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The "Becca Bill" Would Not Have Saved Becca: Washington State's Treatment of Young Female Offenders

Tiffany Zwicker Eggers*

Introduction

On the afternoon of October 17, 1993, John Metlock, a man in his mid-30s, approached 13-year-old runaway Rebecca Hedman. He offered her $50 for sex. A few hours later, the young runaway was dead.

After Metlock and Becca had sex, Metlock demanded his money back. When Becca refused, Metlock grabbed a baseball bat and repeatedly clubbed Becca on the back of the head. Metlock then threw Becca's nude corpse into his car, drove to the Spokane River and dumped her corpse in the weeds. Later, two people walking their dog found Becca's dead body on the river's embankment.

When Becca was a teenager, she ran away from home on several occasions. Each time Becca's parents attempted to bring her

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2. See id.

3. See id.

4. See id.

5. See id.

6. See id.


home, they felt that the current laws frustrated their efforts.\(^9\) Angered by Becca's death, her parents sought legislation which they thought would help other parents bring home their runaway children.\(^10\) The Hedmans lobbied for stronger parental and police control over delinquent juveniles.\(^11\) The Hedmans believed that parental control over runaways could prevent future trouble for girls like Becca.\(^12\) In 1995, the Washington State Legislature enacted a bill that gives parents considerable control over their runaway children.\(^13\) This Bill was named the "Becca Bill" after Rebecca Hedman.\(^14\) Unfortunately, while the Hedmans intended to save the lives of girls like Becca, the law they helped create will instead worsen the plight of runaway girls.\(^15\)

For most people concerned with juvenile crimes, delinquency is a male activity.\(^16\) As a result, Becca and thousands of other girls like her are virtually invisible in the juvenile justice system.\(^17\) Contrary to this widespread perception, the juvenile justice system does affect the lives of many young women; approximately one

\(^9\) See infra Part I.B (explaining Becca's parents' efforts to bring Becca home).

\(^10\) See infra Part I.B (reviewing the Hedmans' efforts to save runaway girls like Becca).

\(^11\) See infra notes 46-49 (reporting how the Hedmans lobbied for the Becca Bill).

\(^12\) See infra notes 45-48 (examining the Hedmans' reasons for supporting the Becca Bill).

\(^13\) See infra Part III (providing a detailed description of the Becca Bill).


\(^15\) See infra Part IV (explaining that the Becca Bill will harm rather than help delinquent females).

\(^16\) See MEDA CHESNEY-LIND & RANDALL G. SHELDEN, GIRLS, DELINQUENCY, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE xi (1992). Opinion polls show that when people discuss delinquency, they generally mean male delinquency. See id. at 1. Academic research and writing about delinquent behavior has generally focused on male delinquency. See id. at 2; see also Ronald J. Berger, Female Delinquency in the Emancipation Era: A Review of the Literature, 21 SEX ROLES 375, 376-79 (1989) (suggesting that criminal justice literature has traditionally focused on male offenders); Ilene R. Bergsmann, The Forgotten Few: Juvenile Female Offenders, FED. PROBATION Mar. 1989, at 73, 73 (noting that during the past couple of decades, very few research studies, congressional inquiries or court cases have focused on girl offenders). Bergsmann states:

Adolescent female offenders have been described as a "specialty item in a mass market." Generally overlooked and frequently ignored, relegated to a footnote, and perceived as sexually deviant and in need of protection, these young women have received scant attention from members of the juvenile and criminal justice communities.

Id. (citation omitted).

\(^17\) See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at xi (explaining that the invisibility of girl offenders in the juvenile justice system is part of the reason they decided to write their book).
quarter of the young people arrested every year in the United States are girls. Nevertheless, most juvenile justice systems are designed without an awareness of girls' lives and problems.

As one commentator has recently noted, the Becca Bill represents a step backward in juvenile justice for all youths. The Becca Bill is viewed as a model by other states, including Minnesota, and several states are considering adopting similar provisions. The unique problems that girl offenders face must be fully understood so that discriminatory legislation such as the Becca Bill will not be enacted in the future.

Girls in the juvenile justice system are victims of discrimination on three levels. Girl offenders are victims first at home, as primary targets of sexual abuse; then upon entering the juvenile justice system, where they are treated discriminatorily; and finally, once inside the system, where they are victims of neglect.

This Article examines how the Becca Bill fails girls by reinforcing the insidious societal and systemic processes that victimize female juvenile offenders, ultimately creating more problems than
solutions for girl offenders. Part I of this Article tells Becca’s story. Part II provides a historical perspective on juvenile courts and the Juvenile Justice Act. Part III explains the Becca Bill. Part IV explores the ‘triple-victimization’ of girl runaways: at home; at arrest and processing; and in rehabilitation programs. Part V makes specific recommendations for reforming Washington’s laws, juvenile system and treatment programs. This Article concludes that such a revamping must address the particular problems that girls like Becca face. Dealing effectively with troubled youth like Becca requires a complete deinstitutionalization of status offenders and increased governmental funding for nonprofit organizations.

I. Becca’s Story

A. Becca’s Troubled Youth

In 1984, when Becca was four years old, Dennis and Darlene Hedman adopted Becca into their large family. According to the Hedmans, Becca lived happily while in grade school, but became defiant at the age of twelve. When Becca grew particularly uncontrollable, the Hedmans placed her in a crisis residential center. Becca refused to return home after her stay there. Social workers consequently transferred Becca to a group home for girls, only to have Becca run away from that home. The second time she ran away, Becca met two men who exploited her as a

25. Deinstitutionalization refers to a state’s decision not to criminalize certain acts committed by juveniles. For a more complete explanation of deinstitutionalization, see infra notes 88-92 and accompanying text.

26. Status offenders are juveniles who commit offenses that would not be considered crimes if committed by adults. See infra notes 73-74 and accompanying text (explaining the category of status offender).

27. See Dateline, supra note 1. The Hedmans had one biological child and adopted four foster children, one of whom was Becca. See id.

28. See id. Becca told the Hedmans that she did not have to live with them. See id.

29. See id.; see infra notes 94, 109-110 and accompanying text (discussing crisis residential centers in Washington).

30. See Dateline, supra note 1.

31. See id. In the group home she lived mainly with older girls. See id. According to Mr. Hedman, “[The girls] taught her the fine art of drinking beer, smoking pot, and partying with gang bangers.” Id.; see also Murakami, supra note 7, at A1 (stating that Becca was also introduced to crack cocaine by the older girls in the group home).

32. See Dateline, supra note 1. Becca ran away from the group home, disappearing for several days at a time. See id. The Hedmans claim that there was not enough supervision in the group home. See id.
child prostitute. The men abused her so badly she was rushed to an emergency room with cigarette burns across her forehead, two sexually transmitted diseases and symptoms of serious drug addiction.

Social Services then moved Becca to a foster home where she did well for a time, experiencing some stability and safety. Becca's parents and Social Services decided to seek additional help for Becca; they entered her into Daybreak, a drug treatment center. Becca ran away from the treatment center several times, ultimately turning to prostitution in downtown Spokane to support herself. Becca's life of prostitution and drug addiction eventually led her to the street corner where she met John Metlock, the man who murdered her.

B. Becca's Parents

The entire time Becca was a runaway, the Hedmans struggled to bring her back home. They were frustrated because running away from home was not a crime in Washington. If a child wanted to run away from home, parents had very little authority to stop her. Throughout the summer and fall of 1993, the police tried to take Becca into custody, but Becca could not be detained under Washington's runaway law unless she was considered a

33. See id. The men used Becca as a child prostitute for almost two months. See id.
34. See id. Becca was using a vast array of drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, barbiturates and amphetamines. See id.
35. See id. Diane Schmidt was Becca's foster mother. See id. In a Dateline interview, Ms. Schmidt said that Becca did well under foster care, attending counseling and mixing well with the other foster girls. See id. Ms. Schmidt liked Becca so well that she wanted Becca to stay beyond the 90 days normally allowed. See id. Becca was removed from the foster home after a four month stay, and placed in a drug treatment program. See id.
36. See id. Daybreak is a drug and alcohol center specifically for teens in Spokane, Washington. See id. It is an institutional building with dormitories, standing in the middle of 50 acres of pasture. See id.; see also Murakami, supra note 7, at A1 (reporting that the nearest road is over a mile away, but Becca managed to run away from the center five times).
37. See Dateline, supra note 1.
38. See id.; supra notes 1-6 and accompanying text (describing the interaction between Becca and John Metlock that led to her murder).
39. See Dateline, supra note 1.
42. See Dateline, supra note 1.
danger to herself or others. Each time she was released, she returned to the streets. The Hedmans were convinced that Washington's runaway law made it impossible for them to save Becca's life.

After Becca's brutal murder, the Hedmans joined other angry parents of troubled runaways in proposing legislation that would alter the nature of parental and runaway rights in Washington. Together, the parents contacted senators and representatives and testified before the Washington State Legislature. The Hedmans and many others lobbied the legislature to pass a bill that gave parents new rights in controlling their runaway children. After a year of such lobbying, the Hedmans and their supporters succeeded. In 1995, Governor Mike Lowry signed the Becca Bill into law.

C. Becca's Unacknowledged Abuse

Becca's story includes a dark side that went unacknowledged during passage of the Becca Bill. Becca's life had many elements common to troubled young female offenders. When Becca was only six months old, she was sexually abused in her biological parents' home. She was removed from her home and placed in foster care with the Hedmans in Tacoma, Washington. The Hedmans subse-

43. See supra notes 40-41 and accompanying text.
44. See Dateline, supra note 1.
45. See id. Absent a legal basis for the police to hold Becca, the Hedmans did not have a means to keep her off the streets against her will. See id.; see also supra notes 40-41 and accompanying text (citing WASH. REV. CODE § 13.32A).
47. See Dateline, supra note 1. The Hedmans and other parents of murdered runaways were major forces in passing the Bill. See id.
48. See generally id. (reporting passage of the Becca Bill and the Hedmans' role in lobbying for its passage); infra Part III (discussing the Becca Bill and the changes it made to Washington's juvenile law).
49. See CBS Evening News, supra note 46.
50. See Dateline, supra note 1. Lynn Everson, who works at an outreach center in Spokane, met and befriended Becca. See id. When speaking about Becca's life, Ms. Everson suggested that the whole picture needs to be considered: "I think the only way that Rebecca's death will help anyone is if we're able to look at what happened to her very clearly to be able to see what her life was like and why she ran." Id.
51. See Murakami, supra note 7, at A1. Abuse is a common part of female delinquents' history. See id.; Part IV.A (discussing the prevalence of abuse in the histories of female juvenile offenders).
Becca experienced sexual abuse again when she was five years old, this time by her older adopted brother in the Hedman family. Despite the trauma Becca suffered as a result of the sexual abuse, the Hedmans claim that it had no influence on Becca's later rebellious behavior.

Others do not discount the effects that sexual abuse may have had on Becca's life. Terry Burns, the principal at Becca's school, regularly barred Becca from recess because her sexual behavior with boys was so disturbing. Burns feared she might get herself into trouble, possibly even pregnant. Amanda Staples, Becca's best friend, recalled that Becca would often cry when talking about the sexual abuse she had experienced and about her fears that no one loved her. Becca's fifth grade teacher worried about Becca's withdrawn and odd behavior. To these people Becca was not a happy girl suddenly gone astray. To them, Becca seemed deeply troubled long before she ran away from home.

II. A Historical Perspective on the Juvenile Justice System

In order to understand the Washington juvenile justice system and the problems that girls face within it, the development of
the United States' juvenile justice system must first be considered. Early American society imposed the same retribution and punishment on juvenile offenders as it did on adults.\textsuperscript{60} States often tried juveniles in adult courts and confined them in adult jails.\textsuperscript{61}

\textbf{A. Development of the Juvenile Court System}

At the turn of the twentieth century, the United States experienced an increase in industrialization, urbanization, and immigration, with a contemporaneous growth in social problems. The Progressive reform movement developed in response to this growth of social problems.\textsuperscript{62} Many Progressive reforms focused on children by instituting child labor and compulsory school attendance laws, welfare programs\textsuperscript{63} and the juvenile court system.\textsuperscript{64}

State and local governments based their power to control deviant or dependent children on the principle of \textit{parens patriae},\textsuperscript{65} which enables juvenile courts to act in lieu of parents unable or unwilling to take care of or discipline their children.\textsuperscript{66} Theoretically acting in a manner similar to a parent, the juvenile court system considered each child's offense and needs individually, as opposed to implementing the objective standards and punishments adults received.\textsuperscript{67} The Progressives saw themselves as child-

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{60} See generally Charles M. McGee, \textit{Measured Steps Toward Clarity and Balance in the Juvenile Justice System}, 40 JUV. \& FAM. CT. J. 1 (1989) (recounting how juveniles were not thought to need different treatment than adults in the early American criminal system).
\item \textsuperscript{61} See id. at 4 (discussing early American judicial discipline of juveniles).
\item \textsuperscript{62} See generally Barry Feld, \textit{The Transformation of the Juvenile Court}, 75 MINN. L. REV. 691 (1991) (describing the development of the Progressive social reform movement in the United States).
\item \textsuperscript{63} See id. at 694 (reflecting on the changing view of childhood).
\item \textsuperscript{64} The first juvenile court in the United States was established in Chicago in 1899. See Robert W. Sweet, \textit{Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: In Perspective}, 18 PEPP. L. REV. 389, 394 (1991).
\item \textsuperscript{65} See Jan C. Costello \& Nancy L. Worthington, \textit{Incarcerating Status Offenders: Attempts to Circumvent the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act}, 16 HARV. C.R.-C.L. L. REV. 41, 43 n.3 (1981). \textit{Parens patriae} literally means "parent of the country" and is based on the old English concept by which the king acted as the legal guardian for orphans who had inherited property. See id.
\item \textsuperscript{66} See Neil Cogan, \textit{Juvenile Law, Before and After the Entrance of "Parens Patriae"}, 22 S.C. L. REV. 147, 149 (1970). The Progressives expanded the concept of \textit{parens patriae} to include the total care and custody of a youth in trouble. See id.; see generally Douglas Rendleman, \textit{Parens Patriae: From Chancery to the Juvenile Court}, 23 S.C. L. REV. 205 (1971) (discussing the importation of the doctrine of \textit{parens patriae} to the American colonies and its evolution to the present).
\item \textsuperscript{67} See MONRAD PAULSEN, PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE COURTS AND THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN 4 (1975).
\end{itemize}
savers and their courts as benign, non-punitive and therapeutic.\textsuperscript{68} Flexible court procedures allowed judges to determine not only what the child had done wrong, but also what underlying mental, physical, familial or moral problems had caused the child's deviant behavior.\textsuperscript{69} Once a judge uncovered the child's problems, he or she could address the child's "real" needs, rather than simply punish the child for his or her misbehavior.\textsuperscript{70}

By contrast, most modern juvenile courts designate three types of youth who fall under juvenile court jurisdiction. The first and most serious offender, the juvenile delinquent, is a youth who has committed an offense deemed illegal regardless of the offender's age.\textsuperscript{71} The second classification includes the neglected or abused child, who is a juvenile needing protection from an unfit guardian.\textsuperscript{72} The third category is the status offender, who is a child who has committed an offense that would not be illegal if it were committed by an adult.\textsuperscript{73} This category of offense falls within the juvenile court's jurisdiction because of the offender's "status" as a child. The most common status offenses include truancy and running away from home.\textsuperscript{74}

While juveniles of the first category, delinquents, are protected by some due process rights,\textsuperscript{75} juveniles of the third category, status offenders, have very few of those protections.\textsuperscript{76} This distinc-

\textsuperscript{68}. See Feld, supra note 62, at 695.
\textsuperscript{70}. See Feld, supra note 62, at 695.
\textsuperscript{72}. See id.
\textsuperscript{73}. See id.; see also Costello & Worthington, supra note 65, at 42-46 (defining status offenses and describing how the category is currently applied in the United States).
\textsuperscript{74}. See Cheryl Dalby, Gender Bias Toward Status Offenders: A Paternalistic Agenda Carried Out Through the JJDPA, 12 LAW & INEQ. J. 429, 437 (1994).
\textsuperscript{75}. See In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1967). The Supreme Court acknowledged that juvenile courts punish more than they rehabilitate and consequently granted juvenile delinquents some procedural due process rights. See id.
\textsuperscript{76}. See id. at 55-57. The Supreme Court determined that a constitutional right of due process applied to juveniles if the proceeding was to adjudicate delinquency and if the delinquency were such that it could result in incarceration in a state institution. See id. at 49. Because the situation of status offenders does not fulfill the first requirement laid out by the Court in In re Gault, status offenders have none of the due process rights granted to delinquents. See Dalby, supra note 74, at 438-40 (explaining that since a status offender is not charged with delinquency, an act which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult, the government does not provide status offenders with the due process rights afforded to juvenile delinquents); see generally Erin M. Smith, In a Child's Best Interest: Ju-
tion results from the juvenile court's role of rehabilitating rather than punishing status offenders.\textsuperscript{77} Widespread evidence suggests, however, that judges frequently abuse the discretion they have over status offenders.\textsuperscript{78} In addition to having very few due process rights, status offenders' cases are often adjudicated in such a way as to deny their freedom.\textsuperscript{79} Status offenders are therefore often deprived of liberty without due process.\textsuperscript{80}

Criticism of the treatment of status offenders\textsuperscript{81} eventually led to federal legislative response in the form of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDPA).\textsuperscript{82} Among other things, the JJDPA required that states receiving federal delinquency prevention funds divert and deinstitutionalize their status offenders.\textsuperscript{83}

**B. Washington State and the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977**

Just as the national government arrived at the conclusion that its juvenile justice system needed major changes, so did Washington.\textsuperscript{84} Washington State's Juvenile Justice Act of 1977

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext[77]{See supra notes 65-70 and accompanying text.}
\footnotetext[78]{See generally Sweet, supra note 64, at 396 (observing that juveniles punished for immoral behavior, a status offense, were often punished absent a trial).}
\footnotetext[79]{See Dalby, supra note 74, at 438-40. Dalby uses In re Spaulding, 322 A. 2d 246 (Md. 1975), as an example of how status offenders can be denied rights and be denied their liberty as well. See id. at 438. The female juvenile in In re Spaulding was denied her Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and her liberty when ordered to live in a foster home against her wishes. See id. “In one sense, status offenders are treated like adults in that they can be deprived of their liberty as a form of punishment. At the same time, they are treated like children in that they are denied due process rights.” Id. at 440.}
\footnotetext[80]{See id.}
\footnotetext[81]{Another criticism of status offense charges is that the status offender category is used in a discriminatory manner against girls. See infra note 168 and accompanying text (describing the ways in which the status offender category is used discriminatorily against girls).}
\footnotetext[83]{See Dalby, supra note 74, at 440. The original JJDPA required that for a state to receive formula grants, it needed to design and submit a plan ensuring that within two years no juveniles charged with status offenses would be placed in juvenile detention or correctional facilities. See id. The 1974 Act provided significant financial incentives for all states, including Washington, to remove status offenders from the traditional court system to a more community-based system. See Day, supra note 69, at 407.}
\footnotetext[84]{See generally Day, supra note 69, at 406-09 (discussing the history of Washington's juvenile justice system and the motivation for a legislative change in the system in the mid-1970s).}
\end{footnotes}
THE BECCA BILL

(Act) moved the state’s juvenile justice system away from the parens patriae doctrine and toward proportional punishments, protection of the community and offender accountability, while still providing for treating the needs of the juvenile offender. The Act created a sentencing grid and established specific parameters of punishment for all juvenile offenders. Under the Act’s guidelines, judges retained very little sentencing discretion. As a result, Washington’s juvenile justice system became one of the most structured in the country.


86. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.010 (West 1994), amended by WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.010 (West Supp. 1997). The purpose of the Act is to:

(a) Protect the citizenry from criminal behavior;
(b) Provide for determining whether accused juveniles have committed offenses as defined by this chapter;
(c) Make the juvenile offender accountable for his or her criminal behavior;
(d) Provide for punishment commensurate with the age, crime, and criminal history of the juvenile offender;
(e) Provide due process for juveniles alleged to have committed an offense;
(f) Provide necessary treatment, supervision, and custody for juvenile offenders;
(j) Provide for a clear policy to determine what types of offenders shall receive punishment, treatment, or both, and to determine the jurisdictional limitations of the courts, institutions and community services.

Id. It is significant that the purpose statement lists punishment before rehabilitation and treatment. In 1992, a provision was added to the Act stating that all purposes of the Act were to be given equal weight. However, 80% of the purpose of the Act relates to punishment and only 20% relates to treatment. See Renée M. Willette, A Juvenile's Right Against Compelled Self-Incrimination at Predisposition Proceedings, 69 WASH. L. REV. 305, 309 (1994).

87. See ROXANNE LIEB ET AL., WASHINGTON STATE INST. FOR PUB. POL’Y, A SUMMARY OF STATE TRENDS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE 4 (1994) [hereinafter SUMMARY OF STATE TRENDS]; see also Day, supra note 69, at 410-16 (explaining in detail how the sentencing grid is used).

88. See Day, supra note 69, at 415. The judge only has discretion to go outside the sentencing guidelines if the judge determines that the guidelines’ disposition could cause “manifest injustice.” Id. at 415. Manifest injustice occurs when the disposition would impose an excessive penalty on the juvenile offender or cause a serious and clear danger to society. See id.

89. See SUMMARY OF STATE TRENDS, supra note 87, at 4. Approximately one-third of the states employ some variation of a structured approach to sentencing, using one or more of the following: mandatory minimums, serious offender laws, determinate sentencing laws and administrative guidelines. See id. Washington's juvenile justice system is not only the most structured system in the country, but it also places the greatest amount of control with the state legislature in determining penalties for juveniles. See id.
The Act further limited the juvenile court's discretion by excluding the majority of status offenders from the reach of juvenile court. This process is called the deinstitutionalization of status offenses. The Washington State legislature determined that status offending youths and their families should be given access to state services on a voluntary basis and should not be forced to utilize them. The legislature consequently authorized an officer to take runaways into custody only if the officer believed the child to be in dangerous circumstances. Once the runaway was in custody, the officer had authority to take the juvenile to her home, place the juvenile with a responsible adult, or place the child in a temporary semi-secure facility known as a crisis residential center (CRC) for a restricted number of days.

III. The Becca Bill

Washington deinstitutionalized status offenses until 1995. In the early 1990s, the public became outraged by several shocking murders of runaway children, including that of Becca. The parents of these murdered children, including the Hedmans, were frustrated by the fact that police could only detain their runaway children for a short time in unsecured facilities. With public support, these parents called for a review of the state’s runaways laws. In 1994, the Special Legislative Juvenile Justice Task
Force and the Governor's Council on Families, Youth and Justice recommended new policies for runaways. Following the reviews, the 1995 Washington State Legislature enacted the Becca Bill. The Bill governs runaways, at-risk youth, truancy, crisis residential centers, mental health and substance abuse treatment programs for juveniles, and other issues affecting non-offending youth and their families.

The Becca Bill significantly altered the rights of status offenders in Washington. The "intent" section of the Bill states that "parents should have the right to exercise control over their children." This language represents a change in focus from a juvenile justice policy based on the rights of juveniles to one based on the rights of parents and the system to control juveniles. As the Bill's statement of purpose indicates, the legislature's main goal was to "give tools to parents, courts, and law enforcement to keep families together and reunite them whenever possible." This comprehensive legislation added controls over youth who run away from home or otherwise are at risk of living beyond the control of their parents by: 1) authorizing law enforcement to take runaway youth to a secure facility, preferably a secured CRC authorized to house the youth for up to five days; 2) creating "multidisciplinary teams" (MDTs) to provide assistance to troubled juveniles; 3) revising the court process to compel minor children to receive needed services; 4) giving parents the power to con-


101. Id.

102. See id. § 13.32A.130(1); infra note 109 and accompanying text (discussing the role of the CRCs).

103. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.030; infra notes 111-115 and accompanying text (explaining the creation and role of the MDTs).

104. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.030(4); infra notes 116-129 and accompanying text (discussing the provision more fully).
sent to treatment for their minor children;105 and 5) enforcing truancy laws.106

The Becca Bill further altered the status quo in Washington by requiring law enforcement officers to deliver a runaway child under custody to the juvenile's home or to the juvenile's parent's place of employment.107 Parents have the option of directing the officer to transport the child to the home of a responsible adult or to a youth shelter.108 If the juvenile is afraid to go home, if it is not practical to transport the juvenile to the parent's home or work, or if there is no family or guardian available to receive the juvenile, the officer must take the juvenile to a semi-secure or secure CRC.109 CRCs are also used to contain juveniles found to be in contempt of court. 110

105. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 70.96A.095; infra notes 124-127 and accompanying text (discussing the new parental consent provisions).

106. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28A.225.030 (setting forth the new truancy laws).

107. See id. § 13.32A.060.

108. See id. The officer releasing a child to a relative, responsible adult or youth shelter is required to inform the child and the person accepting the child about community services available to the juvenile. See id.

109. See id. The Becca Bill requires the establishment of secure CRCs. See id. A facility is considered secure if it has locked doors or windows or a secure perimeter, designed to prevent a juvenile from leaving without permission from the facility staff. See id. § 13.32A.030(14). Before the Becca Bill, CRCs were all semi-secure, meaning that the facility was designed, through staffing ratios and regulation of the juvenile's movement, to keep the juvenile at the facility. See id. § 13.32A.030(15) (West Supp. 1997). The Becca Bill requires both secure and semi-secure CRCs to be available, but they will not necessarily both exist in every community. See RUNAWAY YOUTH ACT, supra note 98, at 2.

A juvenile admitted to a secure CRC must remain there for at least 24 hours, but not more than five consecutive days after admission. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.130 (West Supp. 1997). A child's parents may remove the child from the secure CRC during the five-day time period unless CRC staff have reasonable cause to believe that the child ran away from home due to abuse or neglect. See id.

The administrator of the secure CRC is required within 24 hours to determine whether the juvenile may be safely admitted to a semi-secure CRC. See id. The administrator may transfer the child to the semi-secure facility if he or she believes that the child is likely to remain at the semi-secure facility. See id.

110. See id. § 13.32A.250 (West Supp. 1997). If an officer takes a juvenile into custody based upon the juvenile court's finding of probable cause to believe that a juvenile has violated a court placement order (run away from a court placement) or that the court has issued an order for police pick-up of the juvenile, the officer is directed to take the child to a juvenile detention facility or to a secure CRC. See id.; see also 1995 Wash. Laws 312 §§ 7(2), 26(3) (providing for the incarceration of runaways under the above related circumstances); infra note 180 (describing the related practice of "bootstrapping").
The MDTs created by the Becca Bill provide assistance and support to at-risk juveniles and their families.\textsuperscript{111} MDTs are comprised of a parent, case worker, other necessary persons\textsuperscript{112} and, when appropriate, persons from mental health or substance abuse disciplines.\textsuperscript{113} A CRC administrator may assemble a MDT at the request of the juvenile or parent, and must assemble one when the administrator reasonably believes that the child is in need of services and the parent is unable or unwilling to maintain the family structure.\textsuperscript{114} MDTs have the authority to evaluate the juvenile and family members, and to develop and assist in obtaining a plan of services for the juvenile, work with the family to reconcile differences, make referrals to chemical dependency and mental health specialists or recommend no further intervention.\textsuperscript{115}

The Becca Bill also has provisions for children in need of services (CHINS)\textsuperscript{116} and at-risk youth (ARY).\textsuperscript{117} These provisions

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{111} See 1995 Wash. Laws 312 § 3(9).
\item \textsuperscript{112} MDTs may also include educators, law enforcement personnel, probation officers, employers, church persons, tribal members and staff from appropriate state agencies. See id. §§ 3(9), 13(2).
\item \textsuperscript{113} See id. § 3(9).
\item \textsuperscript{114} See id. § 13(1); see also RUNAWAY YOUTH ACT, supra note 98, at 2 (explaining the details of assembling a MDT).
\item \textsuperscript{115} See 1995 Wash. Laws 312 § 13(6). The plan of services is to be aimed at family reconciliation, reunification, and avoidance of out-of-home placement of the child. See id.; see also id. § 16(1); id. § 14 (describing the process of creating a MDT and the functions it is allowed to perform).
\item \textsuperscript{116} See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.030(4) (West Supp. 1997). The Becca Bill defines a child in need of services (CHINS) as an unemancipated child under age 18 who:
  \begin{itemize}
  \item (a) Is beyond parental control such that his or her behavior endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any other person; or
  \item (b) Has been reported to law enforcement as a runaway for more than 24 consecutive hours or reported as absent from a court ordered placement on two or more occasions and has a serious substance abuse problem or has exhibited behaviors that create a risk of harm to the child or others; or
  \item (c) Is in need of necessary services, lacks access or has declined to use the services, and whose parents have made unsuccessful efforts to maintain the family structure or whose parents are unwilling or unable to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.
  \end{itemize}
\item Id.
\item \textsuperscript{117} See id. § 13.32A.030(2). An at-risk youth (ARY) is defined as a juvenile who:
  \begin{itemize}
  \item (a) Is absent from home for at least seventy-two consecutive hours without consent of his or her parent;
  \item (b) Is beyond the control of his or her parent such that the child's behavior endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any person; or
  \item (c) Has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
authorize court approval of a juvenile's residential placement outside of the home when the family conflict is so severe that it cannot be resolved by the provision of services while the juvenile remains at home. Both CHINS and ARY petitions are intended for use when voluntary reconciliation of a child with her family is not possible. The child, the child's parents, or the Department of Social and Health Services may file a CHINS petition, while only a parent may file an ARY petition.

One section of the Becca Bill provides that no court may decline to review a properly-filed ARY or CHINS petition. This gives extra force to the CHINS and ARY provisions. When ARY petitions were created in 1990, most counties refused to hear them "because of scarce resources and crowded courts." Under the Becca Bill, every CHINS or ARY petition must be heard by the court, likely resulting in more juveniles found to be children in need of services or at-risk youth. This will increase the number of juveniles under the control of the juvenile justice system.

The Becca Bill also provides that parents may place their child in a chemical dependency treatment program. The juvenile's consent is not necessary. The child's consent for mental health treatment is similarly unnecessary if the parent requests evaluation of and treatment for the child. These involuntary commitment portions of the Bill are constitutionally questionable and may be revised.

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Id.; see also Ivey, supra note 20, at 140-41 (describing in depth the fact-finding and dispositional hearings the court must hold after the petition is filed).

118. See RUNAWAY YOUTH ACT, supra note 98, at 5.

119. See Ivey, supra note 20, at 139.

120. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.32A.140, .150, .191 The amount of time a child may remain in out-of-home placement is limited. See RUNAWAY YOUTH ACT, supra note 98, at 6. The court must review the juvenile's case within three months after entry of a 90-day placement order; and the court must order that the child return home if the court has reason to believe that the parents have made reasonable efforts to resolve the family's conflict and that the juvenile's refusal to return home is capricious. See id. One hundred eighty days after the three-month review hearing, the placement must be discontinued. See id. At this point, the court typically will order the child to return home. See id.

121. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.205.

122. Ivey, supra note 20, at 141 (citing an interview with Deborah Lippold, an attorney for Pierce County, Washington).


124. See id. § 70.96A.095.

125. See id.

126. See id.

127. See State v. CPC Fairfax Hosp., 129 Wash. 2d 439, 918 P.2d 497 (1996) (suggesting that it is unconstitutional to involuntarily hold a juvenile in a secure mental health facility without due process, which includes access to an attorney). Richard Roger, an aide to the chairman of Human Services of the Washington
Originally, even more severe provisions for restricting juveniles existed in the Becca Bill. However, Governor Lowry vetoed the harshest sections of the Bill.\textsuperscript{128} One vetoed provision would have allowed the juvenile justice system to hold a runaway in secured facilities for up to six months.\textsuperscript{129}

IV. The Triple Victimization of Girl Offenders

The typical female delinquent or status offender has been sexually and/or physically abused, has grown up in the midst of serious family conflict, lives in the inner city, has been placed in foster care at some point and lacks the education and work skills necessary to support herself.\textsuperscript{130} She could be of any race or races.\textsuperscript{131} Often, when she most needs help from her parents, officials or the juvenile justice system, they only victimize her more.\textsuperscript{132}

A. Victims of Abuse and Double Standards: Girls at Home

The prevalence of sexual and physical abuse is one disturbing characteristic of girls within the juvenile justice system. In the general juvenile population, females account for three-quarters of sexual abuse victims.\textsuperscript{133} Female juvenile offenders report far higher rates of abuse than do male juvenile delinquents, and they are much more likely than males to have been abused by a family member.\textsuperscript{134} Those who work with girl offenders report that rates
of sexual and physical abuse range from "a low of 40 percent to a high of 73 percent." Likewise, female delinquents experience sexual abuse at a significantly higher rate than girls not within the juvenile justice system. It is clear that being a victim of sexual abuse is an important risk factor for girls becoming delinquents or status offenders.

The same rate of abuse exists among girl offenders in Washington. In 1977, a study found that over 40% of female juveniles in Washington's detention centers were victims of physical and/or sexual abuse. More recently, Shauna Hormann, program director at the Ecco Glen Children's Center, a secure holding facility for Washington's middle-range and serious female offenders, estimates that 95% of the girls she works with have been sexually abused. When physical abuse is added, the percent of those abused climbs near 100%

There is evidence that the rate of abuse is even higher among black female offenders. See Cathy S. Widom, Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior, 27 CRIMINOLOGY 251, 263 (1989). Widom's research found a relationship between child abuse or neglect and female adult arrests for property, drug and public order offenses. See id. at 251. She also found significant differences between the rates of abuse of black and white women. See id. at 263. A higher proportion of black women arrested as adults were abused as children (28%) than were white female adult offenders (17%). See id. This can be compared with the control groups of black and white women non-offenders, who had rates of 19% and 11%, respectively. See id.

135. CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 90. Of the 10 girls extensively interviewed in Chesney-Lind's study, all had experienced some form of abuse. See id.

136. See Ollenburger & Trihey, supra note 59, at 236-38 (describing a 1990 Minnesota survey of public school students and correctional institution residents, showing that 48% of girls in Minnesota's correction and detention centers suffered from sexual abuse as compared with 18% of the general population of girls that age); see generally Anne Bowen Poulin, Female Delinquents: Defining Their Place in the Justice System, 1996 WIS. L. REV. 541, 559 (describing several studies on the prevalence of both family conflict and sexual abuse in the homes of female juvenile offenders).

137. See Ollenburger & Trihey, supra note 59, at 236. Girls are more likely to be at risk from problems relating to physical or sexual abuse, pregnancy and emotional problems, while major risk factors for boys are alcohol and drug use. See id.


139. Telephone interview with Shauna Hormann, Program Director of Ecco Glen Children's Center in Snoqualmie, Wash. (Oct. 25, 1996) [hereinafter Telephone Interview with Hormann].

140. See id.
cidence of abuse is significantly lower among boys in the same in-
stitution.\textsuperscript{141}

Girls who run away to escape their abusive home environ-
ments often face other unexpected problems.\textsuperscript{142} Having run away
from parental support, girls are regularly forced into crime to sur-
vive.\textsuperscript{143} Statutes requiring schools or employers to report run-
aways’ whereabouts force girls into hiding.\textsuperscript{144} These girls cannot
go back to school or get a job to support themselves for fear of be-
ing detected; a criminal life is their only recourse.\textsuperscript{145} Many rely on
theft or prostitution to survive.\textsuperscript{146} Sometimes female runaways
turn to drugs to cope with the pain of their current life and the
memory of the life from which they ran away.\textsuperscript{147}

Many girls involved in the juvenile justice process were re-
ported by parents or relatives rather than arrested by law en-
forcement officials. Parents and school officials often use the juve-
nile justice system to control difficult young girls.\textsuperscript{148} Generally,

\begin{itemize}
\item 141. See id.
\item 142. See Chesney-Lind, supra note 138, at 147; see also Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 73 (describing the close connection between sexual and/or physical abuse and running away from home); Kathleen Daly, Women’s Pathways to Felony Court: Feminist Theories of Lawbreaking and Problems of Representation, 2 S. CAL. REV. L. & WOMEN’S STUD. 11, 45 (1992) (explaining that when girls or young women are abused, they not only run away from home and head for the streets, but they go to these streets emotionally crippled, which can lead to other psychological problems such as addiction to alcohol and drugs, or violent and abusive attitudes toward others).
\item 143. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 91.
\item 144. See id.
\item 145. See id. Many girls who are on the run from abusive homes are pushed into
an impoverished, crime-filled life on the streets by the very statutes that are de-
signed to protect them. See id.
\item 146. See id. Chesney-Lind and Shelden describe studies showing that a major-
ity of runaway girls steal food, clothing and money. Id. at 34-44. They also state
that some of these girls exchange sexual contact for necessities. See id. at 37-42.
“[R]unning away from home for any length of time often leads girls into prostitu-
tion.” Id. at 37.
\item 147. See Daly, supra note 142, at 13-14 (describing how life on the street can
often lead to drug use and addiction); see also McCormack et al., supra note 134, at
392-93 (finding that sexually abused female runaways were more likely than their
non-abused counterparts to engage in delinquent behavior such as theft or drug
use).
\item 148. See Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 74. Bergsmann explains that parents
are often looking to “use the courts as a route to mending family feuds or as a last
resort for addressing problems with promiscuous and sexually active daughters.” Id. Some scholars believe that parents report their daughters to the juvenile jus-
tice system when their daughters become sexually active. See Dalby, supra note 74, at 447 (“Fearing that they will lose control of their daughter’s sexuality, par-
tens turn to the court for assistance in controlling their daughter's sexual behav-
ior.”).
\end{itemize}
girls are expected to conform to traditional standards of passivity, chastity and obedience.149 Boys, by contrast, are expected to be boisterous, mischievous and sexually aggressive.150 This vastly different set of gender expectations may explain why studies show that parents are more likely to report their daughters than their sons for status offenses such as promiscuity or uncontrollability.151

One commentator notes that "[o]ne of the most problematic aspects of the juvenile justice system is its failure to distinguish offenders from victims."152 In their recent book on girl offenders, Meda Chesney-Lind and Randall Shelden explain that "abusers have traditionally been able to utilize the uncritical commitment of the juvenile justice system to parental authority to force girls to obey them."153 Considering the prevalence of abuse experienced by female status offenders, and their frequent punishment for reacting to this abuse, the juvenile justice system in effect criminalizes girls' survival strategies by sending them back into the perpetrator's care.154

Becca is a typical example of a girl victimized by family members. She was sexually abused at least twice, first by her biological parents and again in her adoptive home.155 As a result of this abuse, Becca acted out sexually,156 abused drugs157 and eventually ran away and prostituted herself to survive.158

149. See Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 74.
151. See Katherine S. Teilmann & Pierre H. Landry, Jr., Gender Bias in Juvenile Justice, 18 J. RES. CRIME & DELINQ. 47, 69-76 (1981) (reporting evidence suggesting that parents play the greatest role in bringing about the status offense arrests of girls); see also Bergsmann, supra note 130, at 98 (stating that parents are more likely to utilize the justice system when their daughters rather than their sons are engaging in minor delinquent behavior); Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 74 (explaining that "[r]arely are the courts employed as a quick fix for sons who exhibit similar sexual behaviors"); Carl E. Pope & William H. Feyerherm, Gender Bias in Juvenile Court Dispositions, 6 J. SOC. SERV. RES. 1, 6 (1982) (finding that girls are "substantially more likely to be referred by sources other than law enforcement," and are more than twice as likely to be referred to the justice system by parents than are boys).
154. See id.
155. See supra notes 51-53 and accompanying text.
156. See supra notes 55-58 and accompanying text.
157. See supra notes 31, 34-35 and accompanying text.
158. See supra notes 32-33, 37-38 and accompanying text.
B. Victims of a Gender-Biased System: Girls and the Process

Current research strongly suggests that the juvenile justice system treats girls differently than boys. While it is difficult to determine specifically which individuals in the system are responsible for this bias, it is clear that laws, police, courts and social services collectively discriminate against delinquent girls.

Legislative bias against girls dates back at least to the creation of the juvenile justice system in the United States. Early juvenile and family courts were very concerned about any questionable activity by juveniles that might lead to greater problems in adulthood. For girls, this meant an extreme concern for any behavior that defied the traditional docile and virginal ideal. History shows that almost all girls who appeared before early family courts were charged with "immorality" or "waywardness." The punishments for girls charged with these offenses were much more severe than those for boys. Clearly, controlling female sexuality was one function of the early juvenile courts.

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159. See Poulin, supra note 135, at 555; see also infra note 168 and accompanying text (citing research about gender bias in the juvenile justice system).

160. See Donna M. Bishop & Charles E. Frazier, Criminology: Gender Bias in Juvenile Justice Processing: Implication of the JJDP Act, 82 J. CRIM. L. 1162, 1167 (1992) (reporting that gender bias in the juvenile justice system may be obscured in many ways).

161. See generally CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16 (providing a thorough discussion of the special problems that delinquent girls face in our patriarchal society, including a review of the primary literature on girl offenders); Poulin, supra note 135 (examining the place of female offenders in the juvenile justice system and suggesting a reevaluation of the treatment girls receive in it).


163. See id. at 109 (stating that early girls' reformatories and training schools "were obsessed with precocious female sexuality and were determined to instruct girls in their proper place").

164. See STEVEN L. SCHLOSSMAN, LOVE & THE AMERICAN DELINQUENT 178 (1977) (stating that "[w]hen girls appeared in juvenile court and were committed to reformatories . . . one factor was always present: sexual promiscuity, real or suspected."); see generally Steven L. Schlossman & Stephanie Wallach, The Crime of Precocious Sexuality: Female Delinquency in the Progressive Era, 48 HARV. EDUC. REV. 65 (1978) (showing how girls were discriminated against by the Progressive era juvenile justice system).

165. See Schlossman & Wallach, supra note 164, at 72-73. Between 1899 and 1909, the Chicago family court placed half the girl delinquents in reformatories as opposed to only one-fifth of the boy delinquents. See id. In Milwaukee, girls were twice as likely as boys to be committed to training schools. See id.

166. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 109 (explaining that a major goal of many of the institutions established for girls was to isolate them from all contact with males until they were of a marriageable age and had learned domestic skills).
Although there has been some advancement of our societal view of women since then, gender bias in the juvenile justice system still imposes unwarranted punishment on females who do not conform to traditional sex roles. Girls found to have committed status offenses are treated more harshly than their male counterparts. Female juveniles are more apt to enter the justice system.


168. See Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1186 (concluding that the traditional sexual double standard in the juvenile justice system continues to operate, and that female status offenders are more likely than males to be petitioned to court); Josefina Figueira-McDonough, Discrimination or Sex Difference? Criteria for Evaluating the Juvenile Justice System’s Handling of Minor Offenses, 33 CRIME & DELINQ. 403, 405-19 (1987) (reviewing research which indicates the existence of differential treatment of delinquents by gender, including that girls have a greater likelihood of being institutionalized for status offenses and that their incarceration is longer than that of boys); Pope & Feyerherm, supra note 151, at 15 (demonstrating that in the State of California, “females charged with status offenses receive the more severe disposition in that they are more likely to be held in detention and given a formal petition.”); Ira M. Schwartz et al., Federal Juvenile Justice Policy and the Incarceration of Girls, 36 CRIME & DELINQ. 503, 513 (1990) (asserting that girls are disproportionately confined for minor and status offenses).

However, there is evidence that the reverse is true in the case of serious delinquency, where girls have been found by some to receive slightly more lenient dispositions. See Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1184 (finding that male delinquents are more likely than females to be formally processed, detained and incarcerated when referred to the system for criminal-type offenses); David R. Johnson & Laurie K. Scheuble, Gender Bias in the Disposition of Juvenile Court Referrals: The Effects of Time and Location, 29 CRIMINOLOGY 677, 694 (1991) (finding that for misdemeanor offenses and property felonies, girls were more likely to be dismissed and boys put on probation or locked up). But see Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1185 (finding that females who are found in contempt are substantially more likely to be petitioned to court than males, and that “females found in contempt are much more likely than their male counterparts to be sentenced to a period of up to six months’ incarceration in secure detention facilities.”); Johnson & Scheuble, supra, at 694 (noting that greater punishment was found for girls than boys in the case of repeat offenders committing more serious offenses).

It appears, then, that female status offenders, female serious repeat offenders and male delinquents are disadvantaged in the juvenile court system. See Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1186. This situation may reflect both a paternalistic and a chivalrous attitude toward girls. See Johnson & Scheuble, supra, at 680. When females violate traditional sex roles in committing status offenses, they are offending society’s gender role expectations more than boys who commit the same offenses, and as a result they are punished more harshly to be protected from their possible improper behavior in the future. See id. But in the case of more serious violations of the law, girls “receive leniency and protection from the consequences of the more serious crimes.” Id. Paradoxically, the harsh treatment female repeat criminal offenders receive may be due to some sort of “particular indignation” reserved for girls who have received lenient or chivalrous treatment in the past and yet have continued to re-offend. See Ruth Horowitz & Anne E. Potteiger, Gender Bias in Juvenile Justice Handling of Seriously Crime-Involved Youths, 28 J. RES. CRIME & DELINQ. 75, 98 (1991).
as status offenders than they are as more serious criminal-type offenders.\textsuperscript{169} The disproportionate female involvement in status offenses does not fully explain the disproportionate quantity of females accused of status offenses, however.\textsuperscript{170} Even though females are more likely to be detained for status offenses, male juveniles actually commit as many status offenses as females.\textsuperscript{171}

Imprecise status offense laws are one reason female status offenders are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system. Indeterminate sentencing structures and vague statutory definitions of status offense violations provide juvenile courts with the discretion to give female juveniles excessively severe sentences.\textsuperscript{172} While many status offender statutes appear overly vague, constitutional attacks on grounds of vagueness have had little success.\textsuperscript{173} From a legislator's or judge's viewpoint, the am-

\textsuperscript{169} See Washington State Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, 1995 Report, quoted in Girard S. Sidorowicz, Application for Training & Technical Assistance Program To Promote Gender-Specific Programming For Female Juvenile Offenders And At-Risk Girls 4 (1996) [hereinafter 1995 Governor's Juv. Just. Rep.] (stating that in 1994 in Washington girls accounted for 58% of the runaway youth taken into police custody even though they only accounted for 26% of juvenile arrests in general); see also Howard N. Snyder & Melissa Sickmund, Office of Juvenile Justice. and Delinquency. Prevention, Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report 39 (1995) (noting that “[w]hile females were charged in only 15% of the delinquency cases formally processed in 1992, they were involved in 42% of status offense cases.”).

\textsuperscript{170} Cf. Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 14 (contrasting the percentage of female criminals according to self-report surveys with the percentage of female arrests). In self-report surveys, people anonymously answer questions about their delinquent activities, particularly about acts that are never brought to the attention of or pursued by the justice system. See id. But see generally Michael J. Hindelang, Sex Differences in Criminal Activity, 27 Soc. Probs. 143 (1979) (showing that the percentage of female perpetrators as reported by victims, whether the perpetrators were arrested or not, corroborates the arrest rates for females).

\textsuperscript{171} See Jane C. Ollenburger & Helen A. Moore, Sociology of Women: The Intersection of Patriarchy, Capitalism and Colonization 163 (1992); see also Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 14-18 (using self-reporting studies to show similar rates for boys and girls with such offenses as truancy, defying parental authority, running away from home, and other minor offenses).

\textsuperscript{172} See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 123-26 (contrasting the rights of juveniles in criminal cases with the discretion afforded the juvenile justice system regarding status offenders); infra notes 173-174 and accompanying text (describing the difficulties in challenging status offense statutes).

\textsuperscript{173} See Bomar, supra note 71, at 722 (stating that “[m]ost of the challenged statutes contain amorphous language and do not define key terms, thereby failing to give adequate notice to potential offenders.”); Costello & Worthington, supra note 65 at 48 (showing some of the motivations behind leaving status offense statutes ambiguous); Orman W. Ketcham, Why Jurisdiction Over Status Offenders Should Be Eliminated From Juvenile Courts, 57 B.U. L. Rev. 645, 657 (asking, “[w]ho can determine with specificity which child is ‘ungovernable,’ which one is
bigness of the statute's terms and the discretion afforded judges "have been regarded as necessary, even desirable, devices for identifying and treating children in need of care." 174 Discretion gives judges increased control over the treatment juvenile offenders receive. However, whenever discretion is available to the courts, there is an increased possibility of unequal treatment. 175

The movement toward deinstitutionalization of status offenses, which was encouraged by the JJDPA, 176 has not abated the inequitable treatment girls receive from the system. 177 It might be expected that the JJDPA would have a tendency to equalize the treatment given to male and female status offenders, since the practice of incarcerating girls for status offenses disadvantaged girls in the past and since the JJDPA forbids incarcerating girls for those offenses in the future. 178 However, no significant changes have occurred in the juvenile court system in the area of gender bias, except that "differential treatment is now hidden in one or more ways." 179

Many states complying with the JJDPA have found ways to sidestep its systemic control over status offenders. 180 States cir-
cumvent the JJDPA by three methods. First, girls may be "bootstrapped" into the juvenile system and be held in a secure facility for being found in contempt of a court order.181 Second, girls may be placed in an alternative private institution such as a drug treatment program or a mental hospital.182 Third, girls may be

181. See id. at 58-61. "Bootstrapping is the use of the contempt power by juvenile courts to elevate a status offender into a juvenile delinquent." Id. at 58. The issuance of a criminal contempt citation turns a juvenile who was a status offender into a juvenile delinquent since they have now committed a criminal-type offense. See id. Bootstrapping was not allowed under the original JJDPA; "[d]uring the first six years following the enactment of the JJDPA, the secure detention of any status offender was prohibited, including the detention of any child who had been held in contempt for violating a court order." Id. at 55.

The 1980 amendments to the JJDPA permitted the incarceration of status offenders who violate valid court orders. See 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(12)(A) (1994). "This change was a legislative response to concern (and frustration) with status offenders who continually violated court orders," most frequently by running away. Bomar, supra note 71, at 732. "The [JJDPA] allows state legislators to permit status offenders who violate court orders to be incarcerated." Id. at 733; see also Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1167 (showing concern about how the 1980 amendment to the JJDPA may perpetuate gender bias); Dalby, supra note 74, at 437 (discussing in detail the "valid court order" amendment and its effect on female status offenders).

182. See Costello & Worthington, supra note 65, at 61. Even though the JJDPA prohibits the institutionalization of status offenders in secure detention or correctional facilities, it does not extend that prohibition to mental health facilities. As states have implemented the JJDPA policies and removed status offenders from their correctional facilities, there has been a significant increase in placement of status offenders in private treatment facilities; See Bomar, supra note 71, at 736 (citing ANNE L. SCHNEIDER, THE IMPACT OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION ON RECIDIVISM AND SECURE CONFINEMENT OF STATUS OFFENDERS 13 (1985)). Deinstitutionalization reduced states' reliance on traditional correctional institutions, but this gain has been offset by a corresponding increase in the use of nontraditional institutions, such as "private juvenile correctional facilities, child welfare residences, and mental health facilities." Paul Lerman, Trends and Issues in the Deinstitutionalization of Youths in Trouble, 26 CRIME & DELINQ. 281, 282 (1980). "A 'hidden' or private correctional system rapidly evolved for disruptive youth who are no longer processed by the public juvenile justice correction agencies." Barry Krisberg & Ira Schwartz, Rethinking Juvenile Justice, 29 CRIME AND DELINQ. 333, 361 (1983). This increasing use of private juvenile correctional facilities and mental health facilities to manage a group of juveniles who would have been charged as status offenders is troublesome to some scholars because these youth do not typically suffer from the types of severe mental disorders which require institutionalization. See Lois A. Weithorn, Mental Hospitalization of Troublesome Youth: An Analysis of Skyrocketing Admission Rates, 40 STAN. L. REV. 773, 774 (1988) (examining the extent of rising admission rates of troubled juveniles to mental hospitals, and reviewing "data indicating that a large proportion of adolescents in inpatient psychiatric facilities do not have severe or acute mental disorders"). In addition to the concern that juveniles are receiving treatment that they do not need, there is the added consideration that hospitalization "restricts liberty and presents risks of substantial psychological and physical harm to some children." Id. at 774; see also Costello & Worthington, supra note 65, at 61-72 (explaining the ways in which a child under the juvenile court's jurisdiction may be brought into the mental health care system).
"relabeled" by being charged with a low level criminal-type offense instead of a status-type offense. 183

Washington's Becca Bill allows for easier bootstrapping through the court's contempt power. 184 The Washington State juvenile court previously had contempt provisions that could force juveniles into compliance with court orders such as in-home or out-of-home placements and school attendance. 185 This contempt power is not new, but it is more potent under the Becca Bill, 186 which requires that all ARY and CHINS petitions be considered by the juvenile justice system. 187 One commentator provides an example of how the contempt proceeding operates under the Becca Bill:

A child is taken to a secure CRC for the five-day holding period by police-initiated action or by a report from the parents that the child is missing. If the parents wish to order the child to remain in the home . . . a CHINS or an ARY petition may be filed on that child. If the child is adjudicated a CHINS or an ARY, then the court, based on a social worker's recommendation, enters a dispositional order. The order may require the child to remain in placement or in the home . . . and to comply with other rules deemed necessary by the parents or DSHS. If the child runs from home or placement, the parent or DSHS can bring an order alleging the child to be in contempt. The child, after a finding of contempt, can be placed in a juvenile detention facility for seven days. Then the child will be released to the home . . . . If the child runs away again, the cycle is perpetuated and the lockups continue. 188

This perpetual process of bootstrapping status offenders will discriminate against girls since many more girls than boys are

183. See Costello & Worthington, supra note 65, at 72. Relabeling refers to the current trend of charging girls with low level criminal-type offenses for behavior that previously was classified as a status offense in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. See id. An example would be if a runaway girl broke into her parents' home and took ten dollars. She could easily be charged with a status offense of incorrigibility or running away because her crime was minor and within the family. But using the practice of relabeling, the state could choose to charge her with theft instead, in order to keep her under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. See Bishop & Frazier, supra note 160, at 1167-68 (citing studies that "suggest that [juvenile] justice workers may have redefined many status offenses as criminal-type offenses in order to render girls eligible for the kinds of protectionist sanctions which had traditionally been applied").

184. See Ivey, supra note 20, at 150-55 (discussing the problems with Washington's bootstrapping power under the Becca Bill).

185. See WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.250 (West 1994), amended by WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.32A.250 (West Supp. 1997) (providing for a "finding of contempt for failure to comply with the terms of a court order entered pursuant to this chapter."); see also Ivey, supra note 20, at 150-51 (noting that the power of a court to exercise its contempt power is not new in the United States).

186. See Ivey, supra note 20, at 151.

187. See supra notes 121-122 and accompanying text (discussing the new Becca Bill provision requiring that all CHINS and ARY petitions be reviewed).

188. Ivey, supra note 20, at 151-52.
subject to ARY petitions. Because the Becca Bill requires that these petitions be heard, more girls will be forced back into their homes where they may be again sexually abused. These girls will run away from home again to escape the abuse, be held in contempt of court for running away and violating the court order, and quite possibly be incarcerated. In effect, Washington's juvenile justice system forces girls to remain in abusive environments, then penalizes them for attempting to escape.

The second way states may circumvent the JJDPA is by placing status offenders in treatment programs. Alternative treatment centers play a role in incapacitating girls. Extensive research should be conducted to determine the extent to which girls are placed in treatment centers as an alternative to being detained by the juvenile justice system itself. Becca is just one example of a girl who was placed in this type of program against her will. Becca did not voluntarily enter into treatment. She repeatedly ran away from involuntary treatment programs.

Relabeling, the third approach to circumventing the JJDPA, is pervasive in Washington. One researcher reports that relabeling and discretion permits approximately half of Washington's status offenders to be referred to court. Relabeling and

189. See 1995 GOVERNOR'S JUV. JUST. REP., supra note 169, at 5 (stating that girls accounted for 66% of the at-risk youth petition filings during the first six months of 1993).

190. See supra notes 184-187 and accompanying text (discussing the use of bootstrapping under the Becca Bill).

191. See supra Part IV.A (noting the prevalence of sexual abuse in the home of female offenders).

192. See supra note 110 (discussing the police pick-up and detention or even eventual incarceration of status offenders found in contempt of court).

193. See supra note 182 and accompanying text.

194. See 1995 GOVERNOR'S JUV. JUST. REP., supra note 169, at 40. There are currently no statistics for Washington which provide a gender breakdown of contact with the juvenile justice system and later confinement in drug/alcohol or psychiatric and psychological assessment and treatment programs. See id. The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee intends to conduct research to assess girls in the juvenile justice system. See id.


196. See supra note 183 and accompanying text (defining the process of relabeling).

197. See Anne L. Schneider, Divesting Status Offenses from Juvenile Court Jurisdiction, 30 CRIME & DELINQ. 347, 367 (1984). Schneider states that "[r]elabeling obviously occurred in the sense that youths who would have been handled as status offenders in the prereform period were processed as delinquents in the post [reform period]." Id. at 367. In Seattle, the probability that a runaway would have delinquency charges filed and sanctions applied increased after the requirements set forth under the JJDPA were made law in Washington. See id. at
discretion are used to bring status offenders under the jurisdiction of the court at a rate almost as great as had existed prior to Washington's deinstitutionalization of status offenses. Relabeling, then, is a powerful tool that Washington uses to put status offenders, a majority of whom are girls, back under the restrictive control of the juvenile justice system.

C. Victims of Neglect: Girls Retained in the System

Institutionalized delinquent girls often receive inappropriate and inadequate rehabilitative care. Since Washington and other states are bringing more and more girls, both status offenders and delinquents, into their juvenile justice systems, it is important to consider how states treat female juveniles once they become part of the system.

1. Girl Offenders and Ineffective Programming

Girl offenders are often placed in facilities and/or programs designed for either delinquent boys or criminal females. A 1985 review of youths detained in Minnesota adult jails revealed that a higher percentage of girls than boys were placed in these jails for less serious offenses. In an attempt to protect girls from contact with adult inmates, girls are often held in “what amounts to solitary confinement.” This isolation and lack of supervision of girls

360. For an example of how the relabeling process functions, see supra note 183.
198. See Schneider, supra note 197, at 365.
199. See generally Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 141-66 (discussing the experience of girls in institutions).
200. See 1995 Governor's Juv. Just. Rep., supra note 169, at 5 (citing data collected on girls in Washington, which found that girls accounted for 18% of the detention population and 8% of the total juvenile commitment population, and that in the last five years the committed female population has doubled); see also Female Offenders in the Juv. Just. Sys., supra note 18, at 19 (charting data showing that girls account for an average of 19% of detention admissions in the United States and 11% of commitment admissions).
201. See 1995 Governor's Juv. Just. Rep., supra note 169, at 5 (discussing the prevalence of girls in adult jails); cf. Ollenburger & Trihey, supra note 58, at 237 (noting that in the past, the juvenile system has been modeled for juvenile male offenders, ignoring the needs of the relatively few juvenile females in the system).
202. See Ira M. Schwartz et al., Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs, The Jailing of Juveniles in Minnesota 5 (1987) (finding that in Minnesota, 35% of the girls were jailed for status offenses, compared with only 14% of the boys); see also Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 153-54 (reporting on similar data from states other than Minnesota).
203. Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 154. For example 15 year old Kathy Robbins was arrested for running away. See id. She was held in an adult jail and strip-searched. See id. She was only allowed one short visit with her mother while she was held in virtual isolation for five days. See id. Kathy was found dead, hanging from the guardrail of her top bunk. See id. Although there
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is extremely risky, especially because of the prevalence of abuse in their backgrounds.204

Girls in juvenile facilities frequently find themselves participating in facilities which were created for boys.205 As a result, the facilities' treatment programs are rarely prepared to address delinquent girls' problems.206 Sexual abuse, pregnancy, child care, depression, eating disorders and suicide are the more prevalent problems among girls.207 Because of juvenile facilities' continued failure to provide services to female juvenile offenders, many girls who have serious problems will not be treated appropriately.208

Several barriers must be surmounted before appropriate programs for female juvenile offenders are established and evaluated. The first barrier is insufficient public, governmental or academic concern dedicated to treating girl offenders.209 Second, funding of programming for troubled girls remains a low priority.210 Third, there are very few studies showing why girls commit offenses211 and what types of rehabilitation have been effective.212

204. See id. at 155.
205. See Poulin, supra note 136, at 564 (discussing that there are fewer program and facility options for delinquent girls than for delinquent boys).
206. See Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 75. Adjudicated juvenile females are offered few programs or services designed to meet their particular needs. See id. “Often, the young women are imposed on all-male facilities in which policy and procedure frequently are not written from an equity perspective and where programs and services are more appropriate for males than females.” Id.; see also Ollenburger & Trihey, supra note 59, at 237 (explaining that programs aimed at reforming males have little relevance to female offenders because female offenders are more likely to have been victims of a culture of violence than to have “created” it).
207. See Ollenburger & Trihey, supra note 58, at 237 (citing female issues that have not been considered as prominent concerns of the judicial system).
208. Cf. Poulin, supra note 135, at 565 (explaining that the limitations on programming for females has serious consequences).
209. See supra notes 16-19 (discussing the “invisibility” of female offenders in the juvenile justice system). Sexuality is one exception of the general disregard for girl offenders' problems. See supra notes 163-166 and accompanying text (noting the current and historical preoccupation of the juvenile justice system with girls' sexuality).
210. See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 184. One reason given for lack of programming development for girls is that the small number of girls in the system cannot support the special attention that is necessary to make gender-specific changes. See Bergsmann, supra note 16, at 75.
211. See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 54. Chesney-Lind and Sheldon state that the “[d]elinquency theory, indeed all of criminology, has ignored girls.” Id. Major juvenile criminology theories are based on boys' behavior, see supra notes 16-19 and accompanying text, and therefore do not adequately explain
2. Girl Offenders and Traditional Programming

The traditional approach to treating troubled youth utilized a variety of programming. The casework approach, often called the social work approach, involves diagnosis, treatment, recommendations and direct services. Casework programming is ineffective unless girls are guaranteed continued access to the services and the follow-up assistance necessary to guide them to independence.

Large institutions commonly provide education programs. This approach alone, however, often is not useful to girls. Educational programming actually increases recidivism among girl offenders, because grouping large numbers of troubled youths together creates problems, particularly for girls. Girl offenders are faced with various harmful effects of participating in juvenile justice programs. These effects include an increased tendency toward alcoholism and a greater likelihood of entering the social welfare system as adults. Exposure to more serious offenders, as girls would experience in a large group educational setting, actually increases their level of delinquency.

the behavior of girl offenders. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 54-79.

212. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 183. "Many evaluations of particular approaches do not deal with gender issues and frequently the evaluated programs do not even serve girls." Id. In Washington, Shauna Hormann, Program Director of Ecco Glen Children's Center, has no statistical data on the efficacy of their drug treatment and counseling programs. See Telephone Interview with Hormann, supra note 139. She stated that the legislature has never allocated the funds to study the effectiveness of their programming for girls. See id.

213. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 185. Chesney-Lind and Shelden wrote the most complete discussion of the traditional approaches toward rehabilitative programming for juveniles and the specific effects that these programs have on girls.

214. See id. at 186.

215. See id. at 187.

216. See id. at 187-91.

217. See id. at 188.

218. See William H. Barton, Discretionary Decision-Making in Juvenile Justice, 22 CRIME & DELINQ. 470, 478-80 (1976) (exploring the strong possibility that labeling a girl as a juvenile delinquent is associated with subsequent delinquent behavior); see also Poulin, supra note 135, at 564 (describing various articles which discuss the malevolent nature of juvenile court intervention).

219. See Brenda A. Miller et al., Delinquency, Childhood Violence, and the Development of Alcoholism in Women, 35 CRIME & DELINQ. 94, 104 (1989) (suggesting that alcohol problems are connected to groups of delinquents who usually exhibit maladaptive, deviant behavior).

220. See Poulin, supra note 135, at 566 (summarizing literature on female delinquents' future welfare needs).

221. See id.
Counseling, psychotherapy and mental hospitalization are among the least effective approaches for treating female status offenders.\textsuperscript{222} Research indicates that individual counseling of girls has almost no effect on recidivism.\textsuperscript{223} This may result from therapy approaches for juvenile offenders, which are based upon development theories of boys rather than girls.\textsuperscript{224} Family counseling fares no better, proving successful only when the familial problems are not profound.\textsuperscript{225} Since female juvenile offenders are often faced with serious family problems of sexual and physical abuse, family counseling is problematic. If family counseling is based on the notion that the family unit is paramount, it may actually harm abused girls.\textsuperscript{226} Generally, the intervention provided by family counseling is insufficient and comes too late.\textsuperscript{227}

Traditional non-institutional alternatives for girls who cannot live at home, though less restrictive, are similarly ineffective. Foster care programs frequently uproot children from their families only to pass them from foster home to foster home, creating extreme instability in those children's lives.\textsuperscript{228} In addition, foster parents receive virtually no training and therefore are unprepared to deal with delinquent girls' problems.\textsuperscript{229} Group homes are somewhat better than foster home placements at reducing recidivism, but group homes often fail to provide girls with the skills necessary to lead a normal life.\textsuperscript{230} Group homes typically are not designed to address the particular problems of girls or equipped to teach them the skills and provide the specific training they

\textsuperscript{222} See id. at 190-93 (explaining various studies that show counseling and psychotherapy are not effective); see also Dennis Romig, Justice for Our Children: An Examination of Juvenile Delinquent Rehabilitation Programs 73 (1978) (stating that "group counseling should not be relied upon as a vehicle to rehabilitate").

\textsuperscript{223} See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 191.

\textsuperscript{224} See id. at 192.

\textsuperscript{225} See id.

\textsuperscript{226} See generally id. at 193 (suggesting that such a method of family counseling should be critically viewed and that in some cases children should be allowed to live away from their parents).

\textsuperscript{227} See id.

\textsuperscript{228} See id. at 196. In 1980, Congress passed the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 620-678, which required states receiving federal funds to develop permanent placement plans for all of their children placed in foster home programming, presumably recognizing that many children were harmed by being passed around to various foster homes. See id.

\textsuperscript{229} See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 196; supra notes 206-207 and accompanying text (listing some particular problems of girl offenders).

\textsuperscript{230} See Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, supra note 16, at 197 (reviewing the effectiveness of group homes in comparison to other forms of programs).
Work and vocational programs are more effective than educational training because they focus on the acquisition of specific job skills rather than on general education. Nevertheless, even educational and vocational programs tailored to the needs of female juvenile offenders tend to suffer from gender bias.

Since the inception of the juvenile justice system in the United States, the educational, social and vocational training provided to girls and boys in the system has differed greatly. Societal views of gender roles have shaped the system’s programming. Girls were expected to marry and run a household. Consequently, they were taught skills that would make them good wives and mothers, such as sewing, cooking, and other “womanly arts.” In contrast, boys were taught breadwinning skills—job skills.

This gender stereotyping exists in the system today. Girls are over-represented in home economics and office training programs. Boys, by contrast, are offered training in traditionally male-dominated fields, such as auto mechanics, electronics and welding. As a result of this gender bias, boys are trained for more remunerative vocations. However, upon leaving delinquency programs, girls are faced with the same urgent need to support themselves and often must support children as well.

232. But see CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 190 (arguing that vocational programs are less successful than education programs because they rely too heavily on counseling, rather than offering real employment).
233. See id. at 189.
234. See id. at 164.
235. See Schlossman & Wallach, supra note 164, at 74-76 (recounting the historical differences in training for boys and girls).
236. See id.
238. See Bergsmann, supra note 130, at 100-01.
239. See id. at 101.
240. See id. at 100-01.
241. See id. at 100. “Low-wage, traditional female programs, such as nurse’s aide training, are available in greater numbers for females than males.” Id. at 101.
242. See CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDON, supra note 16, at 184. Girls frequently have the additional burden of supporting a child, and most receive very little help. See id.

The most desperate need of many young women is to find the economic means of survival. While females today are still being socialized to believe that their security lies in marriage and motherhood, surveys of teenage mothers indicate that approximately 90 percent receive no financial
One commentator suggests that "[u]nless correctional staff can help break the cycle of poverty, [girls] will continue to be qualified only for low-skill, low-wage trades."  

The juvenile justice system does a grave disservice to girl offenders, particularly status offenders. They receive neither the benefits of effective treatment nor the training that the parens patriae justification for juvenile intervention claims to provide.

3. Girl Offenders and Washington State's Programming

Washington's female juvenile offender population "has seldom been given priority in terms of program planning and services." Ecco Glen Children's Center (Ecco Glen) in Snoqualmie, Washington, is the only state-operated facility for delinquents that houses committed females. Committed female offenders range from ages ten to twenty-one. These girls constitute one-third of the institution's population. They share Ecco Glen with the youngest and least sophisticated boy offenders. Only recently have girls been institutionalized in large enough numbers for the state to consider developing specific programming for them.

Girls receive the same academic programming as boys at Ecco Glen. Washington, however, has developed sexual and physical abuse treatment programs tailored to meet girls' needs. Ecco Glen also has drug and alcohol abuse education, evaluation, and treatment programs designed for female juveniles. Ecco Glen recognizes that the needs of girls, healing from sexual and physical abuse, are different from those of boys. Ecco Glen's staff is spe-
cifically trained to treat females\textsuperscript{255} by maintaining survivor's
groups for victims of both sexual and physical abuse.\textsuperscript{256}

Ecco Glen's academic programs and physical, sexual and
drug abuse treatment of girl offenders are adequate, but the girls
receive no vocational training.\textsuperscript{257} Even girls held in minimum se-
curity facilities, girls who have the best opportunity to improve
their lives, receive no vocational training.\textsuperscript{258} Although it is a goal
of the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration to "improve voca-
tional offerings to female offenders,"\textsuperscript{259} little improvement has oc-
curred.\textsuperscript{260} The Washington State legislature has repeatedly vetoed
funding for girls' vocational training.\textsuperscript{261}

Boys, on the other hand, receive a wide variety of vocational
course offerings.\textsuperscript{262} In fact, the number and types of courses for
boys have increased in each of the past three years.\textsuperscript{263} Boys have
access to forestry camps, television and video technology, small
engines, computers, carpentry and drafting classes.\textsuperscript{264} While the
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services rec-
ognizes that "[j]obs of the future will require higher degrees of
technical skills"\textsuperscript{265} and that "[i]ncarcerated juveniles are at a very
high risk of failure in the current . . . employment market,"\textsuperscript{266} they
continually fail to provide incarcerated girls with any vocational
training.\textsuperscript{267}

Despite the discouraging results of traditional programs,
promising treatments do exist. The most innovative programs in

\textsuperscript{255} See 1995 GOVERNOR'S JUV. JUST. REP., supra note 169, at 5. Ecco Glen's
staff offer state-wide training for parole and group home staff on working with ju-
venile female offenders. \textit{See id.} at 6. Training topics include: 1) gender-specific
programming; 2) grief and loss issues; 3) development issues; 4) offense cy-
cles/patterns; and 5) transition to community. \textit{See id.}

\textsuperscript{256} See Telephone Interview with Hormann, supra note 139.

\textsuperscript{257} See JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMIN., WASH. STATE DEPT OF SOC.
AND HEALTH SERVS., VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON STATE'S JUVENILE
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES: A REPORT TO THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE 33
(1995) [hereinafter VOCATIONAL EDUC.]

\textsuperscript{258} See Telephone Interview with Hormann, supra note 139. The girls in
Washington's minimum security group homes are allowed to hold jobs and expe-
rience somewhat independent living. \textit{See id.}

\textsuperscript{259} VOCATIONAL EDUC., supra note 257, at 33.

\textsuperscript{260} See Telephone Interview with Hormann, supra note 139.

\textsuperscript{261} See id.

\textsuperscript{262} See VOCATIONAL EDUC., supra note 257, at 20.

\textsuperscript{263} See id.

\textsuperscript{264} See id. at 18.

\textsuperscript{265} \textit{Id.} at 12.

\textsuperscript{266} \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{267} See id. at 33.
the country tend to provide a combination of housing, schooling, vocational training, counseling, drug treatment, family therapy, employment and follow-up supervision. The greatest problem most of these programs face is a lack of funding. Innovative programs that provide the correct combination of services must be able to rely on stable funding. However, most programs have been forced to utilize temporary federal funding or private foundation grants, all of which are unstable.

V. Recommendations for Reform

Many of the ways in which girl offenders have been treated in the juvenile justice system have proven ineffective and are discriminatory. Girl offenders in Washington's juvenile justice system continue to receive unequal treatment. This inequity can be mitigated by completely divesting the juvenile justice system of all status offenses and by limiting the discretion of government officials. Washington State's legislature must also provide broader funding of non-profit organizations that help troubled girls. In addition, the juvenile justice system should develop and implement programs that specifically treat girls once they have entered the system.

A. Girl Offenders and Legislative Changes

While the Becca Bill brings more girls into the juvenile justice system, it fails to address appropriately girls' welfare once in the system. Washington State legislators should limit juvenile justice officials' discretion by enacting legislation that would deinstitutionalize status offenses and restrict the practice of relabeling. Additionally, Washington State legislators should consider the special circumstances of girl offenders and fund programs that address these circumstances.

268. See generally CHESNEY-LIND & SHELDEN, supra note 16, at 200-08 (describing several experimental programs and their success).

269. See id. at 208 (noting that federal funds or private foundation grants support some of the most innovative programs, yet provide no ongoing funding stability).

270. See id. (emphasizing once again, that stable funding often eludes the more creative programs).

271. See supra Part IV.C.1 (describing various types of failed programming for girls).

272. See supra Part IV.C.3 (explaining the unequal treatment girl offenders receive in Washington's juvenile justice system).

273. See supra Part IV (explaining common problems shared by female delinquents).
Because juvenile justice officials have wide discretion in deciding how and with what girls are charged, they can unfairly treat girls.\textsuperscript{274} Juvenile justice officials' discretion to charge girls for \textit{de minimis} conduct should be eliminated by legislation limiting juvenile justice jurisdiction to conduct that would be considered criminal if the perpetrator were an adult. This would mean a complete deinstitutionalization of status offenses.\textsuperscript{275} Such legislation would lessen some of the discrimination girls face by ensuring that they will not be punished for conduct that is merely considered inappropriate for girls.\textsuperscript{276} Elimination of status offenses will also protect girls from being bootstrapped into the system.\textsuperscript{277}

Washington State's legislature may further alleviate the juvenile justice system's discriminatory treatment of girl offenders by restricting the practice of relabeling status offenses as criminal.\textsuperscript{278} Relabeling helps no one; the offender's disposition does not match the true nature of her offense, yet she may be placed in a facility or program where she will be exposed to more serious juvenile offenders. This legislation could control relabeling by requiring that the accuracy of all charges be scrutinized. Courts should not allow the admission of a charge without a factual basis. If police, prosecutors and defense counsel know that judges will require a full accounting of the charges against juveniles, the police and prosecutors will be less likely to attempt to portray \textit{de minimis} conduct as criminal.

In any future reform, Washington State's legislature must seriously consider cycles of familial abuse, focus on victimized girls' safety and welfare as well as the family's perceived needs. In cases of familial sexual or physical abuse, legislative orientation toward keeping the family together at all costs can be disas-

\textsuperscript{274} See supra notes 172-175 and accompanying text (exploring the potentially harmful effects of juvenile justice officials' discretion).

\textsuperscript{275} See supra notes 90-92 and accompanying text (describing Washington's policy of deinstitutionalization).

\textsuperscript{276} See supra notes 163-167 and accompanying text (explaining how girls have historically been and still continue to be charged with status offenses because they do not conform to traditional sex role standards); supra notes 168-171 and accompanying text (explaining that girls are more apt to be charged with status offenses and that they receive more severe dispositions when they are adjudicated as status offenders).

\textsuperscript{277} See supra notes 181, 184-192 and accompanying text (illustrating how courts use bootstrapping to raise status offenses into criminal-type offenses through citations for contempt of court).

\textsuperscript{278} See supra notes 183, 197-198 and accompanying text (describing the process of relabeling status offending conduct as criminal conduct and how Washington frequently utilizes the relabeling process).
Forcing a troubled girl back into the home where she was abused creates more problems than it solves since she will probably be abused again. All effective juvenile justice legislation must reflect the needs of girls who are victims at home.

Washington State's legislature must allocate more funds for female juvenile programs. With this funding, programs developed for girls' specific needs may be widely implemented. Government funding provides stability to programs for girls so that the programs can continue for more than a few years. The longer the program has been in existence, the easier it is to evaluate. As more programs continue to operate and can be evaluated, the better our understanding of girl offenders' needs will be.

B. Girl Offenders and Programming Changes

Washington currently meets its female delinquents' emotional needs but not their vocational needs. Acquiring vocational skills is key to girl offenders' economic survival. Currently, most girls receive predominantly domestic training rather than marketable job skills. This lack of job training perpetuates delinquent girls' economic dependence upon the government or crime.

When girls enter rehabilitation programs, they need job training, including information about finding and retaining jobs. Moreover, because counseling and treatment are ineffective without economic survival training, these treatment programs would be most beneficial if practical and vocational skills were incorporated. After job placement, follow-up must include a discussion about any problems encountered and the effectiveness of the girls'

279. See supra note 226 and accompanying text (explaining that family counseling based on the notion that the family unit is paramount often harms girls who are victims of abuse).

280. See supra Part IV (noting the particular set of problems girl offenders tend to have).

281. See supra Part IV.C.3 (describing Washington's treatment and counseling services for female delinquents).

282. See supra Part IV.C.2 (discussing the juvenile justice system's general lack of vocational training for female delinquents).

283. See supra notes 242-243 and accompanying text (explaining that girl offenders not only have trouble supporting themselves, but they often must also support a child); supra notes 257-267 and accompanying text (explaining that girls in Ecco Glen receive virtually no vocational training).

284. See supra Part IV.C.3 (describing how girls are often taught domestic or traditionally female skills which lead to low-paying jobs).

285. See supra text accompanying note 223 (citing studies suggesting that counseling for girls has little effect on recidivism when compared with doing nothing).
placements. Practical and useful training will help girls lead independent lives and successfully adapt to living in their community.

Deinstitutionalized status offenders should still have access to programming. If status offenders are deinstitutionalized, many juvenile girls previously considered offenders will not come under the jurisdiction of the courts. There is a danger that these girls will be ignored by the government. Ignoring troubled juvenile girls will not help them to overcome the victimization they have experienced in the past. They must be given access to government-funded programs which are developed by and implemented on the community level. Participation in these programs should be voluntary and should include the appropriate combination of emotional and economic guidance. Housing resources for girls who cannot safely return home should be provided.

One example of a successful program for girls was established by a YWCA in Portland, Oregon. This state-supported program was developed to prepare girls for independent living “in a safe environment away from the victimizers.” In the first three months of the six-month program, girls live in a dormitory where they are provided with all of their daily needs. They attend therapy to help them cope with their past experiences of victimization. The girls also participate in activities which focus on job skill development. Girls must find employment after the first month of the program. During the last three months of the program, girls may move to their own apartments and attend more individualized programs. They are allowed to return to the dormitories whenever they need to, and twenty-four hour crisis

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287. See supra note 268 and accompanying text; infra notes 290-298 (outlining successful approaches to treating and reforming delinquents).
288. See supra Part II.B (providing the effects of deinstitutionalization).
289. See Chesney-Lind & Shelden, supra note 16, at 207. “As a society, we have been reluctant to provide long-term, stable solutions to the problems of teens in conflict with their families.” Id. For girls who are on their own, we need to “focus on [their] urgent need . . . to have access to medical, dental, educational and housing resources.” Id.
290. See id. at 204.
291. Id.
292. See id.
293. See id. at 204-05. The skill development component includes budgeting, banking, job skills and job and apartment hunting. See id. at 205.
294. See id. Attending school or continuing education programs is also strongly encouraged, but not required. See id.
295. See id. The counselors follow the girls' progress by checking with their employers, schools, and apartment managers on a weekly basis. See id.
counseling is available to them. After they have completed the program, each girl is assigned a volunteer big sister for the year, and may continue to participate in the YWCA program until the age of eighteen. This program has been successful in part, because it includes counseling, job skill development and follow-up treatment.

Programs such as Portland's attract clients because of their quality services. Girls will voluntarily participate in these programs if the programs effectively meet the girls' needs. However, many existing programs for girl offenders are ineffective because they fail to address a majority of girls' problems. Ineffective programs drive participants away, discourage potential participants from ever joining and waste money. Washington should constantly monitor its state-funded community and non-profit programs and eliminate the unsuccessful programs. Efficacy can be evaluated by examining factors such as levels of client participation, family and client satisfaction, recidivism and subsequent welfare dependency.

In this recommended system, early intervention for girls like Becca would be a key component. When police find a runaway girl, instead of arresting her, they would refer her to government-funded community programs. These programs would provide her with everything from housing and counseling to vocational training. Information about these programs would be available at schools, medical offices and community organizations. Victimized girls should be made aware of their options before running away or turning to crime. If a girl is arrested for criminal conduct, she should be placed in a secure facility where she has equal access to the same quality programming available to young male offenders.

296. See id.
297. See id.
298. See id. During the first year, only 10% of the girls completing at least three months of the program committed a delinquency offense. See id.
299. Female juvenile offenders, runaways in particular, are often desperate for good housing and programming. Gail Chang Bohr, executive director of the Children's Law Center of Minnesota, pointed out that in Minnesota "there are waiting lists for programs that provide treatment, schooling and counseling." Advocates, supra note 21, at 4A.
300. See supra Part IV.C.1 (covering the types of programming commonly available to juvenile offenders and how these programs fail to consider the multifaceted needs of girls).
V. Conclusion

Girls brought into the juvenile justice system face discrimination on three levels. Family, government officials and correctional programs all contribute to an overarching process of victimization. This discrimination persists because society has been unwilling to invest the necessary time, thought and money into solving the problems of female juveniles. The political trend in our country is to incarcerate girls for offenses, rather than alleviate the underlying causes of their negative behavior.

The current system in Washington, as in most states, is inexcusable. While Becca's parents and Washington State legislators may have been well-intentioned, the law they created has potentially disastrous consequences. The Becca Bill discriminatorily imprisons girl offenders under the rubric of paternalism and retains them in a system that is, at best, neglectful. The problems, secrets and pain of female delinquents are locked away and are never recognized or addressed.

An equitable and effective juvenile justice system must include deinstitutionalization of status offenses and accessible training and treatment programs specifically designed for troubled girls. Because the Becca Bill does not provide for these changes, more girls like Becca will continue to be victimized by a system that does them more harm than good.