intervention, beyond the immediate crisis, is directed at the youth or youths involved in the hope that they may develop a new combination of coping mechanisms or that they may develop a new self-image or role. The very existence of a crisis may be induced by the social setting. Methods which take into account the whole surrounding milieu of the crisis situation will most likely be successful in avoiding a reoccurrence of the youth's problem.

There is a need for all agencies concerned with youth crisis intervention to pool their resources, thus establishing an effective, coordinated alliance. The project within crisis intervention will hopefully create innovative responses to the problems of diversion and recidivism reduction.

B. Definition

Crisis intervention is a stress and/or system oriented model of intervention designed to assist an individual or group to work out a specific solution in a "healthy" direction. There are a number of strategies/methodologies that may be used to provide support/problem solving processes for youth and their families who are in crisis.

C. Target Populations (in order of priority)

See Section III, B

3. Objectives:

- A. To divert status offenders and dependent youth from the juvenile justice system;

- B. To provide crisis intervention services to youth in the target populations, as appropriate;
 - C. To establish realistic and workable treatment techniques to provide the youth and others involved in the crisis;
 - D. To develop alternatives to the seventy-two hour detention practice for status offenders;
 - E. To make it possible for a youth and his/her family to be counseled during a crisis, which would otherwise cause him/her to leave home;
 - F. To find positive problem solving methods for youth to cope with problems, rather than removing youth from the home and/or altercation;
 - G. To develop linkages between youth and resources through crisis intervention personnel of which youth would not otherwise be aware; this system would establish a comprehensive list of services available to the youth and family;
 - H. To provide temporary shelter care for runaways which provide care in an emergency for youth in crisis;
 - I. To provide service information to target youth for prevention rather than referral purposes;
 - J. To establish a 24-hour telephone communication services for reporting crises;
 - K. To maximize the efficient use of other community based resources such as shelter care facilities, by helping youth deal with crisis in such a way as to remain at home;
 - L. To establish programs based upon the resources and needs of the community with the understanding that the needs will vary between an urban, suburban and rural community;
 - M. To establish programs consisting of intake, diagnosis, referral, and follow up services, as well as effective counseling;
 - N. To maximize the development of a statewide crisis network of local resources; and
 - O. To provide for youth participation in program development and implementation.
4. Implementing Requirements:
- A. Project applicants must describe the criteria for selection and termination of individual juvenile clients involved in the program

- and identify the target population(s) to be served; this process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
- B. Project applicants must document need in terms of numbers of youth in each target population needing such crisis intervention services.
 - C. Payment of diagnostic services will be available on a limited basis. However, it must be demonstrated by the project applicant that such services are not otherwise available to the youth through already established, recognized agencies within the community.
 - D. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are to be identified by source of income.
 - E. Project applicants must document how the use of LJPDP funds will impact existing program and processes.
 - F. Project applicants must be willing to provide annual financial statements from the year previous to the time of project application.
 - G. Project applicants must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; training plans for the duration of the funding period must be documented as well.
 - H. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPDP Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
 - I. Project applicants must specify the changes in youth expected through the provision of each type of service.
 - J. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report, on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total number of youth service contacts; reason for referral; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact, and date of termination; the number of contacts with each youth; the number of contacts with youths' families; the number and type services used outside of the proposed project as referral resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile court; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.
 - K. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile

courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.

- L. Project applicants must document the planned process for youth clients to be integrally involved in the development and implementation of the project.
- M. Subgrantees must use or be in compliance with the State Budget Accounting and Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- N. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- O. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- P. Project applicants must document plans to finance the project following the withdrawal of LEAA funds.
- Q. Project applicants must specify programs and services to be provided through project implementation and projections regarding the impact on other youth oriented programs.
- R. Project applicants must specify program objectives relative to the target populations and clearly describe the manner by which those objectives will be achieved, as well as identify the criteria to be used in measuring the degree of success.
- S. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in the target, population, especially females, minorities, and those youth who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped. This does not preclude special emphasis projects for particular kinds of status offenders, as long as the remaining status offender population has access to other similar services.
- T. Subgrantees must (1) provide a letter of agreement with the appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project who are status offenders shall not be detained in secured facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; (2) assure that status offenders being served by the project(s) will not be held in secure detention except in those situations clearly defined and set forth in the project application.
- U. Project applicants must identify anticipated specific criteria for the selection of staff costs related to training of the staff and counselors.

- V. Project applicants must describe the processes by which professional people with experience in counseling and handling crisis situations, as well as staff, will be selected by the agency providing services.
- W. Projects must show clear evidence of continuation funding capabilities from other sources, following withdrawal of Law and Justice Planning Division funds.
- X. This funding category has been targeted for intensive evaluation. All projects will be evaluated in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Agency	Amount
1-Clallam/Jefferson	Juvenile Diversion	\$ 27,000
3-Whatcom/Skagit/ Island/San Juan	Emergency Care for Status Offenders	44,370
4D-Pierce	South Pierce County Crisis Intervention	56,951
4E-Kitsap	Reduction of Specific Juvenile Target Population	31,500
8A-Yakima	Family Outreach	45,540
9 -Grant/Lincoln/Adams	Adams County Status Offender Diversion	22,095
10 -Benton/Franklin	East Pasco Crisis Intervention	<u>13,246</u>
TOTAL		\$240,702

PROSECUTION1. Title: PN-1 Establish Units and Processes to Increase Prosecutorial Effectiveness2. Summary:

Projects contained within this funding category seek to address problems which, if left unattended, will result in impaired prosecutorial effectiveness. These problems are:

- a. Failure to provide adequate resources for effective execution of the responsibilities of the prosecution process.
- b. Failure to provide an adequate level of training for prosecution personnel.

Because of the demands placed upon the prosecutor's time by the myriad of activities which must be performed, he is unable to devote large amounts of time to a particular criminal activity even though this crime may be of such a specialized nature that it exceeds the capabilities of normal prosecutorial units. With the development of specialized prosecutorial units the effectiveness of the prosecutor's office should be expected to increase.

In some areas, inefficient administrative techniques or a lack of information processing capabilities may hamper overall prosecutorial effectiveness. The development or improvement of management expertise and of information systems can be expected to have a beneficial impact in areas where "crime specific" units are not deemed necessary.

Providing victim and witness assistance is another area in which prosecutors' offices could improve their effectiveness. Maintaining good relations with victims and witnesses of crime can help ensure better presentation at trial and improve the confidence of citizens in the criminal justice system. Additionally, victims often need assistance in obtaining monetary compensation or social services necessitated by injuries or losses. The prosecutor's office could serve an important coordinating function here, and generally encourage more victims and witnesses to come forward.

Resources will be made available to implement such functions as a white collar crime unit, consumer fraud unit, special investigative unit, management and information unit, victim/witness assistance program, etc., whichever is considered effective because of individualized requirements of specialized expertise to apprehend and to prosecute.

3. Objectives:

- A. Develop of white collar/fraud and other specialized units, each capable of investigating and prosecuting up to 150 complaints annually.

- B. Development of investigative and management techniques enabling smaller prosecutors' offices to investigate and prosecute 50 or more additional felony complaints annually.
- C. Development of prosecutorial resources for specific assignment to "crime specific" programs.
- D. Development of programs to assist victims and witnesses in fulfilling their role in criminal prosecutions and in obtaining resources and services to restore them to their pre-crime status.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Any funded project must be part of or have an acceptable working agreement with an agency or agencies having investigative or prosecutorial authority.
- B. Prosecutors' offices sponsoring or participating in a funded project must indicate:
 - 1. Office policies and priorities concerning charging and plea bargaining decisions;
 - 2. Policies concerning the role of and extent of participation by the prosecutor's office in handling juvenile offenses.
- C. Projects involving victim/witness assistance must:
 - 1. Provide scheduling and informational services, relating to victim/witness participation in the criminal justice process; and
 - 2. Provide a coordinating function in assisting victims in obtaining monetary or social service resources.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount
2 -Grays Harbor/Pacific	Juvenile Court Prosecutor	\$ 21,173
3 -Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Juvenile Prosecutor	7,305
3 -Whatcom	Case Control	9,731
3 -Skagit	Case Control	9,731
4E-Kitsap	Specialized Investigator	13,336
4D-Pierce	Business Fraud/Stolen Property	79,919
8B-Kittitas	Prosecutors Investigator	13,350
12-Spokane	Victim/Witness Paraprofessionals	<u>40,000</u>
TOTAL		\$194,545

DEFENSE

1. Title: DN-1 Establishment and Improvement of Public Defender Projects
2. Summary: Among the problems that adversely affect the defense aspect of the criminal justice system are:

- A. Inadequate resources for effective criminal defense;
- B. Inadequate levels of training for defenders and investigators; and
- C. Failure or inability to capture, maintain, and provide adequate information regarding the accused to each participant in the adjudications process.

The increasing number of criminal filings, along with the expansion of defendants' rights in recent years, has exacerbated the critical need for defense services. This funding category responds indirectly to Washington's crime reduction goals. First, projects are intended to contribute to the reduction of judicial backlogs, enabling the adjudicatory component of the criminal justice system to deal with more apprehended suspects through other programs and to improve the quality of justice; second, it is hoped that recidivism will be reduced by the counseling and "social services" function of public defenders; third, the provision of counsel early in each defendant's contact with the criminal justice process is expected to enable speedier disposition, which, it is hoped, will reinforce those deterrent effects which the adjudicatory component provides.

3. Objectives:

- A. To establish rural areas defender projects that will systematically screen and assign counsel to defendants early in the criminal process under the direction of the court;
- B. To establish full time public defender systems in suburban and more populous rural areas; such systems are to include an aspect for the coordination of assigned counsel;
- C. To increase the capabilities of public defender offices in urban/high crime areas;
- D. To provide high quality representation to indigent accused;
- E. To develop procedures to ensure fair determination of eligibility requirements for indigent defense;
- F. To assure that defender offices have a positive, rather than negative effect on the inclinations of those accused to avoid future criminal behavior; and
- G. To develop and maintain community, professional, and client support.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Each county shall maintain its present level of funding for indigent defense. Projects must expand programs by such means as the early

provision of counsel, the provision of investigative services, the provision of counsel in a broader range of cases, and the provision of counsel to juveniles.

- B. Counties must satisfy the requirements of relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions, court rules, and other legal requirements pertaining to the provision of counsel to indigents in criminal or delinquency cases.
- C. Projects must set forth the criteria to be used in making determinations of indigency and of the kinds of cases (e.g. felony, misdemeanor, delinquency) that will be handled.
- D. Emphasis must be given to maintaining a staff which reflects the demographic and ethnic characteristics of the clients to be served by the project.
- E. Projects must establish a mechanism to maintain reasonable caseloads for project attorneys and to provide for the handling of caseloads in excess of this level.
- F. Projects must establish means to ensure the independence of defense counsel participating in the project.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3-Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Indigent Defense	\$19,819
12-Spokane	Public Defender Paraprofessionals	10,000
13B-Walla Walla/ Columbia	Coordinated Assigned Counsel	<u>30,868</u>
TOTAL		\$60,687

DISPOSITION

1. Title: DP-1 Management and Operation of the Judicial System
2. Summary: Case filings at all court levels continue to steadily increase, and projections indicate that this trend will continue. The rate of increase at the superior court level remains at just under 5 percent per year, a growth pattern which has remained fairly consistent since 1972. In some specific jurisdictions and particularly in the case of municipal and district courts, growth rates are less consistent and more spectacular, ranging as high as 97.6 percent over a two year period. Support services, facilities, and equipment have simply been unable to keep pace with the increased court activity. Among the results is an inability of records systems to tender accurate information to the courts on a timely basis.

A majority of the counties surveyed in the 1977 planning process, 67 percent, did not have adequate space for record storage. This perpetuates ancillary problems with lost files or exhibits (10 percent of the respondents had this problem); the lack of notice of court action (7 percent); misfiled documents (6 percent) and deficient file security (17 percent). Over 28 percent of the county clerks rely on obsolete and cumbersome methods.

If new judges are added to the superior courts in proportion to filings at the same rate as over the last ten years, by 1980 there should be 125 superior court judges. Taking into consideration this increase in judicial manpower, it is anticipated that, by the end of 1980, the civil backlog of the superior courts will still have increased by 95,163 cases or 0.69 years workload. This means that it will require at least 8.28 months longer for a case to get to trial. (Because of the priority given to criminal cases and juvenile cases, civil cases will undoubtedly experience a longer delay of up to a year more than at present.) One specific example of factors that contribute to the workload capacity of the superior court is appeals from the Court of Limited Jurisdiction. Appeals, particularly de novo, contribute significantly to the backlog problem of the state's courts. In King County, de novo trials account for more than one half of the total number of criminal trials and nearly all of the non-jury criminal trials.

Sentencing disparity has been addressed in other sections of this plan. Summary, the rate of court commitments to adult institutions varies from more than 24 per 100 filings in 4 counties to less than 6 per 100 in 6 counties. Probation admission rates show the same wide variations ranging from rates of more than 50 per 100 filings in 3 counties to less than 25 in 6 counties. Some standardization of sentencing practices and criteria is needed to reduce the disparity reflected in these rates.

3. Objectives:
 - A. To analyze courts' records needs and records flow, as well as to determine the ability of all courts of record to maintain adequate and timely management of information retrieved through use of automated, semi-automated and manual systems. Analysis to be completed by the end of 1978;

- B. To establish appellate screening staff to perform review screening and summary functions on more than 200 cases by June 1, 1978;
- C. To complete sentencing manual, including procedures, conditions and criteria for sentencing decisions by March 1, 1978.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Recommendations pertaining to information access, retention, and file purging will be consistent with state security and privacy laws and RCWs 40.14.060 and 40.14.070.
- B. Projects will identify staff needs, criteria for selecting staff, and provisions for necessary training.
- C. Projects will indicate how information generated as a result of project activities can be utilized to determine problem/issue impact for evaluation purposes.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Administrator for Courts	Records Management Study	\$ 76,500
	Appellate Screening Staff	28,800
	Sentencing Manual	<u>67,000</u>
TOTAL		\$172,300

PUNISHMENT/HABILITATION

1. Title: PH-1 State and Local Programs for the Evaluation and Treatment of Offenders
2. Summary: Data recently received from the Department of Social and Health Services indicate that over a period of 10 years 40 percent of all offenders released from institutional custody have been returned to custody. Of that number, 75 percent returned within the first two years of their release to parole. The three major offenses resulting in the return to custody of the 40 percent released offenders are: a) Burglary, b) Forgery, and c) Auto Theft.

It can be fairly assumed that parole, with habilitation as its goal, ought to be active, intervenient, intense, and treatment oriented immediately upon the offender's release to parole, i.e., within the first two or three years of a parole period. Often parole efforts do not fulfill this charge. It can be also assumed that after the first two or three years, parole takes on the complexion of "punishment" in that not much more is provided than surveillance of the offender and his/her behavior.

Given the validity of the above assumptions as well as the data referred to above, it becomes increasingly evident that the first three problem statements can be substantiated. If three-fourths of the 40 percent figure for recidivism return to institutional custody within two years of release then we can say, without fear of contradiction, that:

- Given the existence of a variety of treatment modalities at the state and local level, we have no documented (adequately researched or evaluated) evidence that any one modality is more or less effective than another;
- due to lack of access to criminal profiles, etc., and the outcome evaluation of various treatment modalities, it is impossible to selectively match offenders with programs with any reasonable hope of impacting the recidivism rate shown above;
- therefore, our local and state habilitation efforts are not effective.

The corrections personnel of the criminal justice process are responsible for the effectiveness/efficiency of the punishment/habilitation function. If the function is neither effective nor efficient then it follows that the personnel have not identified nor do they possess the appropriate knowledge or skill required to ensure the accomplishment of the goals and objectives of their particular function. Why, after being processed through the system, do we see such a large number of recidivists? Lack of knowledge and skill on the part of systems personnel is the most obvious response. This notion is further substantiated when one reviews the minimum qualifications, determined by the Washington State Department of Personnel for entry level corrections personnel. People can be employed within the system in responsible corrections positions without any training or experience. Only recently have efforts been made to develop and provide curricula and training to employees with the objective of rehabilitating the offender and improving system effectiveness. The training has not been evaluated to determine if it is pertinent to goal accomplishment.

3. Objectives:

- A. To develop a minimum of five more community based corrections programs by 1985.
- B. To develop and refine probation and parole decision making models at the local and state levels by 1985.
- C. To increase the capability of correctional agencies to provide, among other services, offender profile development, drug alcohol treatment opportunities, academic/vocational training, work release, pre-release transitional training, volunteer services, employment services, local probation, physical and mental health care. It is anticipated that this increase will occur by 1985.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Projects funded under this program area must reflect the system linkage between state and local correctional efforts to ensure that projects do not operate in isolation.
- B. Project funds shall not be used to provide services to traffic offenders with the exception that, up to 10 percent of the clients served may have been arrested for or convicted of DWI.
- C. Need assessment, in terms of the number of offenders requiring specific programs and/or services, are to be documented.
- D. It must be adequately and accurately documented that proposed projects do not duplicate existing available services and/or resources.
- E. Those services to be provided through project implementation must be specified.
- F. Results to be achieved must be specified.
- G. Staff and facility needs must be assessed and identified.
- H. Criteria for selecting staff must be identified and established.
- I. Quantifiable goals and objectives and an implementation time frame must be developed and established.
- J. Identify evaluation resources and processes must be identified.
- K. An accounting system shall be established in order to clearly differentiate LEAA funds from other resources.
- L. All projects in this program area must submit, at a minimum, the following data elements for each client as a part of the quarterly progress report; an appropriate coding system must be utilized in the place of the client's name.

- 1. I.D. code;
 - 2. sex;
 - 3. race;
 - 4. marital status - dependents at time of commitment/treatment;
 - 5. arrest charge(s);
 - 6. arraignment charge(s);
 - 7. sentencing charge(s);
 - 8. prior offenses, including: number, type, whether committed to an institution as a juvenile;
 - 9. alcohol/drug involvement, including patterns and extent of use, and whether or not alcohol or drugs were involved in commission of crime;
 - 10. number of technical violations during last period of community supervision;
 - 11. method(s) used in habilitation/treatment, including treatment methodology or referral agency (e.g., vocational training, group counseling, encounter therapy, antabuse, etc.);
 - 12. time/hours utilized in each treatment component;
 - 13. re-offense profile by type of offense committed while in program;
 - 14. violation of probation/parole supervision requirements while in the program;
 - 15. intake data;
 - 16. exit date; and
 - 17. account of the extent to which the program treatment "cycle" has been satisfactorily completed.
- M. Applicants whose projects are funded with monies available from Part E of the Crime Control Act of 1976, must provide a statement of compliance or the ability to comply with those assurances found in Section 453 of the Act within a specified period of time.
 - N. New construction is not authorized.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1 Clallam/Jefferson	Adult Corrections Treatment	\$ 14,664
3 Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Women Offenders Project	20,000
4b King	Work Release	135,000
4b King	Jail Design	174,050
5 Thurston/Mason/Lewis	Work Release	15,000
5 Thurston/Mason/Lewis	District Court Probation	2,500
6b Clark	Pre-trial Release	21,922
7 Chelan/Douglas/ Okanogan	Reservation Release Program	30,000
8a Yakima	Inmate Release Program	65,000
10 Benton/Franklin	Jail Services Project	<u>29,750</u>
Sub-total		\$507,886
<u>State Agency</u>		
Parole Board	Parole Decision Project	\$381,071
Employment Security	Career Awareness	263,000
DSHS	Intensive Parole	126,925
DSHS	Sex Offender Program	120,672
DSHS	Women's Community Center	<u>146,368</u>
Sub-total		\$1,038,036
TOTAL		\$1,545,922

1. Title: PH-2 Living Environments2. Summary:A. Definitions

1. "Group care facility" means an agency which is maintained and operated for the care of a group of children on a 24-hour basis. A group is generally defined as six or more persons. Separate requirements are adopted for the following sub-categories of group care facilities:
 - a. "Group home" means an agency which operates and maintains a group care facility for the care of not more than 10 persons (including minor children of staff residing on the premises) under the age of 18 years on a 24-hour basis in the licensee's family abode or other suitable facility which meets the requirements of this chapter.
 - b. "Child care institution" means an agency which operates and maintains a group care facility on a 24-hour basis for the care of a group of 11 or more persons under the age of 18 years (including minor children of staff residing on the premises).
2. A "day treatment program" means an agency which provides care, supervision, and appropriate therapeutic and educational services during part of the 24-hour day for a group of persons under the age of 18 years and who are unable to adjust to regular or special school programs or full-time family living because of disruptive behavior, family stress, learning disabilities or other serious emotional or social handicaps.
3. A "family day care home" means an agency which regularly provides care during part of the 24-hour day to one or more, but generally not more than six children in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child is placed.
4. A (full time) "foster family home" means an agency which regular provides care on a 24-hour basis to one or more, but not more than six foster children under the age of 18 years or to not more than three expectant mothers in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child or expectant mother is placed.
5. "Home detention" is the close supervision of a young person who has been arrested and would otherwise be detained in juvenile court for criminal or status offenses. This close supervision takes place in the youth's own home or in a foster home. The period of time covered ranges from arrest to disposition of the case. This approach is an alternative to secure detention, where the child is removed from his/her home and confined in the juvenile center.

- a. In-home detention close supervision of a young person in his/her home.
 - b. Foster home detention close supervision of a young person in a foster home.
6. Transitional/Independent living facility This type of a facility may be either a group home or a foster family where youth can prepare for emancipation.
7. Temporary shelter
- a. Specialized receiving home (72 hours) a full time foster family home for status offenders (72 hours maximum stay).
 - b. Interim care home (10 days) a full time foster family home for status offenders (10 days maximum stay).
 - c. Shelter home (30 days) a full time foster family home for status offenders extension is possible for an additional 30 days (60 days total) with prior LJPD appropriation.

B. Target Populations:

See Section III, B

C. Description

This funding category is designed to (1) develop adequate long term alternative living situations for those youth who are unable to continue living in the family residence, and (2) provide short term shelter to youth in crisis while families and social agencies work to resolve the crisis. The availability of alternatives to family living enhances the opportunities for the youth in crisis and his/her family to effect behavioral changes that will result in non-delinquent behavior. Without these resources, there is little chance for the delinquent youth to benefit from attempts at rehabilitation. Unless intervention in the youth's living circumstances occurs, more serious criminal behavior is likely to happen.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires the separation of juveniles and adults in detention/incarceration. Washington also requires the separation of juveniles and adults in detention. (RCW 13.16.030). Particularly in smaller jurisdictions, it is more efficient to use receiving homes rather than maintain a juvenile detention facility. In 1976, over 25,000 youths were housed in juvenile detention. Many of these youths were in crisis and were housed in juvenile detention facilities owing to a lack of adequate alternative living situations. In 1976, burglary and larceny ranked as the most frequent (after consumption of alcohol) reasons for referral to juvenile court. The fact that a large percentage of all burglaries and larcenies

statewide are committed by youths under the age of 18, coupled with the fact that 90 percent of those youths currently housed in juvenile detention facilities for such offenses do not require close custodial supervision, indicates that adequate alternative living situations are needed. Traditional detention programs have not been effective in reducing the frequency of these delinquent offenses.

Youth who are returning to the community from incarceration in state institutions often need a living environment conducive to making adjustments to responsibilities and to making the transition to living as citizens in the community.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires alternative shelter facilities rather than use of secure detention for status offenders. Pursuant to Section 5, Chapter 71, Laws of 1976-76, Second Extraordinary Session, the Department of Social and Health Services issued a report: "Alternatives to the Commitment of Dependent-Incorrigible Youth," was released December 2, 1976. This report stated there were approximately 6,400 first time dispositions of dependent-incorrigibles (status offenders) in Washington in 1975. Based on a calculated 12 percent annual increase the report predicts an increase in the ensuing calendar years past 1975 as follows:

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979
First-time disposition	7,228	8,165	9,155	10,242

There is a need for a wide range of living environments to meet the needs of various types of youth who stand to from supportive living environments between the extremes of non-compatible home living and secure detention in a juvenile court facility. Matched college dormitory type, and/or independent living situations should be provided with special staffing patterns to reflect the methodology of program elements.

The type of activities outlined in this funding category respond to several functional program areas. Appropriate living environments can provide the prevention efforts to keep youth in danger of becoming delinquent from further penetrating the juvenile justice system.

Once youth make contact with the juvenile justice system (usually law enforcement), alternative living environments provide a wide range of constructive problem-solving modalities that are effective and cost-efficient whereby youth may take positive advantage of diversion from the formal juvenile justice system.

When a disposition has been made on a juvenile who has been referred and upon whom a petition has been filed, living environments may serve the function of treatment/habilitation.

3. Objectives:

- A. To reduce by 75 percent by 1979, the number of status offenders detained in secure detention as of 1975;
- B. To eliminate all short term detention of juveniles in adult detention facilities by 1979; and
- C. To establish home detention for 5 percent of the state's delinquency referrals to juvenile courts.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Project applicants must describe the criteria for selection and termination of individual juvenile clients involved in the program. Identify the target population(s) to be served as well as the catchment area in which referrals will be accepted. This process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
- B. Project applicants must document need in terms of numbers of youth in each target population needing a particular type of living environment.
- C. The proposed project must identify other public and private youth serving agencies within the catchment/service area which provide related and similar services. A description of the proposed project's specifically, documentation that existing available alternative residential situations, specialized programs, or program resources are not duplicated by this project. In addition, documentation must contain working agreements with other youth serving agencies which will participate in this kind of project and specify the criteria and processes for referral of youth to and from the project.
- D. The proposed project must specify educational, counseling, employment, and other programs and services to be provided through the proposed project.
- E. The proposed project must specify the changes in youth expected through the provision of each type of service.
- F. Funding to local units of government will be provided for the purpose of starting group homes for youths unable to live in their own homes.

Such funding will cover:

- 1. Remodeling and renovation costs to meet minimum licensing requirements and payment of qualified house parents and relief house parents up to a 50 percent match basis.
- 2. Casework services where demonstrated that they are available locally.
- 3. Maximum stay for youths not exceeding nine months without prior approval of the Law and Justice Planning Division.

- G. The proposed project must document the efficiency of facility use patterns in order to qualify for funding each year after the initial year.
- H. There will be a \$75,000 per home limitation in absence of exceptional justification for starting group homes.
- I. Payment of diagnostic services will be available on a limited basis. However, it must be demonstrated by the project applicant that such services are not otherwise available to the youth through already established, recognized agencies within the community. Such funds are not to exceed \$10,000 per annum per shelter care facility.
- J. With approval of LJPD, small rural regions shall be allowed to utilize both fund sources (JJDP and CC) due to size of staff and target populations, if the programs and facilities for the respective target populations are maintained separately.
- K. Funding to local units of government will be provided for the purpose of starting living environments for youth that need short-term residential housing away from their home.
 - 1. Remodeling and renovation costs must meet minimum licensing requirements for child care facilities. These funds may supplement but not supplant DSHS reimbursement expenses.
 - 2. Project funds shall not be used for any expenditures for which DSHS is responsible by statute, WAC, and/or common practice.
- L. Acknowledgment must be made by DSHS in writing that the present licensed capacity for group care is less than .002 of the school age children in the county in which the applicant proposes to establish a group home.
- M. Project applicants must indicate pursuant to current DSHS regulations the classification of care to be provided by the applicant and obtain from DSHS certification that there is a deficit in that county for that type of group home care.
- N. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are identified by source of income.
- O. Project applicants must document how the use of LJPD funds will impact existing program and processes.
- P. Project applicants must be willing to provide the annual financial statement from the year previous to the time of project application.
- Q. The proposed project must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; training plans for the duration of the funding period must be documented, as well.

- R. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPD Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- S. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report, on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total number of youth service contacts; reason for referral; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact, and date of termination; the number of contacts with youth; the number of contacts with youths' families; the number and type of services used outside of proposed project as referred resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile court; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.
- T. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.
- U. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in the target, population, especially females, minorities, and those individuals who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped. This does not preclude special emphasis projects for particular kinds of status offenders, as long as the remaining status offender population has access to other similar services.
- V. Subgrantees must (1) provide a letter of agreement with the appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project who are status offenders shall not be detained in secure facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; (2) assure that status offenders being served by the project(s) will not be held in secure detention, except in those situations clearly defined and set forth in the project application.
- W. Subgrantees must use or be in compliance with the State Budget Accounting Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- X. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.

- Y. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- Z. Project applicants must document plans to finance the project following withdrawal of LEAA funds.
- AA. Priority will be given in funding programs for status offenders which provide temporary shelter for the shortest time (e.g., first priority - specialized receiving home; second priority - interim care home; third priority - shelter home).

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount
2 Grays Harbor	Counseling & Shelter Care	\$72,856
4A Snohomish	Youth Community Service Project	68,111
5 Thurston/Mason/Lewis	Gateway	31,830
6A Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	Columbia River Group Homes	31,700
6C Klickitat/Skamania	Community Based Alternatives	16,700
7 Chelan/Douglas/ Okanogan	Tribal Receiving Homes	47,462
8A Yakima	Minimal Supervision Group Home	39,750
10 Benton/Franklin	Interim Home Care & Family Therapy	29,015
TOTAL		\$337,424

SYSTEM IMPACT

1. Title: SI-1 Manpower Development
2. Summary: Criminal justice training has been demonstrated to be an integral necessity in the effective and efficient operation of criminal justice agencies. This has become especially important in recent years with the number of legal changes, pressures on criminal justice agencies for increased effectiveness, and the necessity for better utilization of scarce resources. In an attempt to centralize criminal justice training in the State of Washington, the State Legislature created the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission; its mission is to provide criminal justice training to all criminal justice agencies in the State of Washington. This mandate has taken shape in the form of basic and specialized training curriculum for law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, correctional agencies, and juvenile justice agencies. It is recognized that projects contained in this funding category will not directly reduce the incidents of crime in the State of Washington. It has, however, one of the greatest potentials for increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system. Training and the use of para-professionals can only enhance an organization's capability to effectively meet and deal with situations and persons with which it comes in contact. These efforts must be coupled with establishment of meaningful recruiting, training, and job performance standards and the development of mechanisms by which these can be implemented. It is only through the efforts of recruiting, training and evaluation that the criminal justice system will attract those most qualified to perform its varied and most important functions.
3. Objectives:
 - A. To provide basic training and orientation for all newly employed or newly assigned criminal justice personnel so that they may become more efficient and effective in their job performance;
 - B. To upgrade the management capabilities of criminal justice personnel;
 - C. To promote inter-disciplinary communications, understanding, and cooperation toward the development of course and curriculum design;
 - D. To improve competency of criminal justice personnel through the establishment of quantifiable standards and units of measurement;
 - E. To provide specialized training programs which are designed to enhance the working capabilities and knowledge of those individuals currently employed in the criminal justice system; and
 - F. To centralize and decrease duplication of effort in the delivery of training services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. Projects must evaluate present training module to determine investment requirements and their potential return.
 - B. Projects must establish standards of performance to evaluate the operational effectiveness.

- C. Projects must develop and evaluate a design to measure the impact of training upon the proficiency of criminal justice personnel.
- D. To be eligible for LEAA funds, training programs must be open to all members of a single discipline (regardless of employer), or be multi-disciplinary.
- E. All training programs must be coordinated with all user agencies to assess appropriateness and duplicity.
- F. Salaries may be funded for instructors and program staff; however, participants (attendees) may not receive salary reimbursement.
- G. Subsistence, tuitions, and fees may be paid to both instructors and participants in training programs. Instructors may receive payment for both interstate and intrastate travel. Funds will not be provided for in-state travel of participants to and from the training site. Board, room, and travel monies will be awarded only to the organization offering the training (in-state) and not to participating agencies or individuals. No funds will be awarded for individual jurisdictions or agencies to attend in-state training courses. (An exception may be made when an out-of-state agency offers a training course in Washington. In that instance, the Criminal Justice Training Commission may be authorized to pay tuition for in-state attendees). When subsistence is available at the training site for a set fee, the reimbursement for attendee subsistence shall not exceed 75 percent of that fee. If special subsistence arrangements are made at a site where there is no set fee, the reimbursement shall not exceed 75 percent of the authorized state per diem allowed.
- H. Courses or programs for which funds are available through tuition and student fees, and which are eligible for payment (by grant or loan) through the Law Enforcement Education Program shall not be funded.
- I. "Block Grants" are to be used only for out-of-state training. These grants may be made to individual jurisdictions or disciplines only to attend bonafide training programs--those programs with instructors designed to teach a new skill or to enhance a present skill. Each school must be approved in advance by the Law and Justice Planning Division. Prior approval includes, but is not limited to determining:
- that the course will meet a training need previously identified by the agency;
 - that no courses are offered within the state to reasonably meet that training need;
 - that the training site selected is the closest one, geographically, to the State of Washington which offers a comparable course;
 - that the person selected to attend the course is the individual responsible for teaching that skill to others or for utilizing that skill within the agency; and

- that the selected training is, in fact, training and not a conference or seminar designed for information sharing. Conferences and seminars are generally disallowed.
- J. All requests for block grant training courses or in-state training programs will be referred to the Criminal Justice Training Commission for their approval and determination of whether or not the course can and should be developed in-state.
- K. No funds will be provided any agency or jurisdiction except the Criminal Justice Training Commission to purchase training equipment.
- L. No monies will be provided individual agencies or jurisdictions to develop training courses or programs unless the Criminal Justice Training Commission certifies that the Commission cannot meet that training need.
- M. In regard to citizen training, the SP-1 program area will confine itself to the training of volunteers who are identified with some component of the law and justice system. Defined citizen groups may request operation training at any of the law and justice training centers.
- N. In specific courses, either basic training or in-service training, the curriculum may require that certain members of management attend during specific times for the enhancement of the course.
- O. The scheduling of basic law enforcement training must be coordinated to afford maximum utilization of manpower replacement pools.
- P. Wherever replacement personnel are to be provided, the applicant agency will document the number of officers who have not completed basic training.
- Q. Only agencies with 25 or fewer full time sworn personnel who have completed an approved basic training course shall be eligible to utilize the personnel replacement pools.
- R. The only exception will be those agencies which have up to 50 full time sworn officers, with 15 percent of those officers not having completed an approved basic training course. These particular agencies may use replacement officers for not more than one year.
- S. Replacement personnel pools shall be administered by county sheriffs or municipal police departments when approved inter-local cooperative agreements are executed.
- T. Temporary or part time officers may be used as replacement personnel. The sheriff or chief of police shall determine the method of selection of the best qualified person or persons to be employed; however, such method shall not be discriminatory in any manner.
- U. A training schedule shall be submitted with all grant applications showing in priority order the intended utilization of the replacement officer(s).

- V. Funds provided under this program area shall be limited to the prevailing rate for entry level officer per full time replacement officer employed.
- W. Full time replacement officers must be used no less than 33 weeks a year to replace officers attending basic law enforcement training.
- X. When not required for the replacement of officers attending basic law enforcement training, full time pool officers must be utilized, to the maximum extent possible, to replace officers attending specialized training courses. This applies only to departments with fewer than 25 sworn personnel.
- Y. Grant award funds may not be used to pay overtime rates or otherwise augment the salary of any officer already employed full time by any law enforcement agency.
- Z. Temporary or part time officers may be paid no more than the basic minimum hourly rate of pay for patrolman or deputy by the implementing agency.
- AA. Temporary or part time officers shall be employed only to replace officers attending basic training.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4B-King	Conference Comm. Training	\$ 2,880
9 -Grant/Lincoln/Adams	Regional Training Coordinator	18,000
13A-Whitman/Asotin/ Garfield	Regional Training Coordinator	<u>33,517</u>
Sub-Total		\$54,397
<u>State Agency</u>		
Administrator for the Courts	Training for the Judiciary	54,000
Sub-Total		<u>54,000</u>
TOTAL		\$108,397

1. Title: SI-2 Improved Criminal Justice Agency Record Systems

2. Summary: The utilization of timely and accurate information is prerequisite for determining the functional effectiveness of a criminal justice agency. With the volumes of people and cases flowing through the criminal justice system it is imperative that accurate information be gathered, analyzed, and disseminated to the appropriate persons in a timely and expeditious fashion. This information can be broken down into two major categories. The first being operational information or that information necessary to the processes involved in the criminal justice system. It is often very important that operational information be provided as quickly as possible upon request of a criminal justice practitioner. This information usually takes the form of event and suspect characteristics. It becomes imperative that this information be provided in a timely manner since decisions which have to be made require the utilization of this information. The second type of information which these systems will improve is that which is utilized in development of management capabilities in a given agency. This information is oftentimes utilized in the areas of manpower or resource deployment, and budget or program development. While this information does not require the rapid response that operational information does, it, nevertheless, requires sophistication and accuracy. It is hoped by developing a system that both types of information will complement one another and add to the effective operation of criminal justice agencies. In addition, certain police information which can be routinized may assist in developing patterns which will predict criminal activity and may assist in determining which types of crimes are not being cleared at an acceptable rate.

3. Objectives:

- A. To develop adequate record systems with the ability to determine numbers and types of crime incidences, as well as the location and times of these incidences;
- B. To develop record systems which provide the ability to determine who is involved in the crime incident, how these persons are involved, and the disposition of persons apprehended or charged in connection with a given incident;
- C. To develop record systems which can expeditiously provide a copy of an individual or case file to the requestor; and
- D. To improve the amount and quality of information available to criminal justice administrators for making decisions regarding the operation and management of their agencies.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. LEAA Grant Applications for microfilm systems and equipment must be accomplished by evidence of the requestor having a Public Records Retention Schedule and Destruction Authorization approved by the Washington State Local Records according to the provisions of RCW 40.14.070.

- B. Funding will be provided only for records systems which can be reasonably expected to achieve all objectives of this program area. Since an adequate system must serve more than a single criminal justice function, only systems which are multifunctional will be eligible for assistance. Records systems will be upgraded through the use of consultant studies, purchases of necessary equipment and, if necessary, short term support of personnel to staff new records departments.
- C. Systems funded under this program area are intended to be only information storage and retrieval systems. Systems to analyze or process the stored information should be considered under the guidelines of Program Area SI-3.

1. Title: SI-3 Information Systems

2. Summary:

A. Local Criminal Justice Information Systems

Criminal justice decision makers lack timely and accurate information as to the status of offenders from arrest to termination from the criminal justice system.

Without more thorough descriptive information about the interactions between components of the criminal justice system, local decision makers are unable to explain and resolve management impediments, develop base line data sufficient to determine system performance and effectiveness, or predict the impact fiscal or otherwise, of policy changes. The lack of a comprehensive and reliable offender tracking system hinders criminal justice decision makers, regional planners and local elected officials in making effective management, planning and policy decisions. This ultimately reduces the optimum impact these professionals could have upon crime and the criminal justice system.

For example, a manual arrest-booking process that does not have access to warrant information contained in regional or state law enforcement information systems may experience excessive delay in manual search, create duplication of effort, incur excessive costs, and produce errors in the service of warrants which may lead to inappropriate decisions pertaining to release and referral for prosecution.

Prosecutors encounter similar problems in charging decisions, as well as in efforts to achieve efficient case load management. Inaccuracies or incompleteness in arrest/booking can create inappropriate charging decisions; when criminal histories are unavailable, the prosecutor is unable to make reliable and effective presentence recommendations. In the absence of adequate manual or automated case management systems, costs of delay can be excessive especially in terms of reliance on continuances. Continuances not only undermine the 90 day rule for trial but create additional systemwide costs. Trial delays can increase jail costs and scheduling problems for witness appearances while increasing case backlog for the courts. For example, the Administrator for the Courts indicates that in 1974, case backlog for the last five years exceeded total filings for that year by 130 percent (18th Annual Report: Judicial Administration In the Courts In the State of Washington, 1974).

Systemwide, in the absence of well developed comprehensive local criminal justice information systems, decision makers in each component of a criminal justice jurisdiction are unable to communicate, anticipate or accomodate the impact of policy changes. In addition, regional law and justice planning offices cannot conduct adequate problem analysis or develop effective strategies to deal with targeted crimes without better information concerning system responses.

Planning expectations for the 1978 plan and project review process recognize the need for better information systems. Regional plans must now include the analysis of the "functional effectiveness" of criminal justice activities such as detection, apprehension, prosecution, and sentencing. Such an analysis will identify the current level of effectiveness and the goal or "desired level or rate of effectiveness" within each of these component functions. In order to meet these planning expectations, regional planning units must be able to rely on the use of more reliable offender based information. Consequently, improved planning is dependent upon better coordinated local criminal justice information systems. Finally, local chief executives, city councils or county commissioners require better information systems, not only to identify crime priorities but to determine how best to allocate public expenditures for the increased effectiveness of each component of the local criminal justice system.

The objectives listed in this funding category are anticipated to delineate an approach to local information system development that will provide comprehensive offender tracking capabilities in most criminal justice jurisdictions within three years. This time frame for local jurisdictions is feasible in light of those offender tracking (subject-in-process) systems which are expected to be completed within the next year in the Seattle King County area, Snohomish County and Spokane County. If similar system designs were developed in Yakima, Pierce and Benton-Franklin Counties for example, then approximately 60 - 70 percent of all offender transactions would be covered according to recent filing trends. Smaller counties could "buy in" as users of these information systems services in order to develop offender tracking capabilities. By consolidation of criminal justice information services, (especially through the use of mini computers), regional systems can enable smaller jurisdictions to benefit from automated systems without resorting to the purchase of costly computer hardware.

In this regard, it is also anticipated that the LJPD's statistical activity center when implemented, will provide prosecutor case control pilot programs that will facilitate the transfer of benefits of information system technology to at least three or four smaller jurisdictions during the next two years.

Both improved management and more effective policy making can be expected to result from the development of standards for local criminal justice information systems. The benefits that accrue from improved law enforcement and prosecutor information systems are already well documented in progress reports from completed systems.

Working in tandem, law enforcement and prosecutor case control systems can provide reliable management information concerning how many offenders are arrested, and the costs associated with custodial care, bail and related expenses. In those instances where all

agencies within the local jurisdiction (the county) participate in the subject-in-process tracking system, comprehensive management information can be utilized to enhance key policy decisions.

Reliable criminal justice information systems will provide data to determine the impact of decisions made in processing offenders and thereby facilitate improvements in key decision areas such as plea bargaining, sentencing and parole board actions; decision makers will be able to more confidently justify discretionary decisions to the public, promote accountability and cooperation between system components, and expedite the identification of shared goals and objectives.

B. State Criminal Justice Subsystems

There is a need to identify base line information and develop monitoring criteria to measure progress in the development of state criminal justice subsystems. Interim objectives must be identified in order to ensure that statewide crime and offender data collection projects achieve internal management objectives and enhance better program and policy decision making activities.

In the last three years, over \$1.5 million of LEAA funds have been allocated for the development of criminal justice information systems. These systems have ranged from improved systems in small police departments to extensive state agency subsystems such as the Criminal Justice Information Subsystem at the Department of Social and Health Services. The cumulative costs of development of state agency component systems constituted considerable investment of federal funds. It is mandated that the state must gradually accept a greater share of the costs overtime.

While it is essential that state criminal justice subsystems be completed in order to contribute to a workable comprehensive data system, the state should support the development of standards to insure cost-effectiveness, improved delivery of information services and compatibility of future system costs with the goals of the Comprehensive Data System Plan (CDS). As the state begins to accept a larger share of information system costs, evaluators must be able to determine benchmarks in program development and ascertain whether goals and objectives are being achieved.

It is evident from progress reports regarding current subsystem development that implementation of standards combined with follow-up technical assistance measurably reduce the costs associated with problems in program design, file development, and data collection and coordination with other subsystems. Once substantial progress is made, cost benefit analyses and operations evaluations can be executed to project the impact of fully implemented systems.

State Agency Information Systems are called "subsystems" because each collects criminal justice data essential to the effective functioning of all systems. Consequently, as the "subsystems" are mechanized or computerized to enable information exchange,

it is important that each subsystem develop complete and accurate information that will contribute towards a reliable, comprehensive view of crime patterns and system response. The proposed standards and implementing requirements are designed to improve management decisions, enable better planning for criminal justice expenditures and facilitate policy changes.

Standards and implementing requirements will apply to the following state agency subsystems: the Judicial Information System and Superior Court Information System; the Criminal Justice Information Subsystem (DSHS); the State Identification System; the Washington Crime Information System (WACIC); the Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS); the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation; and Juvenile Court Services.

C. Statistical Activity Center

Responsibility for the collection, dissemination and analysis of criminal justice data is fragmented among numerous local and state agencies. Jurisdictional fragmentation creates gaps in system coverage, and results in costly duplication and a lack of uniformity in criminal justice data. Consequently, decision makers are unable to calculate the crime and system impact of program decisions.

Long ago, the Wickersham Commission exhaustively documented the deficiencies in the administration of criminal justice associated with the lack of comprehensive and accurate data. Suggesting that "accurate data is the beginning of wisdom about the criminal justice system," the Commission recommended the development of a "comprehensive plan for a complete body of statistics covering crime, criminal, justice and penal treatment." A more specific proposal emerged for the implementation of this recommendation.

The creation of the Comprehensive Data Systems program by LEAA in 1972, has provided the impetus for the consolidation of data collection at the state level. In order to participate in a CDS program, the Governor of each state must make a commitment to implement all six component parts of the program. These components include:

1. The creation of a statistical activity center for the collection and analysis of data.
2. Statewide collection of uniform crime reports, (UCR).
3. The collection of offender based transactions statistics, (OBTS).
4. Establishment of management information statistics.
5. The development of statewide court and correctional case tracking systems.
6. Provision of technical assistance for local implementation of CDS components.

As of 1974, 22 states have developed statistical activity centers, with 20 states now providing UCR data directly to the FBI. While the implementation of the OBTS and management statistics modules has gone more slowly (with only California, Minnesota, New Jersey, Michigan, and Florida having authorized such data collection), numerous local and regional information systems have already implemented offender tracking systems. In fact, as indicated by progress in California and other states, development and improvement of local offender tracking systems must precede statewide collection of offender-based transactions statistics. Only a few states have implemented judicial or corrections information systems but all states who are participants in CDS programs are in either the planning or implementation stages of these various components.

While data collection by the state will prove useful to resource decisions concerning state agency criminal justice services, there is no substitute for improved regional data collection. The state agency cannot gather, in sufficient detail, the kind of local criminal justice statistics relevant to program evaluations. As local criminal justice information systems improve, the regional planning unit must begin to tap that information in a systematic way.

3. Objectives:

- A. To develop implementation objectives for the criminal justice information subsystems network for the improvement of the coordination, collection and analysis of crime and offender data, and to facilitate state and regional planning for criminal justice activities and expenditures;

These objectives may include but not be limited to the following: cost-effectiveness, accuracy, timeliness, completeness, system coverage, coordination with other subsystems, improved management decisions, and facilitation of policy changes;

- B. To encourage the development of information subsystems and procedures within each criminal justice system function (i.e., prosecutors, law enforcement, courts, and correctional systems) to promote consistency, completeness, and reliability in offender based data;
- C. To assure that the implementation of these local criminal justice data systems and statistical activities will proceed after the identification of local operational needs and existing system capabilities, and after the development of workable, pilot manual programs identifying local and state responsibilities for collection and reporting data; and
- D. To develop and submit legislation to authorize a law and justice state agency or commission to collect and analyze crime and offender-based data in the preparation of an annual statewide plan for state criminal justice expenditures.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

4. Implementing Requirements:Local Criminal Justice Information Systems

- A. Counties with a population over 200,000 and with annual criminal filings of 1000 or more should develop plans to expand central computer services to all potential user jurisdictions who desire to participate in the offender tracking system.
- B. Counties with a population between 40,000 and 200,000 with annual criminal filings between 200 and 1000 should develop local information system plans which either develop regional tracking systems or attempt to consolidate tracking programs with larger jurisdictions.
- C. Counties with a population between 340,000 and annual criminal filings under 200 should, whenever possible, "buy-in" as "users" of larger, regional systems or develop a plan for consolidation of offender tracking systems.
- D. Local (county agencies) jurisdictions which collect and disseminate criminal history information should develop a Security and Privacy Plan which is consistent with state and federal regulation, Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations.
- E. An interlocal agreement or other contractual basis (i.e., user committee) must be reached whenever local criminal justice information systems are consolidated for the development of offender tracking systems.
- F. Local plans for the development of automated offender tracking systems must include an analysis of the costs of the system in relation to benefits expected and must identify the extent of user participation.
- G. The Judicial Information System Plan must ensure that the collection of court data elements is compatible with and does not duplicate data collected by the municipal and superior courts for the purposes of local offender tracking.
- H. Projects must detail how discreet juvenile information will be collected, stored, and disseminated.

State Subsystems

In the absence of coverage by regional systems (with ACCESS interface) most large and medium size cities should establish an ACCESS terminal connection. Older terminals with slower response time should gradually be replaced by the more modern and rapid CR 2 terminals.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4A-Snohomish	Offense Reporting System	\$ 65,909
4D-Pierce	Computerized Records II	297,434
4E-Kitsap	Computerized CJIS	<u>50,000</u>
Sub-Total		\$413,343
<u>State Agency</u>		
Administrator for Courts	SCOMIS	<u>\$500,000</u>
TOTAL		\$913,343

1. Title: SI-4 Studies, Action Research, and Evaluation
2. Summary: Inherent in any discipline is the necessity to conduct research into causes of the phenomenon with which the discipline must deal, how the agencies of the discipline deal with that phenomenon and evaluate the progress made in solving specific problems. This funding category is a direct response to problems encountered by decision makers who lack adequate information by which to make rational judgments. It is expected that maximally effective projects funded in this funding category will provide empirical data and accurate information to local and state legislative bodies which will improve their decision-making capabilities. It is hoped through better decision making and increased effectiveness that problems may be solved, methodologies may be tested, and ultimately the effectiveness of the criminal justice process may be enhanced.
3. Objectives:
 - A. To provide program impact information to operating agencies and decision-makers;
 - B. To provide management information to operating agencies and decision-makers;
 - C. To provide systemic studies of the criminal justice system for planning and decision making purposes;
 - D. To produce a research capability study specific crimes and/or recidivism; and
 - E. To provide needs assessment, task analyses and recruiting standards information to criminal justice agencies.
4. Implementing Requirements:
 - A. The purpose of the study, i.e., what it is intended to do, what information will be collected, and why the study is needed, must be specifically defined.
 - B. The anticipated study, research, or evaluation must be limited in scope to what can be accomplished with available resources.
 - C. Implementation plans, based upon the results of the studies, must be stated, particularly as they pertain to facilities, manpower, new techniques and funding sources.
 - D. The commitment of decision makers to use study results must be indicated.
 - E. The methodology for accomplishing the research, evaluation, or study, whether using existing personnel or a consulting firm, must be stated and justified.
 - F. Projects funded under this category must detail which activities to be undertaken relate specifically to juvenile justice issues.

It is required that because of the nature and extent of juvenile crime that 30 percent of all research and evaluative efforts will deal with juvenile justice.

G. All research designs must be approved in advance by the evaluation section of the LJPD.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Project	Amount
3 -Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Action Research & Evaluation	\$ 20,000
4A-Snohomish	Research Analyst Evaluation	14,503 15,954
4B-King	Vandalism Research Recidivism Study Evaluation	13,000 9,000 49,452
4C-City of Seattle	Criminal Justice Evaluation Automated Data Process Victimization Survey	62,183 6,143 18,948
4D-Pierce	Evaluation	28,919
8A-Yakima	Evaluation/Research Analyst	16,650
12-Spokane	Law & Justice Evaluation Research Analyst	12,288 14,250
Sub-Total		\$281,290
<u>State Agency</u>		
OCD	Law & Justice Evaluation	\$128,662
Chiefs & Sheriffs	Executive Secretary	50,746
UW	Criminal Justice Center C.J. Training & Research for Lawyers	32,824 33,165
WSU	Victimization Tacoma/Grays Harbor Criminal Justice Research	22,095 21,000
Association of Officials	TA for Prosecutors	88,296
Sub-Total		\$376,783
TOTAL		\$658,078

1. Title: SI-5 Research2. Summary:

A. Description

A major problem encountered by both elected officials and criminal justice agency administrators is the inability to rationally determine program-effectiveness, cost effectiveness and elements which are in need of improvement. The knowledge we have to date pertaining to the causes and cures of juvenile delinquents and status offenders is, at best, incomplete. It would be unwise to make system-wide changes without adequate supporting documentation of the nature of the changes as they impact the projects, or without making efforts at improving means of operation. Clearly, is a need for sufficient research relating to the problems within the juvenile justice system in Washington State. Greater effort will be directed towards the identification of the precursors of delinquency-related youth behavior. Concurrently, strategies will be developed and implemented which will hopefully innovate the current useage methodologies in information gathering.

This funding category specifically responds to the three impacted goals of recidivism reduction,* diversion,* and crime reduction:

- 1) To examine and determine where there has been a failure or lack of existing juvenile programs to prevent recidivism;
- 2) To examine and determine where there has been a failure or lack of existing juvenile programs to provide successful diversion of youth in target populations; and
- 3) To examine the juvenile justice system to gain new insights into juvenile crime reduction.

B. Definition

Research refers to the careful and diligent search through investigation and/or experimentation for the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories in the light of new facts or practical application of such new or revised theories. For purposes of this program area, research will be used to denote projects which have as their goal the explanation or generation of knowledge that will lead to the understanding of the whole or part of the juvenile justice system through the use of typologies, comparative analysis or system analysis. Ultimately, these research efforts will allow for the sound development of new or modified approaches to youth services and juvenile justice problem solving.

* Recidivistic Behavior: Behavior, involving cause for re-referral to any given component of the juvenile justice system, or a youth who has already entered the system; behavior that would result in a re-referral if detected and so adjudicated.

* Divert: To deal with troubled youth in a problem solving or rehabilitative that takes him/her out of or prevents the youth from progressing further into the juvenile justice system having once come into contact with it; such a process should not relieve the youth of responsibility for his/her own behavior.

C. Target Populations (in order of priority)

See Section III, B

3. Objectives

- A. To develop and implement proper research techniques/data base to be used in program planning;
- B. To develop standards which affect new and existing diversion programs;
- C. To establish coordination among state and local research efforts dealing with juvenile justice concerns;
- D. To broaden the scope of theorizing and research on juveniles behavior with the emphasis focused on specific issues and program areas identified by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee;
- E. To provide program impact information to operating agencies and decision makers for the most effective response to problems encountered by service delivery systems dealing with target populations;
- F. To provide elected officials, administrators, citizens and professionals with effectiveness and efficiency measures of programs;
- G. To provide systematic studies of status offenders for planning and decision making purposes;
- H. To provide a research capability to study specific juvenile offenses and recidivism;
- I. To provide needs assessment, task analysis and recruiting standards information to juvenile justice agencies;
- J. To provide special research emphasis for status offenders and youth experiencing behavioral problems;
- K. To develop "medical and physiological" models for diagnosis and treatment of behavioral problems;
- L. To establish an analysis of impact of "new" projects on the juvenile justice system;
- M. To discover the effects of diversion on the youth served in terms of delinquent career problems; and

N. To determine the general probabilities of status offenders graduating into delinquent behavior.

4. Implementing Requirements

- A. Project applicants must describe the criteria for selection and termination of individual juvenile clients involved in the program and identify the target population(s) to be served; this process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
- B. Project applicants must document need in terms of numbers of youth in each target population needing a particular type of living environment.
- C. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are to be identified by source of income.
- D. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPD Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- E. Subgrantees must use or be in compliance with the State Budget Accounting Reporting System for accounting purposes.
- F. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- G. Prior to third year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- H. Project applicants must specify results to be achieved in terms of measureable change.
- I. Project applicants must analyze the expected impact of the research project on the various components of the justice system.
- J. The purpose of the study, as to what is intended, what information will be collected and why it is needed, must be specifically defined.
- K. A research hypothesis must be stated; project applicants must document through existing literature the rationale for the proposed research topic and design.
- L. The anticipated study, research or evaluation must be limited in scope to what can be accomplished with available resources.

M. Implementation plans for project results, e.g., facilities, manpower, new techniques, funding sources, etc., must be stated.

N. The methodology for accomplishing the research, evaluation or study, whether using existing personnel or a consulting firm, must be stated and justified.

O. Project applicants must identify and document those agencies that will provide funding for the research project after the LJPD grant monies are withdrawn.

P. This funding category has been targeted for intensive evaluation. The LJPD requires for an independent evaluation of all projects under this funding category and all grantees selected will be required to participate in this evaluation process. They will also be required to make reasonable program adjustments which enhance the evaluation without reducing effectiveness. Provisions must be included for a project evaluator and evaluation procedures. From 5 to 15 percent of the projects budgeted grant must be provided for evaluation purposes. The level of evaluation, the evaluator and the dollar amount set aside for evaluation will be decided by the project director, the regional planner and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.

5. Subgrant Data:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>State Agency</u>		
SPI	Safe Schools	\$ 43,200
UW	Drug Treatment/ Depressed Adolescents	24,641
UW	Community Service and Research	<u>63,161</u>
TOTAL		\$131,002

1. Title: SI-6 Community Based Resources, Treatment Programs, and Rehabilitative Services

2. Summary:

A. Description

This program area is designed to identify existing community resources, encourage development of new community resources, and/or modify existing community resources to enhance rehabilitative services aimed at positive behavioral changes in the juvenile offender. Without a variety of community resources to encourage the development of job, learning, and recreational skills, the chances of delinquent youths benefiting from attempts at rehabilitation are severely limited. Recidivism will occur unless youths are given the opportunity to become socially acceptable and functioning members of the community by obtaining positive, saleable skills, and positive self-images.

The majority of youths who have dropped out of school and have come into contact with the criminal justice system are denied the opportunity to enroll in alternative educational programs. The system's inability to accommodate the drop-out delinquent results in a situation where further illegal behavior is highly probable.

There is a lack of career oriented vocational training which is realistic in terms of past life experiences of delinquent youths. A lack of job opportunities and associated counseling to maintain acceptable employment standards increases the level of frustration and amount of unstructured time. Lack of skills for participation in such recreational activities adds additional constraints to the successful rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles.

Volunteer services throughout the state are seriously lacking. Programs for the recruitment and supervision of volunteers who have the training and capabilities to provide youths with alternatives to delinquent behavior are needed. Increased volunteer services will give parole and probation officers more time to work directly with their caseloads.

Through the establishment of supportive community resources, the likelihood of future criminal activity or sending youths to state institutions reduces the potential of many youths to become adult offenders.

B. Definitions

1. Community based programs and services are those which have among their characteristics: local community and consumer participation on program planning and evaluation and influence upon management; geographic, social, and psychological accessibility; and provisions for retention of relationships between juveniles and "significant others."

- a. Key factors of community based programs or services are the:

- (1) Frequency

- (2) Duration

- (3) Quality of linkages between the juvenile, the community and the program or service.

- b. Generally, as frequency, duration, and quality of these relationships increase, the program becomes more community based. Another characteristic of "community based programs and services" is their open quality which allows for maximized linkages or relationships between the youths and the community, including the youths' families.

2. Treatment Programs

Are those that provide for a treatment plan with specific activities (within a range of available options) outlined which is anticipated to bring about a clearly defined behavioral change in a youth client.

3. Rehabilitation Services

Are those that are directed at providing support to youth clients who are in the process of re-entering the community from detention/incarceration.

C. Target Population

This target population shall consist of at least 75 percent delinquent youth and may include up to 25 percent "other" who have a chronic history of "hard" drug or alcohol abuse.

3. Objectives:

- A. To reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the number of juveniles who do not obtain the educational requirements equivalent to a high school diploma through the use of alternative education programs;
- B. To provide educational opportunities for delinquent students who have been suspended, dropped out of school, or who are on the brink of being removed from regular public school programs as a result of delinquent behavior;
- C. To increase the participation of private businesses and private employment agencies as well as public agencies and programs in developing meaningful employment placements for delinquent youths;
- D. To increase intensive programs of in-service counseling for delinquent youths in developing and maintaining employment standards and to provide assistance to employers in maintaining delinquent youths in jobs;

- E. To increase the vocational training services available to delinquent youths by providing delinquent youths with vocational training;
- F. To provide recreational programs in neighborhood team sports and/or recreational activities in developing an individual activity skill generic to a group of youths which may be a part of alternative education programs;
- G. To improve community based delinquency rehabilitation programs through the utilization of volunteers;
- H. To provide for training of volunteers who participate in delinquency rehabilitation programs; and
- I. To reduce the rate of recidivism of offender clients and prevent patterns of behavior leading to juvenile delinquency.

4. Implementing Requirements:

- A. Project applicants must describe the criteria for selection and termination of participation of individual juvenile clients involved in the program and identify the target population(s) to be served; this process shall be consistent with the goals of the project and the client.
- B. Project applicants must document need in terms of numbers of youth in the target population needing such community resources and rehabilitative services.
- C. The proposed project must identify other public and private youth serving agencies within the catchment/service area which provide related and similar services. A description of the proposed project's intended relationship with these agencies must also be included; specifically, documentation that existing available community based resources, specialized treatment programs, or program rehabilitation resources are not duplicated by this project. In addition, documentation must contain working agreements with other youth serving agencies which will participate in this kind of project, and specify the criteria and processes for referral of youth to and from the project.
- D. Project applicants must specify educational, counseling, employment, and other programs and services to be provided through the proposed project.
- E. Project applicants must specify the changes in youth expected through the provision of each type of service.
- F. Payment of diagnostic services will be available on a limited basis. However, it must be demonstrated by the project applicant that such services are not otherwise available to the youth through already established recognized agencies within the community.
- G. Separate and discrete accounting of funds must be maintained so that there is no co-mingling of funds and all expenditures are to be identified by source of income.

- H. Project applicants must document how the use of LJPD funds will impact existing programs and processes.
- I. Project applicants must be willing to provide annual financial statements from the year previous to the time of project application.
- J. Project applicants must document past training and experience of staff in the specific services to be performed by each staff person in the project; document training plans for the duration of the funding period must be documented, as well.
- K. Research components of proposed projects must be designed in such a manner that the data gathered is directly responsive to the needs of the local juvenile court and conforms to the court information system. All research components are to be approved by the evaluation section of the State Law and Justice Planning Division and are to be directed by the LJPD Regional Office or an independent third party evaluator.
- L. The proposed projects must illustrate how they intend to report and document their impact upon the target population in the catchment area and juvenile court jurisdiction. This illustrated report, on a quarterly basis, must include the following information: sex, age (years and months), race (White, Black, Oriental, Indian, Chicano, and other); the number of individuals served; the total number of youth service contacts; type and reason of referral; referral source; length of service, i.e., date of initial contact, and date of termination; the number of contacts with youth; the number of contacts with youths' families; the number and type of services used outside of proposed project as referred resources; number of previous contacts of youth with juvenile court; and whether the youth is a local resident or non-resident.
- M. The project applicants must assure that they will give first priority of services to youth referred from the local juvenile courts (and police in cooperation with juvenile courts). There must be a signed agreement between the local juvenile court and the proposed project outlining this arrangement.
- N. Subgrantees must provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to all youth in the target population especially females, minorities, and those youth who are mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped.
- O. Subgrantees must (1) provide a letter of agreement with the appropriate juvenile court(s) assuring that juveniles within the catchment area and within the service target population of the project who are status offenders shall not be detained in secure facilities nor confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.
- P. Subgrantees must use or be in compliance with the State Budget Accounting and Reporting System for accounting purposes.

- Q. Projects must coordinate their activities with the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. Programmatic changes must be approved by the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the State Law and Justice Planning Division.
- R. Prior to third-year funding, an indepth evaluation review will be conducted consistent with the Success Criteria adopted by the JJAC.
- S. Educational dropout services for delinquent youths can be implemented both within and outside the regular school programs. This will function in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Instruction by establishing individualized alternative educational programs. The population to be served by the project will be limited to those youths who have been expelled, suspended, or excluded from the regular school program and have been arrested. Also included would be those youths who have been arrested and, because of their delinquent behavior, are on the brink of being suspended from school.

Local school districts, with the assistance of local criminal justice agencies, will identify those youths who meet the above criteria and are within the school's geographic jurisdictions. Contact with each youth who has met the identification criteria will be accomplished and an agreement secured from both the youth and his/her parent(s) to participate in the program. If the youth is under the official jurisdiction of the juvenile court or the State Department of Social and Health Services, agreement from those units will also be necessary.

Following these agreements to participate in the program, each youth dropout will be evaluated by a professional staff as to his/her educational and vocational needs. Following this, a realistic and personalized educational and vocational plan will be developed for each project youth. Appropriate staff will be retained on a contractual basis by the project to facilitate the implementation of the plans. Individual plans shall lead to any one or a combination of the following:

- a regular high school diploma;
- a GED certificate;
- placement in a vocational school;
- placement in a technical or commercial school;
- placement in an institution of higher education; and
- placement in a career line job opportunity.

- T. Accomplishment of a vocational training and employment placement services will be through the development of specialized vocational training and job placement opportunities for delinquent youths. Projects will be implemented through the joint efforts of the Department of Social and Health Services' Rehabilitation Division, the State Department of Employment Security, and local juvenile court jurisdictions. Funds will be available to subsidize local employers who agree to hire youths in career line opportunities.

Provided within each project must be a statement of the method of determining the vocational interests and aptitudes of youths to be involved in the project. An assessment of the employment market within the target communities must be made to determine the availability of jobs and the potential for developing contractual agreements with employers to provide career opportunities.

- U. The local school district shall be the implementing agency.
- V. Full time equivalent funds provided by the Superintendent of Public Instruction must follow each eligible youth.
- W. Project applicants must provide a sample copy of a contract with local employers who would be willing to provide youths with job opportunities.
- X. Project applicants must demonstrate plans to finance the project following withdrawal of LEAA funds.

5. Subgrant Data:

Region	Agency	Amount
5 -Thurston/Mason/ Lewis	Olympic Middle School	\$ 2,790
6B-Clark	Juvenile Court/Community Diagnostic	21,789
6C-Klickitat/Skamania	Juvenile Diagnosis & Counseling	13,000
2-Grays Harbor/Pacific	Law & Justice Coordinator	15,624
3-Whatcom/Skagit/ San Juan/Island	Recidivism Reduction	22,144
12-Spokane	Youth Service System	<u>25,200</u>
TOTAL		\$110,547

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