

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR WASHINGTON, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Washington's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Washington should expect a total of about \$180 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 35% can be used to hire about 2,000 police officers. At least 15% -- \$27 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Washington.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$60 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$60 million is possible if Washington meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Washington's \$8 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Washington's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Washington's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$19 million for Washington -- enough for about 9,700 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$4 million for Washington).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$32 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Washington. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$15 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$6 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Washington can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$12 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Washington.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.8 million to treat up to an estimated 3,500 drug-addicted prisoners in Washington prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$5.4 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

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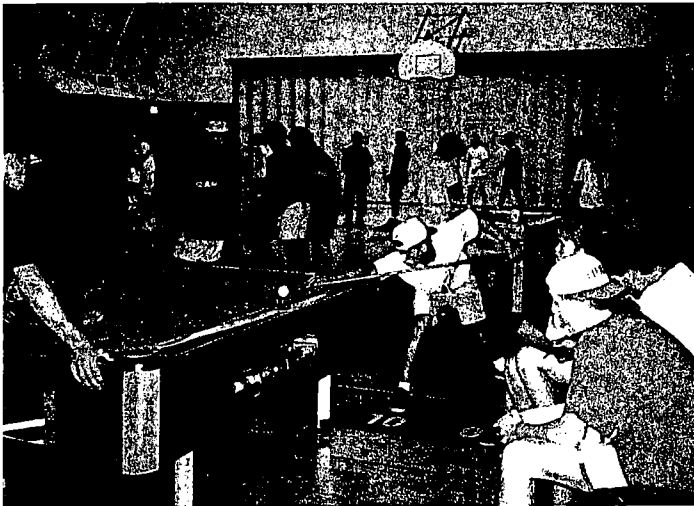
Seattle community works to keep youth off the streets at night

by Patrick Aaby, Ed.D., Snohomish County Community Mobilization Coordinator

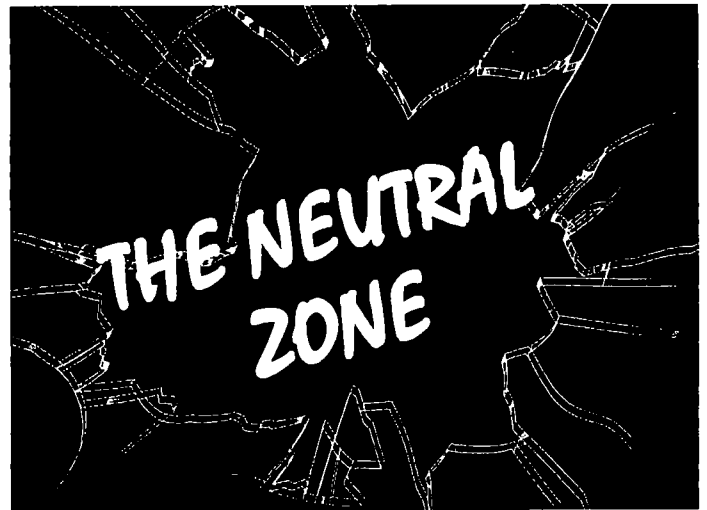
Mountlake Terrace, a community of approximately 20,000 people, 15 miles north of downtown Seattle, saw a 63 percent increase in juvenile arrests from 1988 to 1992. Compounding this concern was the degree of violence associated with this increase. Youth gang activity, including severe gang violence, had mushroomed. Further, the city was seeing more and more of its youth out on the streets late at night and early into the morning.

In response to this concern in 1992 Police Chief John Turner convened a coalition of community members, now known as the Community Action Resource Team (CART), to brainstorm how the community should address this growing problem.

As CART studied the problem and looked to other communities throughout the nation for effective solutions, they concluded that the majority of communities were using a "Band-Aid" approach, such as police crack-downs on gang activities. They felt that this approach only succeeded in moving youth and gangs from one community to another and did not provide pro-active prevention and intervention measures. Concluding that there was no ready-made solution, CART recognized that they would have to develop their own program utilizing the resources they could garner within their own



Snohomish County youths play pool at The Neutral Zone.



community. What they developed is affectionately referred to as a "non-traditional" youth program known as the Neutral Zone.

Essentially the Neutral Zone is a program designed to provide an alternative for youth being out on the streets of the city late at night and early into the morning. It is a recreation/services program intended for high-risk youth, many of whom may be gang involved. Hours are from 10:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. Fridays and Saturdays. Food is served each night. The Neutral Zone is staffed primarily with volunteers and four part-time paid staff.

The central feature of this program (without which it could not function) is action-oriented collaboration among people from different disciplines, agencies and backgrounds. Police, the school, city, county, and state government, private youth-serving agencies and an impressive array of professional and lay volunteers have come together to make this program available for high-risk young people. This is a program which takes collaboration past the concept stage to the much more difficult stage of implementation.

The Neutral Zone serves primarily, though not exclusively, Mountlake Terrace youths aged 12-20. Under compelling circumstances the Zone accepts youths who are slightly younger or older than the target age. Youths who are involved in gang activity are welcome into the program as long as they can keep themselves under control and not exhibit overt gang activity, such as "flying colors," recruiting, dealing drugs, intimidation or aggression of any kind toward others.

It is a specific intention of this program to work with youths who are gang involved and/or gang affected, to help them to recognize options to their current dangerous and maladaptive means of getting their needs met. Youths under the influence of substances are allowed to participate if they are able to do so without posing harm to themselves or to others. Such youths are considered safer inside the program than out on the streets. They are immediately targeted by staff and helping profes-

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