

SCJA Legislative Committee
March 4, 2011

Materials:

- I. SCJA-WAJCA Legislative Budget Proposal
- II. SCJA-WAJCA Juvenile Offender Funding Transfer
- III. Budget Provision re: Transfer Request
- IV. Budget Provision re: Risk Assessment
- V. Quality Assurance Transfer 1 pager
- VI. Old version of budget proviso re: QA and Reporting
- VII. Old version of strategy to transfer juvenile offender funding
- VIII. Power Point Presentation from Senator Hargrove

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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PHYSICS 551

LECTURE NOTES

BY

ROBERT H. COHEN

AND

FRANK J. YERGEN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Superior Court Judges' Association
Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators
Legislative Budget Proposal
February 2011

This proposal is comprised of three components. While each component has independent merit, taken as a package the proposal brings coherence, accountability, and improved protection to the people of Washington State and provides vital services to those involved in the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems.

The following proposal would generate savings by transferring state juvenile offender funding from the executive branch to the judicial branch, reallocating the savings for implementation of the pretrial release risk assessment tool in Washington trial courts. In addition, provision is made for the implementation of an efficient and unified quality assurance program covering the full range of state-funded juvenile court activity, to include the identification of juveniles' risks and needs, facilitation of service utilization and program retention, and tracking of outcomes through analysis of juvenile and adult recidivism by the Administrative Office of the Courts Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR).

1. State funding in the amount of \$37.8 million per biennium is allocated for the support of a system of juvenile offender case management based on assessment, evidence-based practices, and quality assurance in Washington State Courts. The Legislature currently allocates this state funding to the executive branch for distribution to juvenile courts by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. If the funding mechanism, including quality assurance analysis and reporting as well as contract monitoring, were transferred to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the WSCCR within the judicial branch, a number of benefits would be realized by the Legislature. Therefore, recognizing the value of improved outcomes, cost efficiencies¹ and program analysis, the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) requests that the funding and associated program responsibilities described above be transferred to the AOC.
2. Savings generated through reduced administrative costs could then be reallocated to the AOC for implementation of an adult risk assessment program. It is estimated that the total cost to implement the adult risk assessment program in fiscal year 2012 is \$339,000, with ongoing annual costs estimated to be \$228,000. The SCJA requests that funding be provided for the implementation of the pretrial release risk assessment tool for use by trial courts.
3. The WSCCR staff members have advanced training and extensive experience with program monitoring and evaluation, data validation, performance reporting, statistical analysis, and providing feedback to program managers, all of which comprise the necessary components for a comprehensive quality assurance program. The WSCCR has developed data resources and analytic approaches specific to the assessment of evidence based programs used by the juvenile courts. The Legislature can expect a clearly defined, system-wide report on juvenile justice recidivism rates and outcomes. Reducing recidivism is the unified goal of the juvenile justice system, with a comprehensive and regular system of analysis and reporting central to that goal. The WSCCR will be able to fill this unmet need.



1. Estimated cost savings \$480,000 per biennium. March 1, 2011

The superior courts have an ongoing and active interest in the standardization of a concise process of outcome and recidivism reporting to the Legislature for the criminal justice court system—a process that can be improved through the development of an electronic judgment and sentence form. The superior courts have endorsed a proposal by the WSCCR to develop such a tool. In so doing, the courts advocate for state and local spending accountability, integrity in reporting outcomes for assessment, intervention, and associated re-offense rates, and innovative practices based on evidence and research.

Juvenile Court Quality Assurance

Superior and juvenile court leadership requests that the quality assurance process for the evaluation and management of juvenile offender court programs be consolidated under the Administrative Office of the Courts' Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR). Research-oriented quality assurance will provide direct accountability to the Legislature for funding and program effectiveness in reducing juvenile crime and the subsequent impact on state- managed institutions.

Currently, three Quality Assurance Specialists work to support juvenile court programs:

- Aggression Replacement Training – provided by an employee of Snohomish County
- Functional Family Therapy – provided by an employee of Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)
- Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP) – provided by an employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts/WSCCR

The AOC would enhance the current level of effort and staffing for the quality assurance program by providing a consistent and structured approach. The integrated approach proposed will combine information from juvenile probation needs assessments, youth attendance and cooperation results, and evidence-based treatment program data. This combined data will support the development of performance measures and monitoring tools designed to ascertain the impact of probation and treatment effects on youth outcomes and will inform staffing and program decisions.

In the 2010 Legislative Session, the Legislature directed that funding distribution be de-categorized and passed to juvenile courts in the form of “block” grants. Block grant funding in conjunction with the transfer of the juvenile court program and its associated funding will allow the WSSCR to increase reporting in the following areas:

- Use of state funds.
- Outcomes of services purchased and tracking of program utilization rates.
- Interventions delivered to each offender.
- The impact of intervention on offenders' attitudes, behaviors, and subsequent offending.

The Legislature should have a clear expectation for comprehensive reporting on juvenile offender programs. The WSCCR is able to provide a system and state wide report on program outcomes and recidivism rates, but our ability to completely maximize the benefit of block grants is compromised if quality assurance is not consolidated, uniform, and research oriented.

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

Superior Court Judges' Association

REQUEST

The superior and juvenile court leadership request that state Juvenile court offender funding and the Quality Assurance system be directed to the Judicial Branch, Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR). The Legislature should have a clear expectation for comprehensive reporting on juvenile offender programs. The WSCCR is able to provide statewide reporting on program outcomes and recidivism rates. Research-oriented Quality Assurance will provide direct accountability to the Legislature for funding and program effectiveness in reducing juvenile crime, and the subsequent impact on state managed institutions.

OVERVIEW STATEMENT

To accomplish the mission of the juvenile courts, a system of offender management has been developed on the principles of objective assessment, professional supervision, and evidence-based, community-located treatment for juveniles and families. Juvenile courts use empirical evaluation strategies to determine risk and needs of youthful offenders. To maximize the effectiveness of treatment for juveniles, the court staff develops case plans for both services *and* supervision. The case plan is based on the outcome of the risk and protective measurement.

QUALITY ASSURANCE – *Assessment and Evidence-Based Programs*

The juvenile courts developed a multi-layered system of quality assurance for CMAP and the evidence-based treatment programs that are coordinated through the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC). There is one Quality Assurance Specialist who provides oversight and accountability for CMAP in each county.

To further assure quality programs, juvenile courts use the additional structured mechanism of specialists for the targeted treatments (Aggression Replacement Training/ART and Functional Family Therapy/FFT). The QA specialist for ART is a Snohomish County employee and the QA specialist for FFT is an employee of the Department of Social and Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). The Quality Assurance Specialists certify and evaluate the quality of programs and instructors/therapists. They regularly report program-level, quality assurance information back to the local courts as well as cumulatively to the WAJCA.

RESEARCH

Juvenile court intervention programs have benefitted from close association with evaluation and research from the Washington Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and the WSCCR. WSIPP provided objective evaluations of evidence-based programs, recidivism, disposition alternatives, and other aspects of juvenile court and juvenile probation operations. Among other beneficial effects, WSIPP research has helped focus the entire juvenile court community on the value of evidence and effectiveness. In turn, the juvenile courts have been able to demonstrate the value of their programs to youth, families, communities, and the State.

New collaboration between WSCCR and the juvenile courts focuses on review of the juvenile offender assessment system and reports on several levels: (1) evaluate the effectiveness of treatment programs for different groups (age, race, and sex) and in different parts of the State (2) monitor and report on offender participation in treatment programs (3) improve report validity, documentation, and usefulness in managing overall caseload, and (4) understand differences in juvenile probation counselors' caseloads.

This evidenced-based approach to juvenile justice needs on-going research support to measure and provide feedback to individual courts so the courts can continue to maintain assessment and program quality and demonstrate their continued effectiveness. The evidence-based approach, by definition, requires measurement and feedback to maintain fidelity of this paradigm. The WSCCR is uniquely positioned within the court system to perform that function for the juvenile courts.

FUNDING

Juvenile court programs are sustained through a partnership of state and local funds. Without sustainable funding from both the state and local government, these quality programs will be compromised. JRA operates as the state pass-through agency for juvenile offender funds. JRA executes contracts with each juvenile court, through block grant, or de-categorized contracts. Movement to block grants requires expert and concise analysis of assessment and program data, improved QA standards, and enhanced reporting capacity from the courts.

The courts seek to transfer juvenile offender funding to the judicial branch to consolidate fiscal and programmatic oversight of funding and programs within one agency. To position the Quality Assurance Specialists within the WSCCR ensures cohesive oversight and research. As a result, courts will receive detailed feedback on their juvenile offender population characteristics, evidence-based programs, staff level case management information. The Legislature can expect transparent and clear reporting on the impact of state funded programs from the broad perspective of recidivism evaluation on juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.

BUDGET PROVISION DRAFT

Fund Allocation:

\$\$\$\$ state general fund money will be allocated to the Administrative Office of the Courts to pass through funds to local juvenile courts under block grant to provide resources to support juvenile court operations including but not limited to:

- Disposition Alternatives
- Consolidated Juvenile Services – At Risk
- Criminal Justice Accountability Act
- Evidence Based Treatment Expansion Program Funds
- HB 3900 Funds
- Firearm Enhancement Funds

Reporting Requirement:

The Administrative Office of the Courts, Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) will manage quality assurance for the assessment and evidence based programs and report to the legislature each year in September, starting in 2011. This report will be available simultaneously to other interested stakeholders. This annual report will provide meaningful content, program analysis, outcome evaluation and impact measurement.

The annual report will include:

- a. A broad perspective on juvenile offending including case level analysis of offenses that result in referrals to court and end with analysis of recidivism
- b. A focus on youth who serve local sentences and sanctions and their State-funded treatment—their characteristics, eligibility for treatment, assignment to treatment programs, treatment completion rates, behavior and attitude changes associated with treatment, 18-month re-conviction rates, as well as analysis of treatment assignment and effectiveness by treatment program, by youth demographics (age, gender, race, ethnicity) and by jurisdiction
- c. Analysis of the health of the treatment programs and the supporting juvenile probation practice that will include the capacity and availability of treatment programs and their costs as well as analysis of treatment provider and probation counselor competency with regard to delivering services or connecting youth to treatment and supporting youth and family engagement with treatment.

Oversight:

An oversight body will be convened and staffed by the AOC, and consist of representatives from the Washington State Juvenile Court Administrators, WSCCR, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Superior Court Judges' Association, and the Legislature (OFM, SGC??). The oversight body will meet two times per year, unless additional meetings are requested. The duties assigned to the oversight body are...

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SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION
RISK ASSESSMENT BUDGET PROVISION
FEBRUARY 2011

The SCJA request a budget provision to fund the implementation of the risk assessment for use by trial courts.

Fiscal Year 2012

Total appropriation \$339,000

- ✓ \$224,000 – cost to vendor to purchase access to static risk assessment tool including licenses, annual maintenance fee, installation and account fee, integration API license, web service, consulting and user training
- ✓ \$90,000 – establish a system of quality assurance
- ✓ \$25,000 - develop a static risk tool domain to consider status in the community questions to determine likelihood to reappear for court and short term risk to re-offend

Subsequent Fiscal Year Cost
\$228,240

- ✓ \$138,240 – ongoing cost to vendor for licenses and annual maintenance fee
- ✓ \$90,000 – Ongoing cost to support quality assurance

Recommended Budget Provision

The amount of \$340 thousand general fund is appropriated to provide trial courts access to an actuarial based static risk assessment to inform pre-trial judicial decisions; the risk assessment will be approved by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy before the trial courts can implement it. Funding in the amount of \$225 thousand general fund is allotted for implementation of the risk assessment in trial courts. Funding in the amount of \$25 thousand general fund is allocated to develop a domain of the risk assessment for the trial courts' use to gauge defendants' likelihood of failing to appear. Funding in the amount of \$90 thousand general fund is allotted for the Washington State Center for Court Research to establish quality assurance standards for implementation of the risk assessment and outcome evaluation of predicted risk level, recidivism, and failure to appear.

(optional) The AOC shall provide technical assistance with JIS funds to the extent necessary to support implementation of the risk assessment outlined above.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

1. The first part of the experiment is devoted to the study of the temperature dependence of the rate constant for the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with iodide ions in the presence of ceric ions as a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in a series of solutions of known concentrations of the reactants and the catalyst, and the rate of reaction is measured by the appearance of a color due to the formation of iodine. The rate constant is determined from the initial rate method, and the activation energy is calculated from the Arrhenius plot.

2. The second part of the experiment is devoted to the study of the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of reaction. The reaction is carried out in a series of solutions of known concentrations of the reactants, and the rate of reaction is measured by the appearance of a color due to the formation of iodine. The order of reaction with respect to each reactant is determined from the method of initial rates, and the rate law is established.

3. The third part of the experiment is devoted to the study of the effect of the concentration of the catalyst on the rate of reaction. The reaction is carried out in a series of solutions of known concentrations of the reactants and catalyst, and the rate of reaction is measured by the appearance of a color due to the formation of iodine. The order of reaction with respect to the catalyst is determined from the method of initial rates, and the rate law is established.

SUPERIOR COURTS – JUVENILE COURTS

The superior and juvenile court leadership request that the Quality Assurance process to evaluate and manage juvenile offender court programs be consolidated under the Washington State Center for Court Research (CCR). Research-oriented Quality Assurance will provide direct accountability to the Legislature for funding and program effectiveness in reducing juvenile crime, and the subsequent impact on state managed institutions.

Currently, three Quality Assurance Specialists work to support Juvenile Court programs:

1. Aggression Replacement Training – employee of Snohomish County
2. Functional Family Therapy – employee of Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)
3. Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP) – employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts/CCR

Prior to 2010, state funding to support juvenile court programs passed through JRA in categories and transfer between categories was restricted. The result was lack of flexibility of state funding to meet the local needs of the courts and offenders served by programs. Although up to 35% of the funding was transferable between categories, often the heavily bureaucratic process of redistribution left money unspent in some categories and over spent in others.

In the 2010 session, the legislature directed funding distribution to be de-categorized, and passed through JRA to juvenile courts as “block grants”. This method had been piloted in 3 sites in Pierce (2003), Walla Walla/Columbia, and Whatcom counties (2007). Pierce County notably embraced the block grant process and thoroughly infused their court practice with data extracted regularly from CMAP. As a result, Pierce County has a system that can track program utilization rates, the interventions delivered to each offender and the impact of intervention on offenders’ attitudes, behaviors, and subsequent offending. Pierce County is able to quickly identify the ability of individual counselors and therapists to engage offenders and accelerate movement towards positive change.

Movement to block grant funding provides an opportunity for the Legislature to increase the expectation of juvenile court reporting on the use of state funds and on the outcome of services purchased. While the level of data analysis provided to Pierce County as a block grant pilot site is unmatched in any other court in Washington, the CCR has expertise in filling that void on a statewide basis which allows county to county evaluation and accountability. The Legislature can expect a clearly defined system-wide report on juvenile justice recidivism rates. Reducing recidivism is the unified goal of the juvenile justice system, and we are on the brink of providing a comprehensive and regular system of coherent reporting.

The Legislature should have a clear expectation for comprehensive reporting on juvenile offender programs. The CCR is able to provide a system and state wide report on program outcomes and recidivism rates, but our ability to completely maximize the benefit of block grants is compromised if the QA is not consolidated and uniform.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry.

The American Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction era followed, a period of rebuilding and reform. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of industrialization and the emergence of a new social order.

The 20th century was a time of great change and challenge. The United States emerged as a world superpower, leading the world in the development of nuclear energy and space exploration. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s brought about significant social and political reforms. The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal were major events that shaped the nation's history.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have seen the rise of the Internet and the digital revolution. The September 11 attacks and the subsequent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq were major events that have shaped the nation's history. The current administration has brought about significant changes in foreign policy and domestic affairs.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and progress. Despite many challenges, the nation has always found a way to move forward. The American dream of freedom, opportunity, and prosperity continues to inspire people around the world. The future of the United States is bright and full of potential.

The United States is a land of diverse people and cultures. Each group has contributed to the nation's rich heritage and identity. The American spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship has led to many of the world's greatest achievements. The United States is a land of hope and possibility, where the dream of a better life is always within reach.

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown from a small colony to a global superpower. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have built a nation that is a beacon of hope for the world. The United States is a land of opportunity and possibility, where the dream of a better life is always within reach.

JRA Block Grant Proviso (draft)
Senate Ways and Means Committee
New (D)

Movement to block grants is congruent with the courts' goal to provide the Legislature with complete, coherent, and objective briefings on the impact of state funding on juvenile court operations at regular intervals. The block grant reporting structure, beginning in July of 2010 will increase accountability, transparency, and responsiveness to the Legislature.

To accommodate the block grant reporting strategy, the Quality Assurance Process, including assessment and treatment, will be consolidated and managed at the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) at the Administrative Office of the Courts. WSCCR will design, implement, and sustain a vigorous performance reporting system.

The WSCCR will produce an annual report of the juvenile courts to the Legislature, no later than September 30 of each year, starting in 2011. This report will be available simultaneously to other interested stakeholders. This annual report will provide meaningful content, program analysis, outcome evaluation and impact measurement.

The annual report will include these features:

- a. A broad perspective on juvenile offending that begins with analysis of offenses that result in referrals to court and ends with analysis of recidivism
- b. A focus on youth who serve local sentences and sanctions and their State-funded treatment—their characteristics, eligibility for treatment, assignment to treatment programs, treatment completion rates, behavior and attitude changes associated with treatment, 18-month re-conviction rates, as well as analysis of treatment assignment and effectiveness by treatment program, by youth demographics (age, gender, race, ethnicity) and by jurisdiction
- c. Analysis of the health of the treatment programs and the supporting juvenile probation practice that will include the capacity and availability of treatment programs and their costs as well as analysis of treatment provider and probation counselor competency with regard to delivering services or connecting youth to treatment and supporting youth and family engagement with treatment.

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RESTRUCTURING STATE FUNDING FOR JUVENILE COURTS

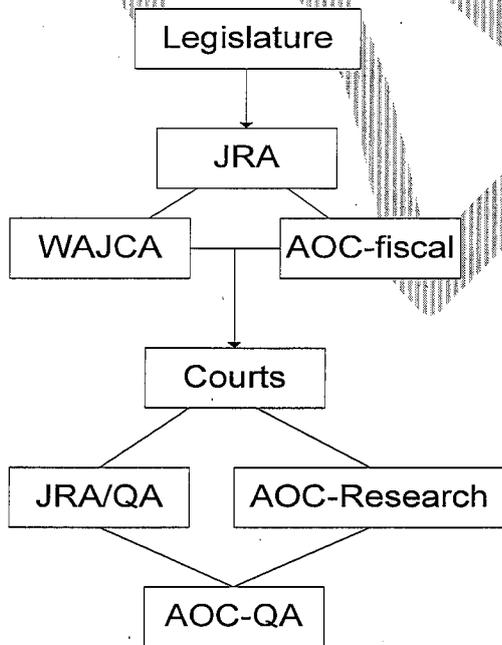
*Superior Court Judges' Association
Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts*

PROPOSAL: Transfer state funding and related administration and quality assurance of the juvenile courts from the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

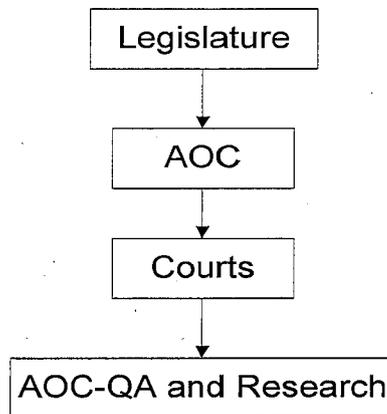
BENEFITS:

- Provide comprehensive approach to serving families by consolidating Research, Quality Assurance, Program Oversight and Court Administration.
- Enhance courts' ability to fulfill core mission of serving families in communities.
- Managing juvenile offender funds in the Judicial Branch provides advantages to programs while supporting responsible state spending.
- Align funding authority with program oversight and improve direct support to trial courts.
- Reduce biennial administrative expenses by approximately \$1 million per biennium.
- Capitalize on Evidence-Based Programming so juveniles and families are served by a package of quality services and supervision.

Current Process



Proposed Process



State Funding to Juvenile Courts 2007-2009

1. CJS/Consolidated Juvenile Services: \$13,743,000
2. Firearms Enhancement Funds: \$16,000 (included in CJS)
3. CDDA/Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative: \$5,547,000
4. SSODA/Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative: \$5,619,000
5. CJAA/Criminal Justice Juvenile Accountability Act: \$15,002,000
6. Evidence Based Treatment Expansion Fund: \$5,735,000 (included in CJAA)
7. Reinvesting In Youth Fund: \$1,414,000 (included in CJAA)
8. HB 3900 Impact Funds/Established when juvenile sentencing grid expanded: \$6,897,000
9. SDA/ Suspended Disposition Alternative and MHDA/Mental Health Disposition Alternative allocation, flexible based on need/open funding to courts for reimbursement/no contracts. Estimate based on two year funding: \$704,000
10. JABG/Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (Federal Funding): \$1,689,000

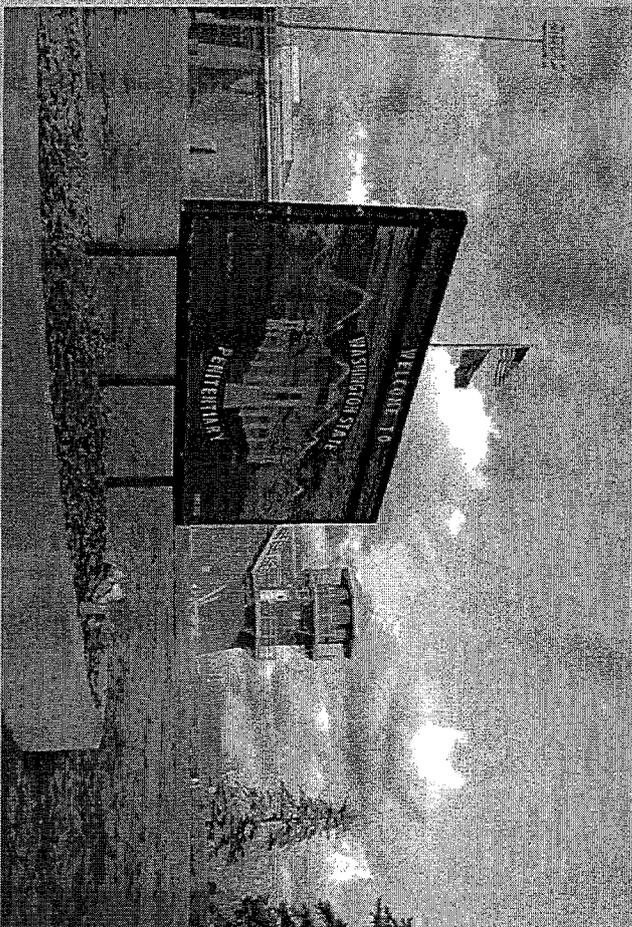
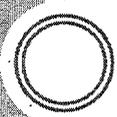
Comparison

	<u>JRA</u>	<u>AOC</u>
Total Allocation:	\$49,201,000	\$49,201,000
Administration:	-\$1,577,130	-\$798,974
QA & related cost:	-\$795,750	-\$530,000
Other*:	-\$1,372,000	-\$1,372,000
Total to Courts	\$44,978,632	\$44,978,632
Total savings:	\$0	approx 1 million/biennium

* WSIPP, Interstate Compact, Tribes, CDDA In-Patient

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Reducing Incarceration, Securing the Public Safety



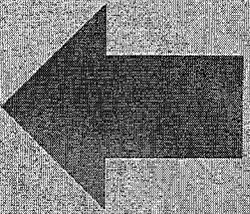
[Click to read technical notes](#)

TODAY'S GOOD NEWS

- **Washingtonians are safer.** The crime rate is at its lowest point in 20 years.
- **Washington is saving over \$1.1 b in prison costs and \$5 b in victim costs each biennium.**
- **Youth are less likely to commit crimes. But when they do, juveniles are far more likely to get effective treatment that keeps them from becoming career criminals.**

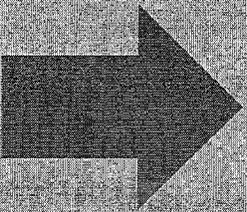
BEHIND THE GOOD NEWS: Washington's Common Sense Strategy

73% of offenders in Washington prison were involved in the juvenile justice system (state & local).



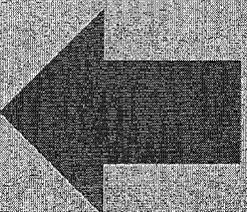
RISK

Reduce the Likelihood
of Ever Entering the
System



TREATMENT

Solve Underlying
Problems and Help
People Get Better



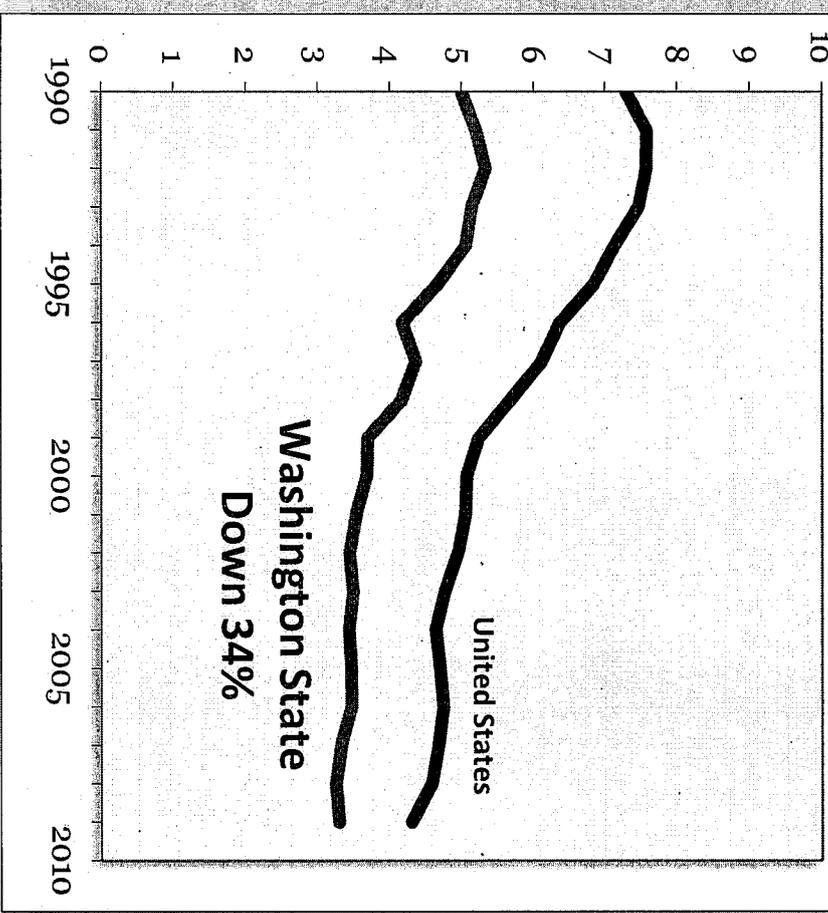
RECIDIVISM

Prevent the Next
Offense

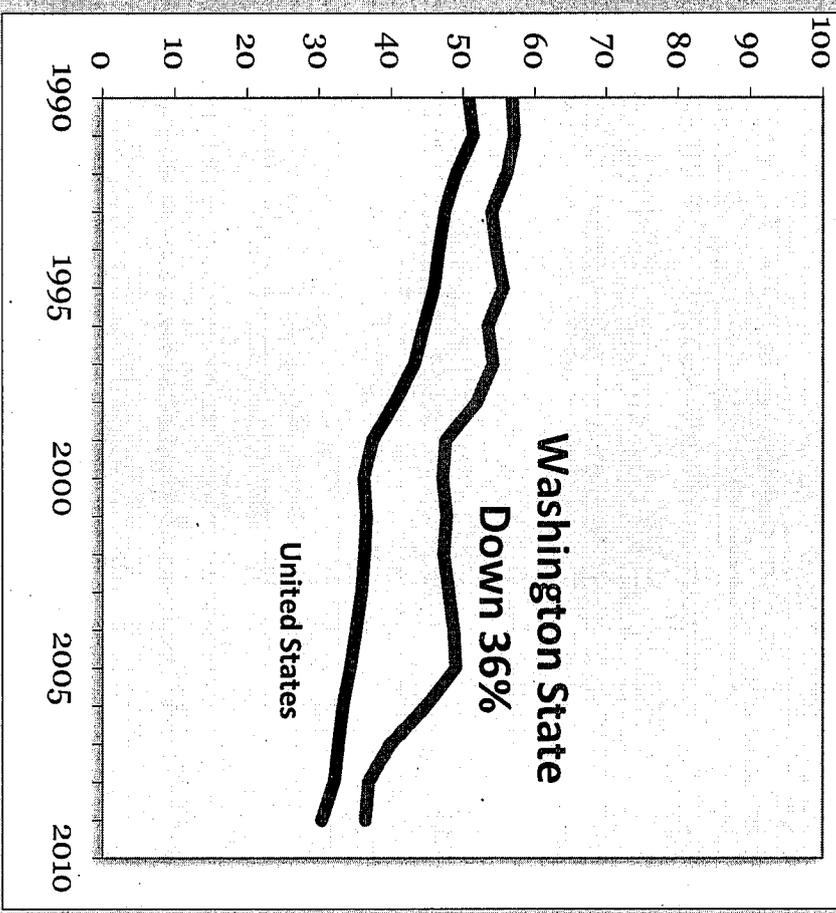
WASHINGTON CRIME IS DOWN 35% 56,000 fewer crimes. 18,330 fewer criminals



Violent Crime Rates



Property Crime Rate



Crime rates are the number of reported crimes per 1,000 resident population. Source: WASPC and FBI.

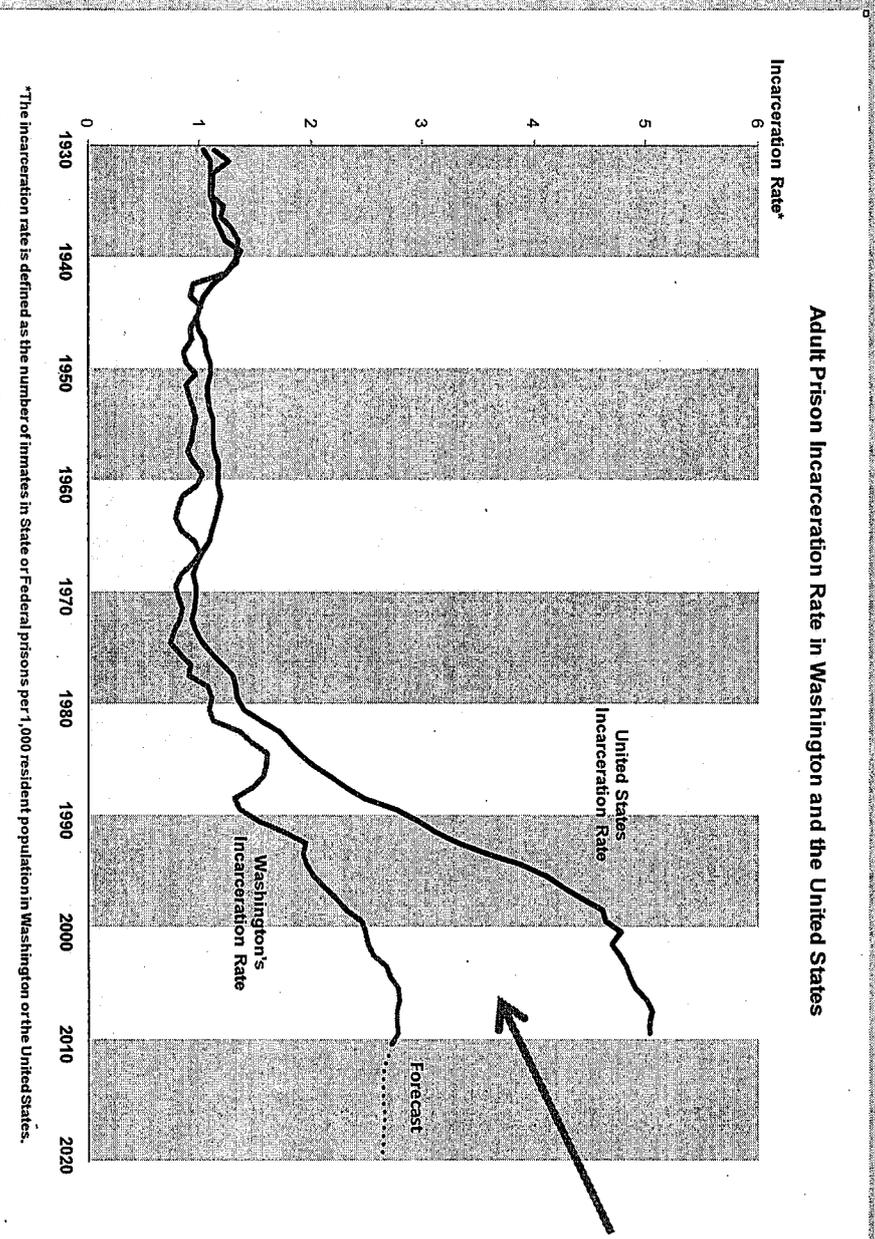
FEWER VICTIMS, FEWER COSTS

Washington residents are spared \$5.1 billion in victims' costs each biennium, compared to 2006 crime rates*



* Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy

TAXPAYERS SAVE ON PRISONS, TOO: \$1.14 billion each biennium

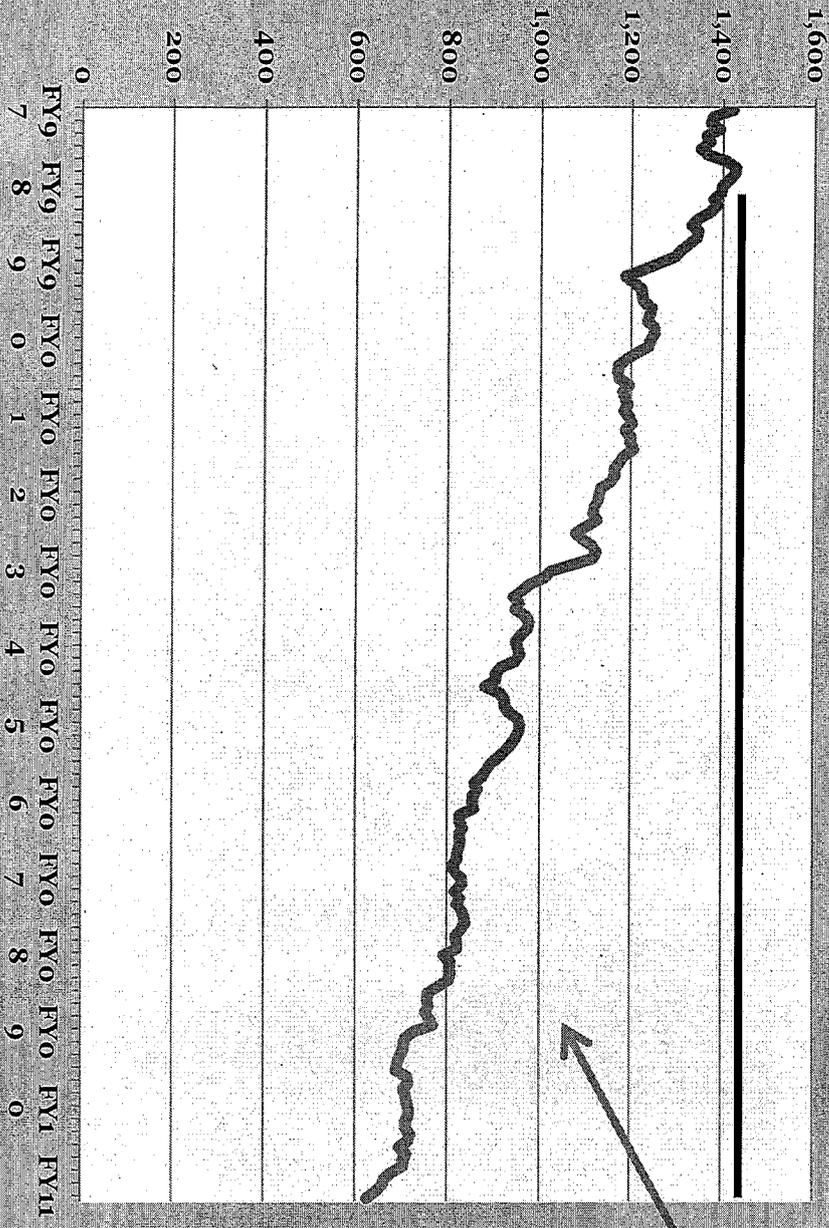


Most of the nation has reduced crime by incarcerating more and more people. Had Washington relied on incarceration to achieve today's low crime rates, 18,330 additional people would be in prison at the cost of over \$1 billion each biennium.

Source: Aols and Drake, *Monetary Valuation of the Crime Drop in Washington: 2006 to 2009*, 2011. \$34,576/prisoner cost equals average cost of incarceration at a modernized prison (Arway/Heights) plus the per-prisoner capital cost of the most recently built WA prison (Coyote/Ridge). Avoided incarceration is based on drop in crime rate (2006-2009).

JRA POPULATION IS DOWN 52% 782 juveniles cost \$159.4m/biennium

JRA Facilities Average Daily Population 1997-2011



At its highest point, the ADP in state juvenile facilities was 1426. Today, it is 644. The average daily cost at a JRA facility is \$93,923/year; annual debt service is \$8,000/person/year.

Source: Aoss and Drake, Monetary Valuation of the Crime Drop in Washington, 2006 to 2009, 2011.

DECLINING ADULT RECIDIVISM

Any Felony Re-conviction (within 3 years after release)

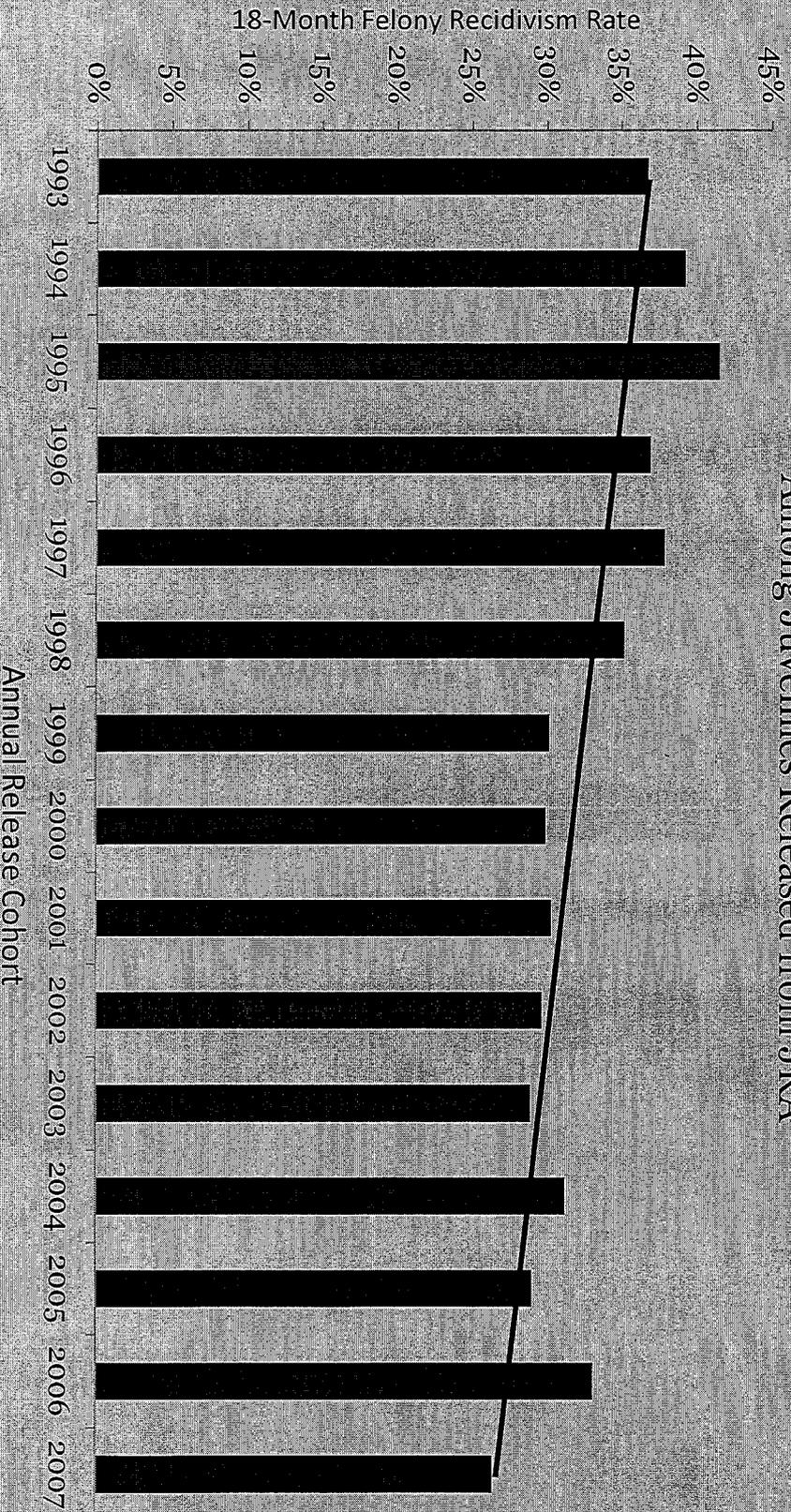


Risk Classification Level of Offenders In Prison
By Year of Release from Prison

DECLINING JUVENILE RECIDIVISM



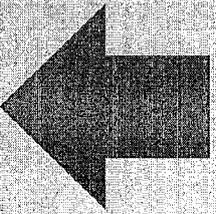
18-Month Felony Recidivism Rates
Among Juveniles Released from JRA



Annual Release Cohort

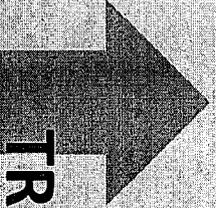
Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy

LEGISLATIVE ACTION: Example Policies Adopted Since 1994



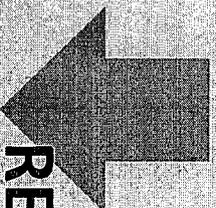
RISK

- 1994 Violence Reduction Act
- 1995 Becca Bill
- 1998 Mental health & chemical dependency treatment for youth (SB6208)
- 1999 Creating HOPE beds (HB1493)
- 1999 Early truancy (SB5988)
- 2001 Independent Living to 21 (HB1259)
- 2003 Coordination of mental health for children (HB 1784)
- 2006 Reinvesting in youth (HB 1483)



TREATMENT

- 1997 Disposition Alternatives (HB 3900)
- 1998 Authorizing E&T of mentally ill offenders (SB 5760)
- 1998 Involuntary treatment for offenders (SB 6214)
- 1999 DMIO (SB 5011)
- 2001 Persons incapacitated by chemical dependency (SB5051)
- 2001 CDDA (SB5468)
- 2002 Drug offenses & treatment (HB 2338)
- 2003 MHDA for youth (SB 5903)
- 2005 Omnibus treatment of mental & substance abuse disorders act

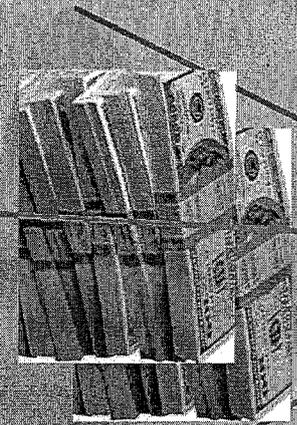


RECIDIVISM

- 1991 Reform of Correctional Industries (HB 1686)
- 999 Rehabilitative programs in DOC (HB 1006)
- 2003 Supervision standards (SB5990)
- 2007 Offender re-entry (SB 6157 >budget proviso)
- 2008 Inmate education (SB 6790)

SMART STRATEGY, HIGH RETURNS

**STRATEGIC
INVESTMENTS***
\$178.9 million

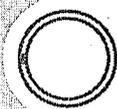


RETURN+
\$2.26 billion public
\$5.12 billion private



*Based on FY08 and FY09 spending on programs intended to reduce risk, deliver treatment and reduce recidivism.
**Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. Investments at this level have yielded return over time.

PAY NOW OR PAY LATER



Don't blow the engine.
Cuts here are false
cuts.



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