

## How Projects (Subgrantees) Are Selected to Receive Funding Awards

The State Advisory Group awards grant funds from the federal OJJDP (Title II Formula Grants Program and Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Grants Program) to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. The purpose of the grant funds is to improve the juvenile justice system by allowing carefully selected innovative projects to have stable funding while they demonstrate their effectiveness. Demonstration projects selected for funding are required to be objectively evaluated by an outside, qualified evaluator. Projects that are proven to be effective are often continued by private, local government or state funding.

The SAG provides technical assistance and training to juvenile justice agencies and may also commission policy research studies on topics of special concern.

The following steps provide a general outline of the competitive process that is followed regarding the selection of projects to implement proven and promising programs for youth.

1. *On behalf of the State Advisory Group, the Department of Social & Health Services, Office of Juvenile Justice, issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) or a Request for Qualifications and Quotations (RFQQ).*
2. *The State Advisory Group's Grants and Technical Assistance Committee (or a designated "proposal reading team") reviews and rates applicant proposals.*
3. *The State Advisory Group invites finalists to submit a full grant application.*
4. *The State Advisory Group selects grant applications for funding.*
5. *The Department of Social & Health Services, Office of Juvenile Justice, enters into a one-year contract with the selected applicants (or "subgrantees").*

The SAG may renew a demonstration project contract for up to two additional years dependent upon the program funding source, but only if the SAG determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective. The federal JJDP Act also requires, per section 223(a)(21)(C), that funds not be expended to carry out a program if the recipient of the funds fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of a 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the grant application to the state agency.

In addition to the federal JJDP Act funds, Annie E. Casey Foundation grant funds and state funds are used to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Washington. In 2010, there were eight juvenile courts participating in this Initiative.

In 2010 -- 10 demonstration projects, 13 local Community Juvenile Justice Coordination grants, 9 JDAI grants, one multi-site evaluation, and 8 technical assistance grants were awarded funds within one of the funding sources. The SAG awarded approximately \$830,500 of federal dollars statewide in 2010, along with approximately \$343,000 of Annie E. Casey Foundation and State funding combined (**a total of \$1,173,500**).

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## Federal JJDP Act Title II Formula Grants Program

Within the federal Title II Formula Grants Program, during 2010 the former state advisory group awarded funds to projects in the DSO (Status Offender and Non-Offender) and System Improvement program areas (with some funds allocated to the JDAI).

### Status Offenders and Non-Offenders (DSO) Priority Area

In 2010, Washington's former state advisory group continued to identify the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) as the top priority. Status offenders are youth who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be a crime if committed by an adult; such as runaways, truants, and curfew violators. Washington State has struggled with issues related to juvenile non-offenders and status offenders. An OJJDP Bulletin (October 2002) described the characteristics of runaways and throwaways (youth who have been thrown out by their caretakers)—many of these youth were a victim of physical or sexual abuse, were substance dependent (drug and/or alcohol problems), had been in the company of someone known to be abusing drugs, had engaged in criminal activity or spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to occur, and had previously attempted suicide.

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, also known as the "Becca Law," was enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1995. This Act authorized the creation and use of Secure Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway youth taken into custody by law enforcement. Per state law, youth could be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by Children's Administration staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition--youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run.

State law was amended in 2009 (RCW 13.32A.130) to provide that a youth admitted

to a secure crisis residential facility that is not located within a juvenile detention center, or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. Previously, the maximum amount of time youth could be held in a S-CRC was for up to five days. The intent of securely detaining the youth for this brief period is to provide for reunification of the youth with their family, along with assessment, referrals to treatment and services, and for multi-disciplinary team meetings, intended to protect and stabilize the youth, and to allow for the arrangement of appropriate placement options, as necessary.

This provision of the Becca Law is in conflict with federal law that was enacted to provide equal protections to status offenders and non-offenders—the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) requirement of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. While an exception to this federal requirement allows status offenders to be held in a secure juvenile detention facility for a brief period of time, under juvenile court authority, in order to arrange for returning the youth to parents or guardians, to arrange for appropriate shelter care placement, or for investigative or identification purposes, the time limit is less than the state law allows—for up to 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays—not for five days, as state law allows for the secure CRCs within juvenile detention facilities.

As a result of being out of compliance with the DSO requirement of the JJDP Act from FFY 2000 through 2010, the state was penalized a cumulative total of over 2.7 million dollars (i.e., the annual Formula Grants Program awards to the state were reduced). Additionally, it was required that 50 percent of the remaining funds be allocated each year to fund programs that would address the DSO core requirement.

In 2009, the number of Secure CRC beds was reduced from 60 beds total within nine facilities to 40 beds total within six facilities, as a result of reductions to the 2009 operating budget. As of November 2010, there are 37 total Secure CRC beds statewide within six facilities. Two of these CRCs are located within specific designated

areas of secure juvenile detention facilities--in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing seven beds total--and the remaining four are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities.

Therefore, in March 2010 the program area of "Status Offenders/Non-Offenders" was again selected, by Washington's former SAG, as a priority program area. Funds were allocated for a third year to continue six projects that directly address the needs of status offenders. These funded projects are administered by: Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center, Community Youth Services (in Olympia--Thurston County), King County Superior Court, La Conner School District, Puget Sound ESD (targeting youth in Pierce County), and Spokane County Juvenile Court.

Based on 2009 data findings submitted to the federal OJJDP in June 2010, the state of Washington was notified by the federal Office that the state was found to be in compliance with the DSO core requirement, and could hence apply for the full Title II Formula Grants Program award in FFY 2011. (The state met the criteria for demonstrating full compliance with DSO as the rate of status offender detention institutionalization per 100,000 juveniles under age 18 was within the 0.1 to 5.7 de minimis allowance for violations of the Act, per federal criteria for compliance.)

The state advisory group's primary programmatic strategy for addressing compliance with the DSO requirement of the Act was to continue funding for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The previous SAG adopted the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to work towards detention reform in the state. The goal of JDAI is to provide the right service to the right juvenile at the right time, and to hold (in detention) only those juveniles that must be held in locked detention to protect the community.

## **Federal JJDP Act Title V Delinquency Prevention Program**

The Title V Delinquency Prevention Program (also known as the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program) was established in the 1992 reauthorization of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The purpose of the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program is to help communities develop a collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention planning effort in order to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Washington State received the first Title V block grant allocation in FFY 1994, with annual block grants received from OJJDP through 2002. A total of \$5.1 million in Title V funding was awarded by the GJJAC to communities throughout the state during this time period. In FFY 2003, no allocations for the Title V Grant Program were available to the states; in FFY 2004 through 2008 states were eligible to apply for an additional year of block grant funding for the Title V Program, at a significantly reduced annual amount (approximately \$48,500 per year). In 2009, the Title V Program was again reduced and most states (including Washington) were awarded \$33,486. In FFY 2010, Washington's Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant award was \$84,945, and all states received an allocation of \$50,000 in 2011.

Only units of local government or federally recognized tribes may apply for Title V Community Delinquency Prevention funding. Also, in order to be eligible to apply for OJJDP Title V funds, a unit of local government must be certified as in compliance with the four core requirements of the federal JJDP Act.

The OJJDP Title V Program provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing their comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. These three-year delinquency prevention plans are designed to reduce risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and to decrease the incidence of problem behaviors. The Title V Program requires a community Prevention Policy

Board of 15-21 members to guide the community's prevention effort, with balanced representation of public agencies and private nonprofit organizations serving juveniles, their families, and business and industry. Also, the Program requires a 50 percent cash or in-kind match.

Projects funded under the OJJDP Title V Program must be research-based and designed to prevent a youth's entry into the juvenile justice system or reduce the likelihood that the youth will re-enter the system. The federal OJJDP recognizes risk-focused prevention as a promising approach to prevent and reduce juvenile crime; this approach is supported by years of research in the delinquency prevention field. The Title V Program encourages applicants to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct program evaluations to determine impact and effectiveness. A Title V Model Programs Guide and Database was developed (by Developmental Services Group for OJJDP) to assist communities in identifying delinquency prevention strategies that will fit their specific needs and enhance their individual efforts. This Model Programs Guide and Database is available at [www.dsgonline.com](http://www.dsgonline.com). Communities can utilize the database to locate evidence-based juvenile justice strategies that will fit their identified needs and enhance their likelihood for success.

By combining federal Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant funds for FFY 2007-2009, the former State Advisory Group was able to award four grants to local communities, beginning February 2010 and ending June 2011. The funded projects include:

- *Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Juvenile Probation Office Project*
- *Skagit County Youth and Family Services, Evidence-Based Solutions for Truancy*
- *King County Superior Court, Parent to Parent Program Expansion*
- *City of Sultan, Sky Valley Teen Court*

The SAG's plan for the FFY 2010 Title V Delinquency prevention grant award was to pair it with

Title II Formula Grant funds to support one new community-based project focused on reducing the number of youth of color entering the juvenile justice system.

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### **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)**

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was launched in 1992 by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) as a five-site demonstration project. Nationally, JDAI is now operating in over 140 local jurisdictions in more than 40 states and the District of Columbia. The number of localities and states participating in this Initiative continues to grow, and it is anticipated that by the end of 2011 JDAI will be active in all but 12 states. The JDAI is a proven detention and system improvement model of eight core strategies that enable juvenile courts to strategically remove non-violent youth populations from secure detention while maintaining excellent public safety outcomes.

Washington's state advisory group (through the Office of Juvenile Justice/DSHS), has administered JDAI funding to Washington State from the AECF since 2004. The Washington State Legislature has recognized the value and benefits of JDAI as a model to improve the juvenile justice system in Washington, and has provided funding to expand the JDAI in Washington since 2008. These funds are administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice/DSHS, and the new state advisory group (the WA-PCJJ).

There are currently eight JDAI sites in Washington (representing nine counties): Adams, Benton-Franklin, King, Mason, Pierce, Spokane, Skagit, and Whatcom counties. Almost 60 percent of the state's minority youth reside within these nine counties. While these eight juvenile courts processed approximately 50 percent of all offense referrals statewide to county juvenile courts in Washington State in 2009, county detention admissions for these county sites were approximately 42 percent of the total statewide detention admissions during 2009.

The new state advisory group (the WA-PCJJ) continues to support the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to work towards detention reform in the state. JDAI can impact (reduce) disproportionate minority confinement/contact, and can reduce the number of non-offenders and status offenders held in secure detention.

Findings from a recent AECF report (**Two Decades of JDAI, A Progress Report**, 2009) include: *JDAI is also generating substantial savings for taxpayers by enabling participating jurisdictions to avoid costs for the construction and operation of secure detention facilities. Twenty-seven JDAI sites have closed detention units or whole facilities as a result of smaller detention populations, reducing their detention capacity by a combined total of 978 beds.*

It is noted that in Pierce County, \$800,000 per year has been reallocated through savings incurred by closing a 50-bed detention unit, and supporting a range of detention alternative programs. Both Pierce County and King County have substantially reduced the number of beds within their respective detention facilities -- 99 in King County, and 90 in Pierce County.

In Washington, JDAI has provided a template to eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, particularly for status offenders. Youth who do not pose a threat to community safety are referred to other community resources, outside of a detention facility, while their charge is processed. These youth have not committed a serious crime, and are in fact youth who do not pose a risk to public safety: youth charged with minor offenses, runaways, truants, youth without a home or available placement, or youth needing mental health or substance abuse services.

The purpose of the initiative is to review court procedures and to use a data-driven process to see if certain juveniles might be better served by the use of alternatives, rather than detention. The goal of JDAI is to provide the right service to the right juvenile at the right time, and to hold (in detention) only those juveniles that must be held in locked detention to protect the community.

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

JDAI Strategy	Goal
<i>Collaboration and Leadership</i>	<i>Joint planning &amp; policy development between juvenile justice partners</i>
<i>Data Driven Decision Making</i>	<i>Use data analysis to continually improve juvenile justice system outcomes</i>
<i>Detention Admission Policy</i>	<i>Develop a risk assessment instrument to detain public safety risk youth</i>
<i>Alternatives to Detention</i>	<i>To hold youth accountable &amp; appear/remain crime-free pending court</i>
<i>Expedite Case Processing</i>	<i>Reduce unnecessary delays to maximize accountability &amp; services for youth</i>
<i>Warrants &amp; Probation Violations</i>	<i>Reduce need for warrants &amp; use of detention for probation violations</i>
<i>Reduce Racial Disparities</i>	<i>Objective, equal, and fair processing of all youth in the juvenile justice system</i>
<i>Conditions of Confinement</i>	<i>Regular inspections of Detention Facilities to maintain professional standards</i>

Detention Risk Assessment Instruments (DRAI) have been developed at sites by the collaborative leadership body to determine which youth require secure detention for public safety reasons, and which youth can be safely released to a variety of alternatives to detention or released without conditions. House arrest, day and evening reporting centers, electronic

monitoring, and weekend alternative detention programs are being used effectively without an increase in pre-adjudication re-offense rates or failure to appear for court.

Through the collaborative process at work in these sites, leaders are finding methods to reduce case delays leading to swifter justice and case resolution. These changes of practice and local culture typically do not require additional funding, and have led to improved outcomes for youth and the community.

JDAI sites are discovering new methods of motivating youth to comply with probation and Becca Court Orders. Where detention was once the only sanction for non-compliance, sites are now finding great success in using alternatives that promote compliance, prevent re-offenses, and maintain youth at home and in school.

JDAI sites examine racial disparities at decision points including diversion, detention, adjudication, sentencing, state juvenile institution commitment, and transfer to adult court. JDAI teaches sites how to be intentional in ensuring each case is processed objectively and fairly, which has proven to be effective in reducing racial disparities. Combating racial disparities is a core element of the JDAI model.

For those youth requiring secure detention, JDAI has developed best practice standards for detention facilities. JDAI sites routinely conduct self inspections of their detention facilities by teams of professionals working in the facility, as well as community experts and representatives. This process promotes adherence to the highest detention practices for the safety and well being of detained youth and liability avoidance for county government.

To ensure the advancement of JDAI in Washington State, and to provide ongoing technical assistance and team leadership for the sites, the state advisory group has continued to allocate funding for statewide JDAI coordination (Rand Young is the Washington State JDAI Coordinator). The eight replication sites and statewide coordinator meet regularly to monitor progress and assist each other in solving JDAI implemen-

tation challenges. Each site reports quarterly to carefully measure public safety, use of detention alternatives, effectiveness of detention risk assessment instruments, and monitoring disproportionate minority confinement.

The AECF also provides on-going technical assistance and professional consultation, and sponsors national JDAI Conferences for juvenile courts across the country committed to JDAI detention and juvenile justice system improvement.

**Demonstrated Results of JDAI:** Collectively, the Washington State JDAI sites significantly reduced secure detention admissions, average daily population and average length of stay for non-violent offenders while maintaining excellent public safety outcomes as measured by decreased juvenile arrest rates.

Since its inception, the detention admissions for youth of color have been reduced by 32 percent (from 6,875 annually to 4,677). Additionally, the average daily population of youth of color has been reduced by 42.65 percent (from 238 annually to 137.)

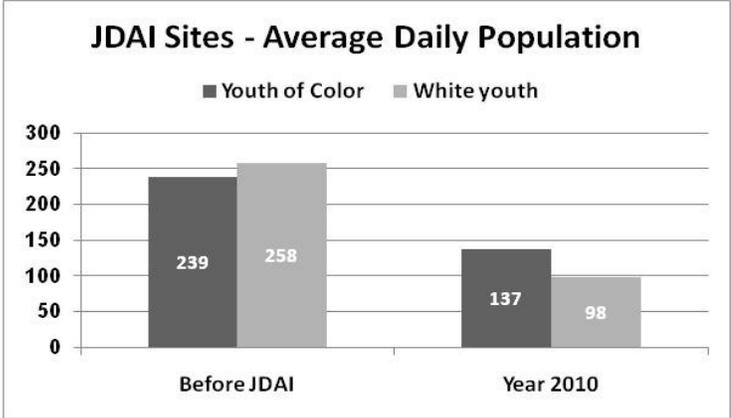
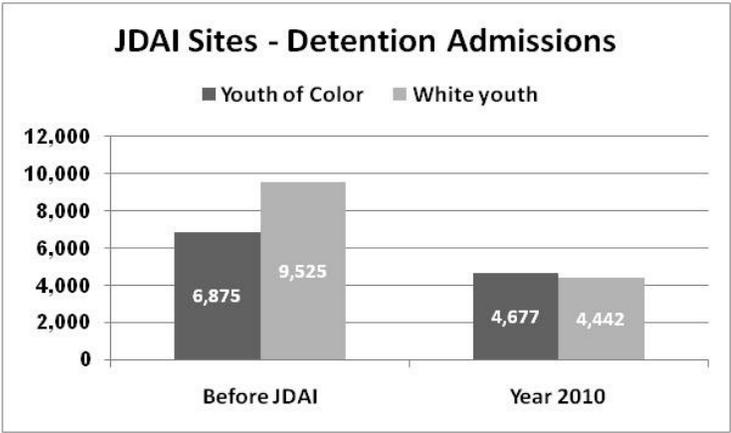
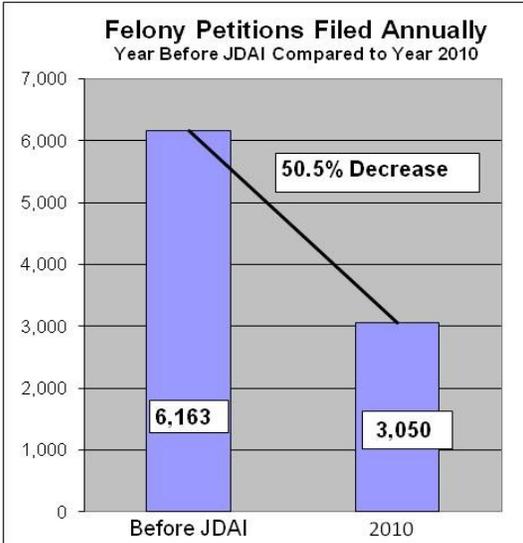
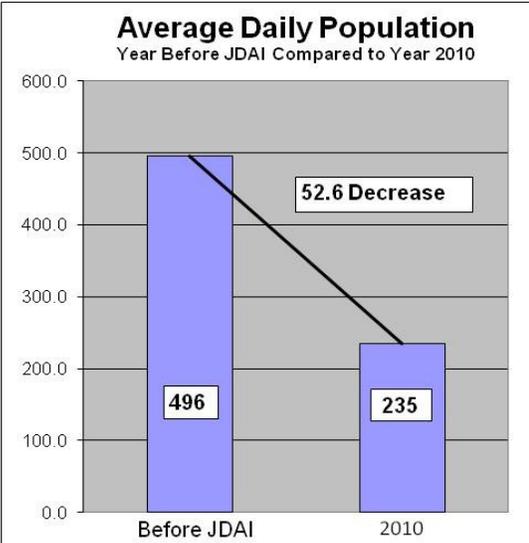
While this is good news, the percentage of detention admissions for youth of color, compared to white youth, has increased (from 42% to 51%). The average daily population percentage of youth of color has also increased (from 48% to 58%). Thus, the overall proportion of youth of color in both categories has increased.

While many juvenile courts have been able to reduce the number of youth of color admitted and the length of stay in detention, very few jurisdictions in the nation have also been able to reduce the proportion of detention admissions and average daily population for youth of color compared to white youth.

Washington JDAI sites are working with the University of Washington DMC Assessment contractors to assist in further identifying possible contributing factors to identified DMC.

The WA-PCJJ continues to work closely with JDAI sites to address DMC and reduce the identified disproportionality.

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**Federal JJDP Act  
Title II Formula Grants Program  
Program Total Awarded:  
\$655,467**

*DSO--Status Offender and  
Non-Offender Priority Area  
\$479,000*

**BENTON-FRANKLIN COUNTIES TRUANCY  
CONTEMPT PREVENTION PROJECT**

**Benton-Franklin Counties  
Juvenile Justice Center**  
5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106  
Kennewick, WA 99336  
(509) 222-2316  
Darryl Banks  
Federal Amount: \$67,000  
Congressional District: 4  
Legislative District: 8

*Provides education, skills training, targeted case management (utilizing the "Check and Connect" strategy) and alternatives to detention (electronic monitoring and restorative community service) for truant youth who are found in contempt.*

**POSITIVE ATTENDANCE AND SCHOOL SUPPORT  
(PASS)**

**Community Youth Services**  
711 State Street NE  
Olympia, WA 98506  
(360) 943-0780, x. 136  
Jim St. Ours  
Federal Amount: \$92,500  
Congressional District: 9  
Legislative District: 2, 20 & 22

*Project provides case management for 200 youth referred for school attendance problems.*

**TARGETING SERVICES TO REDUCE  
STATUS OFFENDERS IN DETENTION  
(ARY INTERVENTION SPECIALIST)**

**King County Superior Court**  
1211 East Alder Street  
Seattle, WA 98122  
(206) 205-9335  
Jan Solomon  
Federal Amount: \$65,686

Congressional Districts: 1, 8  
Legislative Districts: 15, 30, 31-34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45-48

*Provides an At-Risk Youth Intervention Specialist to assess youth and link youth and their families to community resources.*

**TALL CEDARS PROJECT  
La Conner School District**

304 North 6th  
La Conner, WA 98257  
(360) 466-4113  
K.C. Knudson  
Federal Amount: \$67,000  
Congressional District: 2  
Legislative District: 10

*Provides school-based truancy prevention and intervention programming through a personalized learning component and outreach to Swinomish students and their families, and through Swinomish elder volunteers at the schools.*

**DSO PROJECT FOR ARY, CHINS AND TRUANT  
YOUTH**

**Spokane County Juvenile Court**  
1116 W. Broadway Avenue  
Spokane, WA 99250  
(509) 477-2406  
Bonnie Bush  
Federal Amount: \$73,314  
Congressional District: 5  
Legislative District: 3,4,6,7,9

*Continues Spokane County's work in furthering alternatives to detention through providing a truancy prevention specialist position.*

**POSITIVE STEPS PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK YOUTH  
Puget Sound ESD**

800 Oakesdale Avenue SW  
Renton, WA 98057-5221  
(425) 917-7821  
Kim Beeson  
Federal Amount: \$68,500  
Congressional District: 6, 8, 9  
Legislative District: 2, 25, 26, 28, 31

*Provides individualized, strategic and coordinated services directly targeting risk and protective factors for At-Risk Youth.*

**MULTI-SITE EVALUATION OF DSO PROJECTS**

**Rinaldi and Associates**

6747 46th Avenue SW

Seattle, WA 98136

206-935-0441

Linda Rinaldi

Federal Amount: \$45,000

*Provides for a multi-site evaluation of the six DSO projects listed in this section (including an interim and annual written report).*

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*System Improvement Grants:  
Technical Assistance, Training  
and Research  
\$52,122*

**BECCA CONFERENCE CO-SPONSOR**

**Center for Children and Youth Justice**

615 Second Avenue, Suite 275

Seattle, WA 98104

Justice Bobbe Bridge, Ret.

206-696-7503

Federal Amount: \$5,000

*Provided co-sponsorship for the 2010 BECCA Conference.*

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TRAINING**

**W. Haywood Burns Institute**

180 Howard Street, #320

San Francisco, CA 94105-1617

415-979-9650

Michael Harris

Federal Amount: \$6,500

*Provided community engagement training to JDAI sites.*

**GENDER SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING REVIEW**

**University of Washington**

4333 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Seattle, WA 98195-9472

206-685-2085

Lori Ferro

Federal Amount: \$22,173

*To conduct a process and outcomes evaluation of a selection of current justice-based girl process groups in Washington State.*

**GIRLS COALITION OF WASHINGTON**

**COORDINATION**

**Ann Muno**

832 30th Avenue

Seattle, WA 98122

206-769-7837

Federal Amount: \$9,000

*Provides coordination and facilitation for the Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington State.*

**PREA TRAINING FOR JUVENILE DETENTION MANAGERS ASSOC.**

**Pierce County Juvenile Court**

5501 Sixth Avenue

Tacoma, WA 98406

253-798-7951

David McGovern

Federal Amount: \$500

*Provided PREA training to juvenile detention managers.*

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER FOR CONFERENCE**

**Juvenile Court Workers Association of Washington**

316 Washington Street, Suite 202

Wenatchee, WA 98801

509-667-6358

Katie Hershey

Federal Amount: \$4,999

*Provided keynote speaker Johnny Lake for JCWAW conference.*

**MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE**

**Latino Unidos Centralia College**

PO Box 745

Chehalis, WA 98532

360-748-441

Lee Bucsko

Federal Amount: \$950

*Presentation by the Music Mentors Project at the Latino Unidos Centralia College to assist in promoting the anti-gang message.*

**SKAGIT COUNTY YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES**

**JDAI Consultation**

611 South Second Street

Mount Vernon, WA 98273

360-336-9360

Dave Yount

Federal Amount: \$3,000

The following 13 CJJC grants provide for: local (county or regional) community juvenile justice planning and coordination of prevention efforts; the development and implementation of strategies to address GJJAC stated priority areas (DSO, DMC, JDAI, Restorative Justice, gang prevention and intervention, mental health issues, and gender specific services for girls); and the sharing of information among community services providers, the CJJC and the GJJAC.

**ADAMS COUNTY CJJC**

**Adams County**

210 West Broadway #203  
Ritzville, WA 99169  
Barbara Anderson  
(509) 488-7180  
Federal Amount: \$10,000  
Congressional District: 5  
Legislative Districts: 9

**GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY CJJC**

**Educational Service District #113**

601 McPhee Road SW, Olympia, WA 98502  
Lee Bucsko  
(360) 538-2353  
Federal Amount: \$8,723  
Congressional District: 9  
Legislative District: 2, 20, 22

**KING COUNTY CJJC**

**King County Office of Management and Budget**

516 3rd Avenue. #420, Seattle, WA 98104  
Michael Gedeon  
(206) 205-9539  
Federal Amount: \$10,000  
Congressional District: 1, 8  
Legislative District: 15, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48

**KITSAP COUNTY CJJC**

**Kitsap County Board of Commissioners**

614 Division Street, MS #23, Port Orchard, WA 98366-4676  
Gay Neal  
(360) 337-4879  
Federal Amount: \$10,000  
Congressional District: 1  
Legislative Districts: 23, 26, 34

**KITTITAS COUNTY CJJC**

**Kititas County Juvenile Court Services**

205 W. 5th, Suite 211, Ellensburg, WA 98926

William Holmes

(509) 962-7516  
Federal Amount: \$10,000  
Congressional District: 3  
Legislative Districts: 18, 20

**LEWIS COUNTY CJJC**

**ESD 113**

601 McPhee Road, Olympia, WA 98502  
Lee Bucsko  
(360) 748-4441  
Federal Amount: \$8,123  
Congressional District: 3  
Legislative Districts: 18, 20

**LUMMI NATION CJJC**

**(Community Peacemaking)**

**Lummi Nation Tribal Court**

2616 Kwina Road  
Bellingham, WA 98226  
Judge Raquel Montoya-Lewis  
(360) 384-2305  
Federal Amount: \$9,999

**MASON COUNTY CJJC**

**Mason County Drug Abuse Prevention**

PO Box 1576  
Shelton, WA 98584  
Julianna Miljour  
(360) 427-9670 ext. 588  
Federal Amount: \$7,500  
Congressional District: 6  
Legislative District: 35

**PORT GAMBLE CJJC**

**Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe**

31912 Little Boston Road  
Kingston, WA 98346  
Ed Barnhart  
(360) 297-9647  
Federal Amount: \$10,000

**SKAGIT COUNTY CJJC**

**Skagit Youth and Family Services**

611 South Second Street  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273  
Dave Yount  
(360) 336-9360  
Federal Amount: \$10,000  
Congressional District: 2  
Legislative Districts: 10

**SNOHOMISH COUNTY CJJC**

**Snohomish County Human Services Department**

2722 Colby Avenue, Suite 104

Everett, WA 98201

Shelli Young

(425) 388-7400

mount: \$10,000

Congressional District: 2

Legislative District: 39

**SPOKANE COUNTY CJJC**

**Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Council**

8104 East Sprague Avenue

Spokane Valley, WA 99212

Kendra Juarez

(509) 922-8383

Federal Amount: \$10,000

Congressional District: 5

Legislative District: 3, 4, 6

**THURSTON COUNTY CJJC**

**Community Youth Services**

711 NE State Avenue

Olympia, WA 98506

Charles Shelan

(360) 943-0780, x. 138

Federal Amount: \$10,000

Congressional District: 9

Legislative District: 2, 20, 22

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**Title V Community Delinquency  
Prevention Grant Program  
\$141,014**

**JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER PROJECT**

**Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation**

420 Howanut, PO Box 536

Oakville, WA 98568

Ralph Wyman

360-709-1601

Federal Amount: \$37,498

Local Match: \$26,345

Total Project Amount: \$63,843

Congressional District: 3

Legislative District: 20

*Provides a juvenile probation officer to collaborate with other tribal departments, county court systems, and nearby school districts to create and sustain a safety net that provides positive interventions for tribal youth.*

**PARENT TO PARENT PROGRAM EXPANSION**

**King County Superior Court**

1211 E. Alder Street

Seattle, WA 98122

Jill Murphy

206-205-9340

Federal Amount: \$37,496

Local Match: \$18,748

Total Project Amount: \$56,244

Congressional District: 1, 8

Legislative District: 15, 30-34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45-48

*Project seeks to reduce the risk factors associated with child abuse and neglect by targeting the parents of youth early in the dependency process, utilizing the Parent to Parent delinquency prevention strategy.*

**EVIDENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR TRUANCY**

**Skagit County Youth & Family Services**

611 S. Second Street

Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Dave Yount

360-336-9360

Federal Amount: \$37,500

Local Match: \$19,456

Total Project Amount: \$56,956

Congressional District: 2

Legislative District: 10

*Provides evidence-based interventions for truant youth and their families. Interventions include Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Strengthening Families.*

**SKY VALLEY TEEN COURT**

**City of Sultan**

319 Main Street, #200

Sultan, WA 98294

Dave Wood

360-793-2400

Federal Amount: \$28,520

Local Match: \$14,260

Total Project Amount: \$42,780

Congressional District: 2

Legislative District: 39

*Program targets middle school students with harassment or other school disciplinary referrals; the teen court process includes intake, professional counseling assessment, and restorative interventions for student referrals (and an option for continued counseling for youth and their families).*

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**Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Sites --  
Combined funding through  
an Annie E. Casey Foundation  
Grant, State funding for the JDAI,  
and federal Title II Formula Grant  
Funds  
\$377,000**

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a proven detention and system reform model of eight core strategies that enables Juvenile Courts to safely remove certain youth populations from secure detention. The JDAI was launched by the AECF in 1992, and promotes safe, effective alternatives to holding non-violent youth in locked facilities.

**JDAI Implementation**

**Adams County Juvenile Court**

425 E. Main Street, Suite 100  
Othello, WA 99344  
509-488-5646  
Jessie "Weno" Dominguez  
Amount: \$50,000

**JDAI**

**Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Court**

5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106  
Kennewick, WA 99336  
509-783-2151  
Eric Lipp  
Amount: \$30,000

**JDAI**

**King County Superior Court**

1211 East Alder  
Seattle, WA 98122  
(206) 205-9737  
Teddi Edington  
Amount: \$30,000

**JDAI Implementation**

**Mason County Juvenile Court**

PO Box 368  
Shelton, WA 98584  
(360) 427-9670, x. 247  
Robert Sauerlender  
Amount: \$50,000

**JDAI**

**Pierce County Juvenile Court**

5501 6th Avenue  
Tacoma, WA 98406-2603  
(253) 798-7949  
Shelly Maluo  
Amount: \$30,000

**JDAI Implementation**

**Skagit County Youth and Family Services**

611 South Second Street  
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273  
360-336-9360  
Dave Yount  
Amount: \$50,000

**JDAI**

**Spokane County Juvenile Court**

1208 W. Mallon Avenue  
Spokane, WA 99201  
509-477-2408  
Bonnie Bush  
Amount: \$30,000

**JDAI**

**Whatcom County Juvenile Court**

311 Grand Avenue, #501  
Bellingham, WA 98225  
360-676-6780, x. 50143  
David Reynolds  
Amount: \$30,000

**JDAI Statewide Coordination**

**Rand Young**

2910 N. Spotted Road  
Spokane, WA 99224  
509-624-4924  
Amount: \$77,000

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