

MINUTES

MEETING OF THE MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

October 13, 2015, 4:00 PM
Commissioners' Board Room
555 Court St. NE, Salem, OR 97301

MCPSCC: Kim Brady, Ray Byrd, Mark Caillier, Commissioner Janet Carlson, Jayne Downing, Tom Ewing, Faye Fagel, Lt. Tim Fox, Don Frederickson, Tamra Goettsch, Jessica Kampfe, Pete McCallum, Ed McKenney, Chief Jerry Moore, Sheriff Jason Myers, Diane Morse, Judge Tracy Prall, Jeff Puterbaugh, Bob Royer, Chief John Teague, Hitesh Parekh (recorder).

GUESTS: Salem City Councilor Warren Bednarz; Nancy Cain, Community Action Agency; Jan Calvin, Full Circle Consulting; Damon Carino, Sprague High School; Angie Denning, Oregon Youth Authority; Shelly Ehenger, Marion County Housing Authority; Kenneth Leja, Sprague High School; Todd Londin, ABC Window Cleaners; Amber Reeves, Community Action Agency; John Reeves, Community Action Agency; Tom Sermak; Commander Jeff Wood; and Kody York, Sprague High School.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Commissioner Carlson called the meeting to order at 4:05 p.m.

Recap and approval of September 8, 2015 meeting minutes

MOTION: Mark Caillier moved approval of the September 8, 2015 MCPSCC meeting minutes. Seconded by Sheriff Myers; motion carried. A voice vote was unanimous.

Announcements & Upcoming Events

- Defense attorney Tom Sermak has retired and resigned from the MCPSCC:
 - Jessica Kampfe appointed by Judge Rhoades to replace Mr. Sermak.
 - Mr. Sermak awarded a certificate of gratitude for his participation on the MCPSCC.
- Seventh annual Giving People A Second Chance breakfast scheduled for October 20, 2015.
- October was proclaimed "Domestic Violence Awareness" month by the county commissioners.
- Alliance for Hope International will be assessing Marion County's victim services in October.
- Multnomah County will be hosting a "What Works in Public Safety" conference on January 14, 2016.
- Umpqua Community College shooting:
 - Law enforcement agencies responded rapidly to the scene and prevented additional casualties.
 - Oregon State Police also has an office very close to the campus.
 - Did not know the name of the campus buildings but luckily were helped by a detective who arrived early and did know.

Ratify Justice Reinvestment Grant application (Action)

- Staff from the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission reviewed Marion County's Justice Reinvestment Grant application and provided comments:
 - Appreciate work of team that put the application together

- Application reflects priorities approved by the council in September.
- MOTION:** Sheriff Myers moved to ratify Marion County's 2015-17 Justice Reinvestment Grant application. Seconded by Don Frederickson; motion carried. A voice vote was unanimous.

HOMELESSNESS: ISSUE INTRODUCTION

Commissioner Carlson introduced this topic:

- Homelessness is a local and national issue.
- Mayor Anna Peterson very concerned about homelessness in Salem and asked the council to address this issue.
- Purpose of presentations to provide a general introduction so council can hear information about strategies to address homelessness in Marion County.
- Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency has taken the lead in Marion and Polk counties.

Video Introduction: Jon Stewart "Homeless Homed" video clip at:
<http://thedailyshow.cc.com/videos/lntv3q/the-homeless-homed>

Sprague AVID Team Presentation

- Damon Carino, Kenneth Leja and Kody York, Sprague High School AVID Team students, presented this item:
 - Mr. Carino, Mr. Leja and Mr. York were part of a team of 27 Sprague High School students who studied homelessness as a school project in early 2015 and then presented their findings to the state legislature:
 - Found that being homeless is a vicious cycle:
 - No address makes it difficult to make contact with the homeless if they apply for a job, and no job means no income to pay for a place to live.
 - Studied national models and found two promising models (one in Arizona and the other in Utah) that used the "Housing First" model.
 - "Housing First" model based upon providing the homeless housing immediately, then other "wraparound" services as needed.
 - On an annual basis Utah spent \$47,000 on a homeless person.
 - Using the Housing First model, Utah provided homes for 242 homeless individuals.
 - After 5 years in the program, 82% of the 242 "stabilized".
 - Housing the homeless and providing them with basic mental health and health care services cost just \$17,000 per person.
 - The AVID class project ended in June, but students want to see the City of Salem come up with a similar model such as the one in Utah, since it is a proven model.
 - Many local organizations working on the homeless problem, without much support from governmental entities, and not always together.

Overview of Marion County's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness

Marion County Commissioner Janet Carlson; Diane Merry, Community Resource Program Manager and Amber Reeves, Community Resource Program Director, Community Action, presented this item:

- Community Action Agency was instrumental in developing "The Marion and Polk Counties (10 Year) Plan to End Homelessness" released in March 2009 (**attachment 1**).
 - Plan has a vision that "Every person in Marion and Polk County has a home".
 - Involved multiple organizations including county and city elected officials and representatives from business and state agencies.
 - Plan looks at causes of homelessness, promising practices and has the following goals:
 1. Increase housing options for low/very low-income residents.
 2. Preventing and diverting people from becoming homeless.

- 3. Increase coordination among homeless agencies.
- 4. Increase community awareness to build support and remove stigma.
- o Plan employs several strategies and lists a series of next steps to follow.

Summary of discussion:

- The Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness has not been fully implemented.
- Arresting the homeless will not solve the problem.
- Community Action Agency receives a total of \$2 million in annual grant funds for the homeless.
- Funds used for three housing programs for low income and homeless, including veterans:
 - o ARCHES project, Community Action Resource Centers and Community Action Reentry Services.
 - o Inadequate number of housing units in Marion/Polk Counties to meet demand:
 - The last annual estimate showed a need for 774 emergency and transitional beds for the homeless.
- There is no task force/committee with a project manager actively working on a solution for the homeless in Marion County.
- Explore the possibility of creating a joint work group to map out a plan of action.
- Multiple agencies already involved with homelessness, so proposed work group should not duplicate efforts, just reinvigorate the process.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that communities develop a coordinated assessment where all services providing housing shelter are in one location.
 - o Critical for those agencies all working on homelessness to coordinate their work with housing authorities in addressing problem.

JUVENILE SYSTEM

Video shown titled: "Youth Villages: Extreme Measures"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2Z-QI43Ek4>

Juvenile Department Director Faye Fagel and Management Analyst Brigid Zani presented this item. Flowchart of the juvenile justice system reviewed. (**attachment 2**)

- The Marion County Juvenile Department provides assessment, supervision, risk reduction interventions, skill development, accountability, counseling and detention services for youth, ages 12 - 17 referred by local law enforcement because of law violations and criminal behavior.
- Some youth are diverted to community peer courts or addressed informally through the department.
- A more formal process involves filing a petition and a court appearance followed by supervised probation if the youth is adjudicated.
- Probation officers complete intake assessments and refer youth for other diagnostic assessments through community providers and develop case plans to address the youth's risks and needs. The department uses Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) to develop youth skills in problem solving, decision making, and self management.
- The juvenile department provides victims with information on their rights and requests information on damages incurred in order to hold youth accountable to earn and pay restitution.
- There is an informal voluntary process which involves youth 9-13 referred by schools, parents, and community entities to prevent involvement in the juvenile justice system or deeper penetration into the system as part of a juvenile crime prevention initiative.

Differences between the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system:

- Police referrals come directly to the juvenile department. A probation officer meets with the youth and family and screens for the crime seriousness, family ability to provide appropriate

structure and accountability, and youth's risk factors to determine what the appropriate response would be. Generally in the adult system referrals go initially to the District Attorney's office.

- The juvenile system looks at the least restrictive placement. To be placed in detention, the court must make a determination of detention as the least restrictive placement. When a youth is in detention there is always immediate consideration of whether another placement outside of detention can be developed with a safety plan to reduce any public safety risk.
- Juvenile probation officers coordinate with the District Attorney's Office, the youth and family, and defense attorney to develop a plan on cases to be formally adjudicated and are key in presenting the case to the judge in court and providing recommendations for conditions of supervision.
- Detention holds pre-adjudicated youth and youth serving a sanction for violating conditions of supervision. A youth would never serve a sentence in detention as opposed to the county jail where an adult can be sentenced to a period of time in jail as disposition to a case.
- Although youth being charged with Measure 11 crimes are held in detention for custody, they are processed through the District Attorney's Office and courts as adults.
- Juvenile Department has multiple programs designed to reduce repeat criminal activity through creating changes in a youth risk factors; challenging a youth's attitudes, values, and beliefs; increasing skills and strengths; and holding youth accountable.
 - Alternative programs provide opportunities to complete community service, earn and pay timely restitution to victims and develop employment skills.
 - Counseling services support youth in mental health crisis, reduce self-harm behavior in detention, and coordinate with community mental health agencies to find services and placements for youth with serious mental illness that are in detention custody.
 - Detention provides temporary custody of youth determined to pose a public safety risk or failure to appear for court hearing.
 - Education advocates help students obtain school credit or complete a GED, support regular and consistent school attendance.
 - Guaranteed Attendance Program (GAP) is a 90-day shelter care placement for youth that do not need to be in detention but are unable to be placed back at home or with a relative.
 - Family Support Program provides early intervention with the highest risk youth serving children 9-13.
- Juvenile Department receives roughly 4,000 referrals a year. At any given time the probation officers are involved with 750 cases. Department is also a "crossover site" in partnership with Oregon Department of Human Services in serving youth with a history of neglect and abuse who cross over into the juvenile justice system.
- Just like the adult corrections system, the Juvenile Department uses a risk assessment tool to identify risk and targets programs, services, and interventions to the highest risk youth.
- Oregon statutes require county juvenile departments to develop and recommend to the board a plan for the use of state and local resources to serve the local youth offender population and prevent criminal involvement by youth.
 - These plans are met in the Marion County Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan 2010 and the county budget. The plan was updated for 2015-17 (**attachment 3**).

EMERGING ISSUES/PROBLEM SOLVING

None

ADJOURNED AT 6:05 PM

ATTACHMENT 1



Marion And Polk Counties



PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS

Released March 26, 2009



Synopsis for
The Marion County
Public Safety Coordinating Council
October 13, 2015



10-YEAR PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS

VISION

Every person in Marion and Polk counties has a home.

DEFINITION: "Homeless" means an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...

ADEQUATE RESIDENCE DOES NOT INCLUDE:

- Parks
- Cars
- Public Places
- Shelters
- Doubled up
- Motels/hotels
- Campgrounds

Who Was Involved ...?

LEADERSHIP TEAM

- Tom Bauman, Mt. Angel
- Janet Carlson, Marion County
- Jack Duncan, Oregon Housing & Community Services
- Gail McDougale, First Congregational Church
- Janet Taylor, Salem
- Dick Withnell, Withnell Motor Company
- Rene Duboise, Oregon Dept. of Human Services

WORK TEAMS

- Children and Families
- Mental Health & Substance Abuse
- Reentry from Incarceration
- Runaway & Homeless Youth
- Veterans

CORE TEAM (organizations)

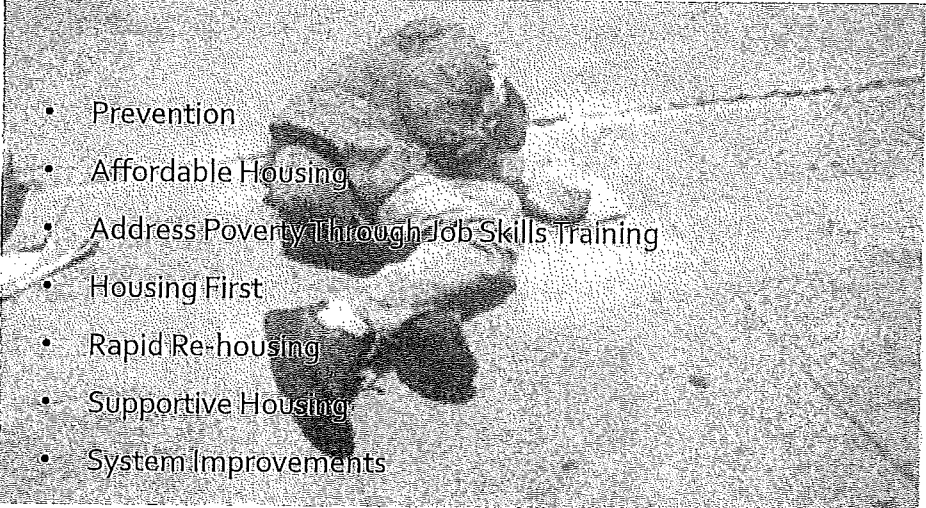
- Community Action
- St. Vincent de Paul
- Salem Leadership Foundation
- Cascadia-Bridgeway Behavioral Health
- Salem Police Department
- Oregon Disabled Veterans Outreach
- Shangri-La Corporation
- Oregon Dept. of Human Services
- St. Joseph Shelter
- Oregon Dept. of Veterans Affairs
- Marion County
- No METH, Not in MY Neighborhood
- Lakepoint Community Care



Causes of Homelessness



Promising Practices

- 
- Prevention
 - Affordable Housing
 - Address Poverty Through Job Skills Training
 - Housing First
 - Rapid Re-housing
 - Supportive Housing
 - System Improvements

Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 1: Increase housing options for low/very low- income residents.

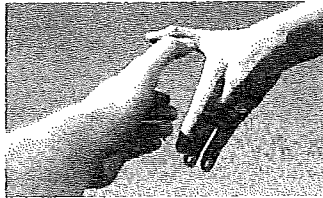
- Objective 1: Create a Housing First model in Marion and Polk Counties
- Objective 2: Assure needed shelter services and transitional housing



Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 2 – Prevent and divert people from becoming homeless.

- Objective 1 – Identify and coordinate resources
- Objective 2 – Increase education about available resources
- Objective 3 – Increase employment and training opportunities



Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 3: Increase coordination among homeless agencies.

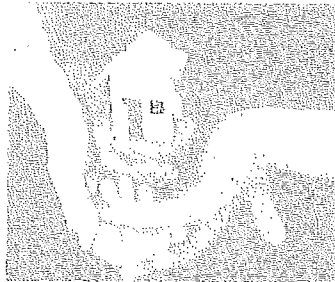
- Objective 1 – Organize support systems to keep people in their homes
- Objective 2 – Re-align priorities and identify new resources to support people in their homes



Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 4 – Increase community awareness to build support and remove stigma.

- Objective 1 – Make housing a priority
- Objective 2 – Disseminate information



Strategies

- CONTINUUM OF CARE
 - New beds, employment, transitional housing
- A&D/MENTAL HEALTH
 - Sobering beds/detox, counseling/treatment, residential services for women with children, awareness including meth, co-occurring disorders
- VETERANS
 - Comprehensive support system, transitional housing, identify partners (National Guard, Army Reserve)

Strategies *(continued)*

- REENTRY POPULATION
-Transitional housing, wraparound services, family strengthening, community awareness
- FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
-Affordable housing, support services, skills training, job support
- RUNAWAY & HOMELESS YOUTH
-15-bed shelter, access to substance abuse/mental health treatment, mediation, central database
- LATINO (FARMWORKER)
-Identify gaps, strengthen partnerships

Next Steps...

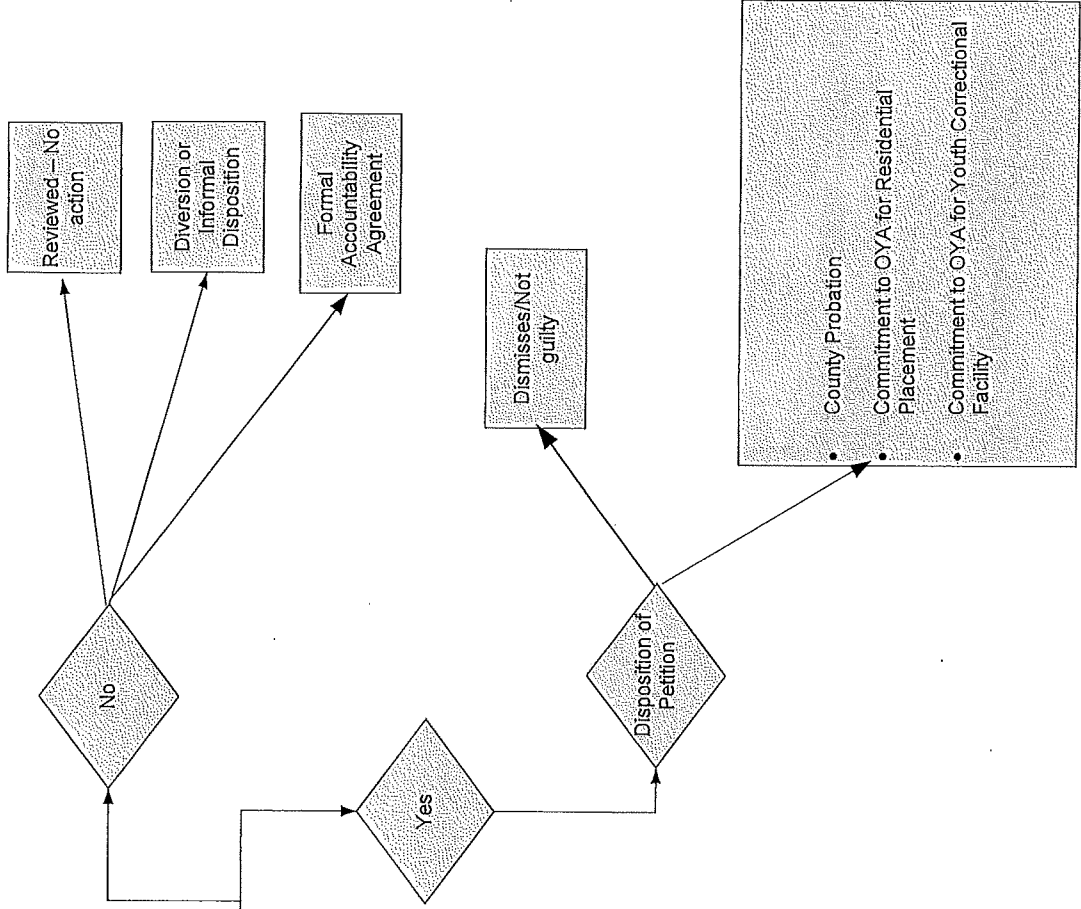
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|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | HOMELESS CONNECT | - Organize venue for homeless people |
| 2. | AWARENESS | - Use plan to education community |
| 3. | PARTNERSHIPS | - Identify roles for each organization that works with homeless people |
| 4. | TASK FORCE | - Organize task force with project manager to support |
| 5. | FAITH COMMUNITY | - Engage faith community to increase shelters and transitional housing |
| 6. | INPUT | - Engage homeless and at-risk individuals in future planning |
| 7. | MEDIA | - Work with state on media campaign to de-stigmatize housing |
| 8. | PREVENTION | - Identify prevention strategies |
| 9. | HOUSING ASSISTANCE | - Connect homeless people with available resources |
| 10. | LANDLORDS | - Engage landlords to increase available low-income housing |
| 11. | HOUSING INDUSTRY | - Engage housing industry in developing innovative housing solutions |
| 12. | EMPLOYMENT | - Engage SEDCOR, Incite, Oregon Employment Department, Chemeketa Community College, and other employment and training organizations |
| 13. | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | - Increase treatment resources |

Questions? Discussion!



ATTACHMENT 2

Marion County Juvenile Department Overview

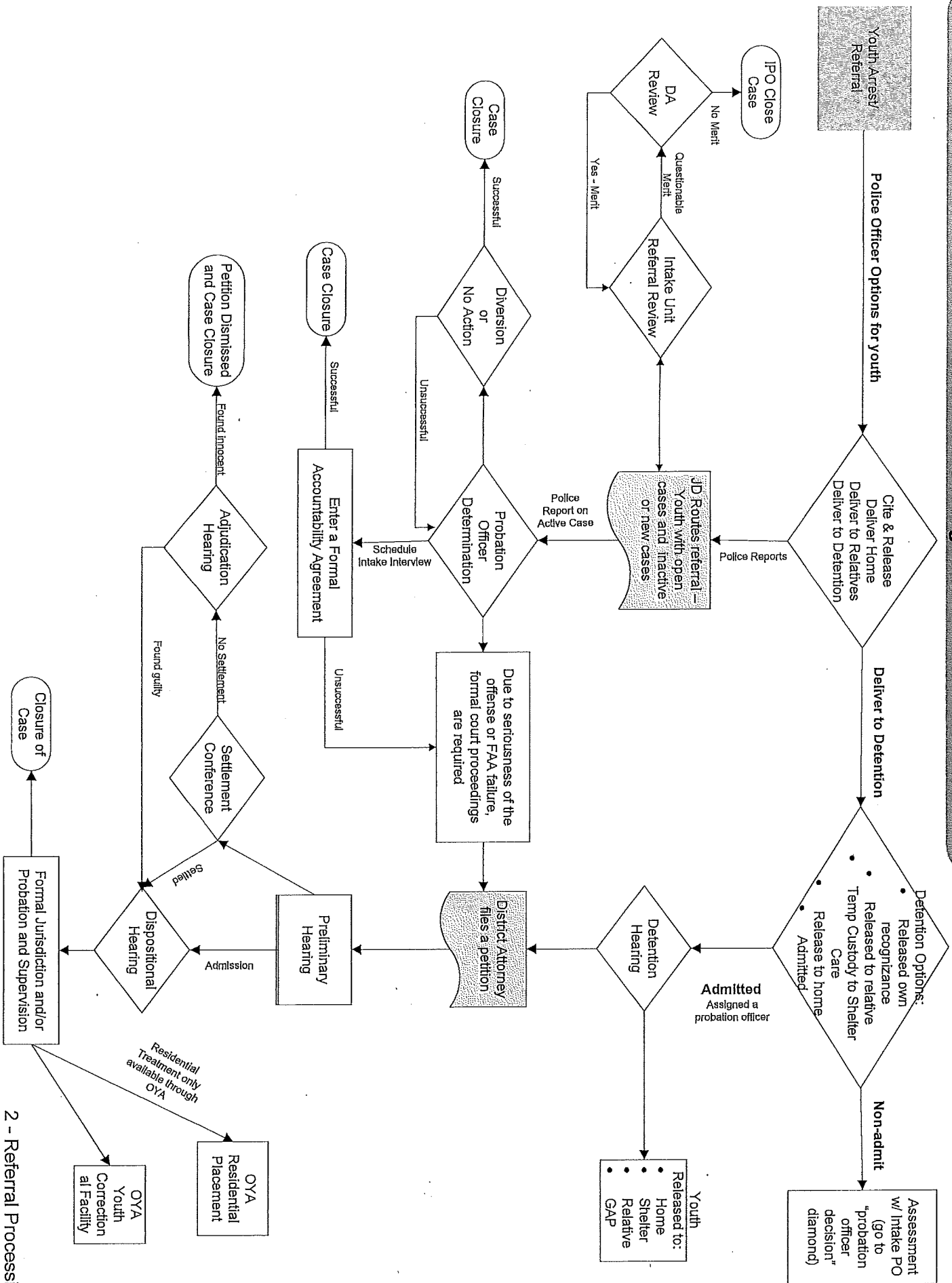


Key

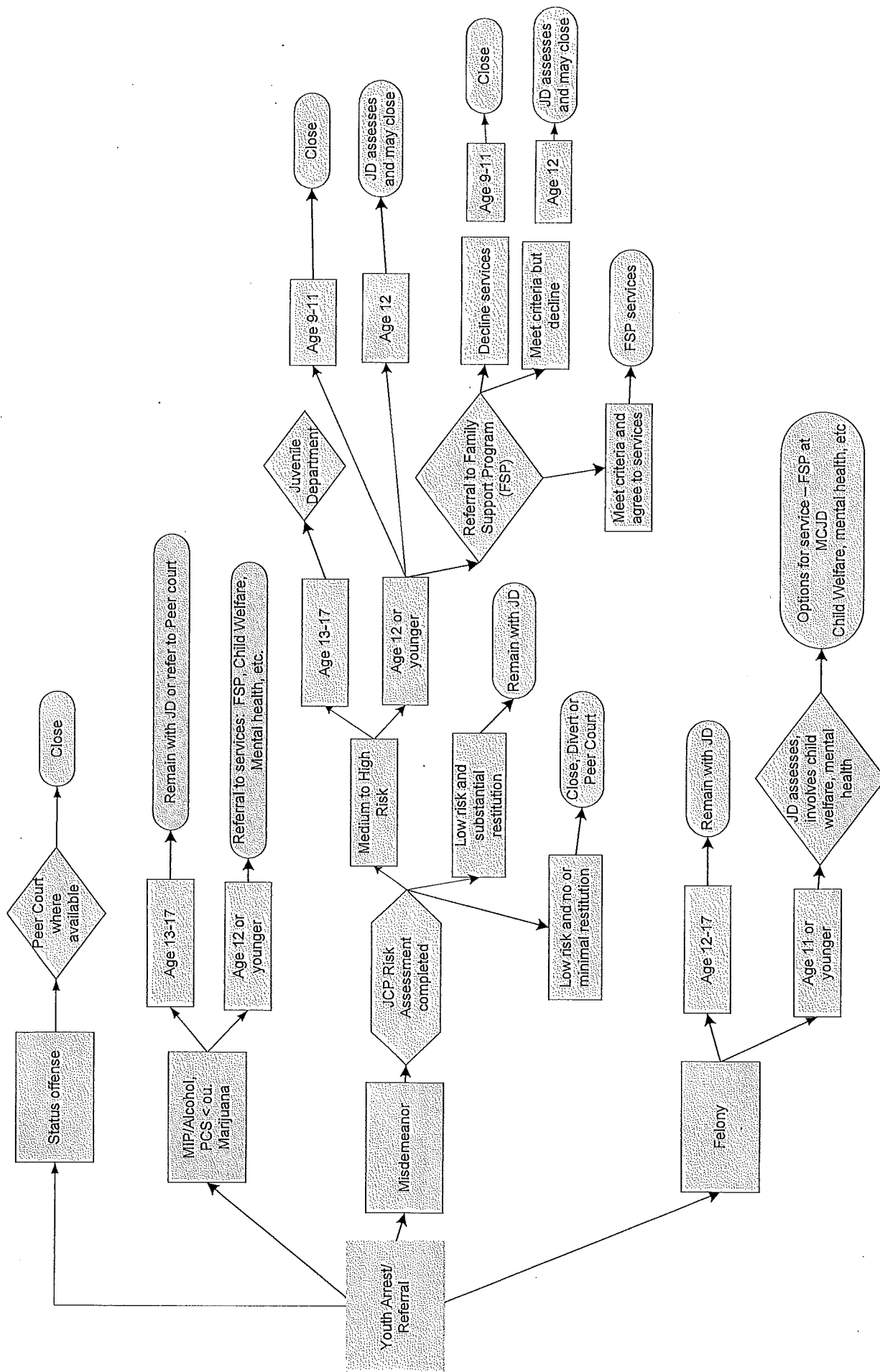
- Action/Event
- Decision
- Activity
- Paperwork or Document
- Completion

Acronyms:
 MCJD or JD=Juvenile Department
 PO = Probation Officer
 JCP = Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment
 JPSRB = Juvenile Psychiatric Security Review Board
 CFH = Children's Farm Home
 OSH= Oregon State Hospital
 FAA = Formal Accountability Agreement

Marion County Juvenile Department Referral Processing



Marion County Juvenile Department Offense and Risk Based Referral Processing



Marion County Juvenile Department Measure 11 Offense Process Flow

For 15, 16, 17 who are charged but not in custody, warrant issued.

15, 16, 17 year old in Detention custody

DDA review and determine if Measure 11 charge is appropriate

DA office will notify Detention, and Youth's home county DA office.

Juvenile Department:
Contact any currently assigned attorney
Inform DA of any particular circumstances
PO responsible to notify victims
PO Appear with youth to address active warrant or other juvenile matters

Circuit Court proceeding will continue through sentencing phase.

DA office will:
Notify Detention
File information and any concurrent juvenile petition
Notify victims

Initial Hearing on Measure 11 Charge

Assigned PO:
escort to/from detention and prepare detention disposition form
manage juvenile petitions running concurrently
screens and adds/removes visitors per dept policy

M11 Release granted?

Adult Parole & Probation Release Officer or designee will:
Meet with youth to complete release agreement
Confirm security waiver payment, if required
Inform youth of hearing date set
Notify Juvenile PO, if there is one
Forward a copy of the release agreement to detention & juvenile DA

Jury trial will occur at Circuit Court. Youth will remain in custody until the trial and juvenile petition unless youth turns 18 prior to disposition, transfer to MC Jail

Circuit Court conviction on Adult crime?

Found not guilty
Detention releases youth and property

Jurisdiction is taken on a non-measure 11 crime, which would transfer jurisdiction back to the Juv. court, DA will notify juvenile DDA.
Juvenile DDA will:
Set dispositional hearing
Notify detention to void the release agreement if one is on file
PO Assigned

In event of new Juvenile matters

Detention will notify release officer of youth brought into detention in violation of release agreement and intake

Assigned PO will ask for a detention custody hearing on the juvenile petition

Conditional Release granted?

Assigned PO manage juvenile petition and community supervision

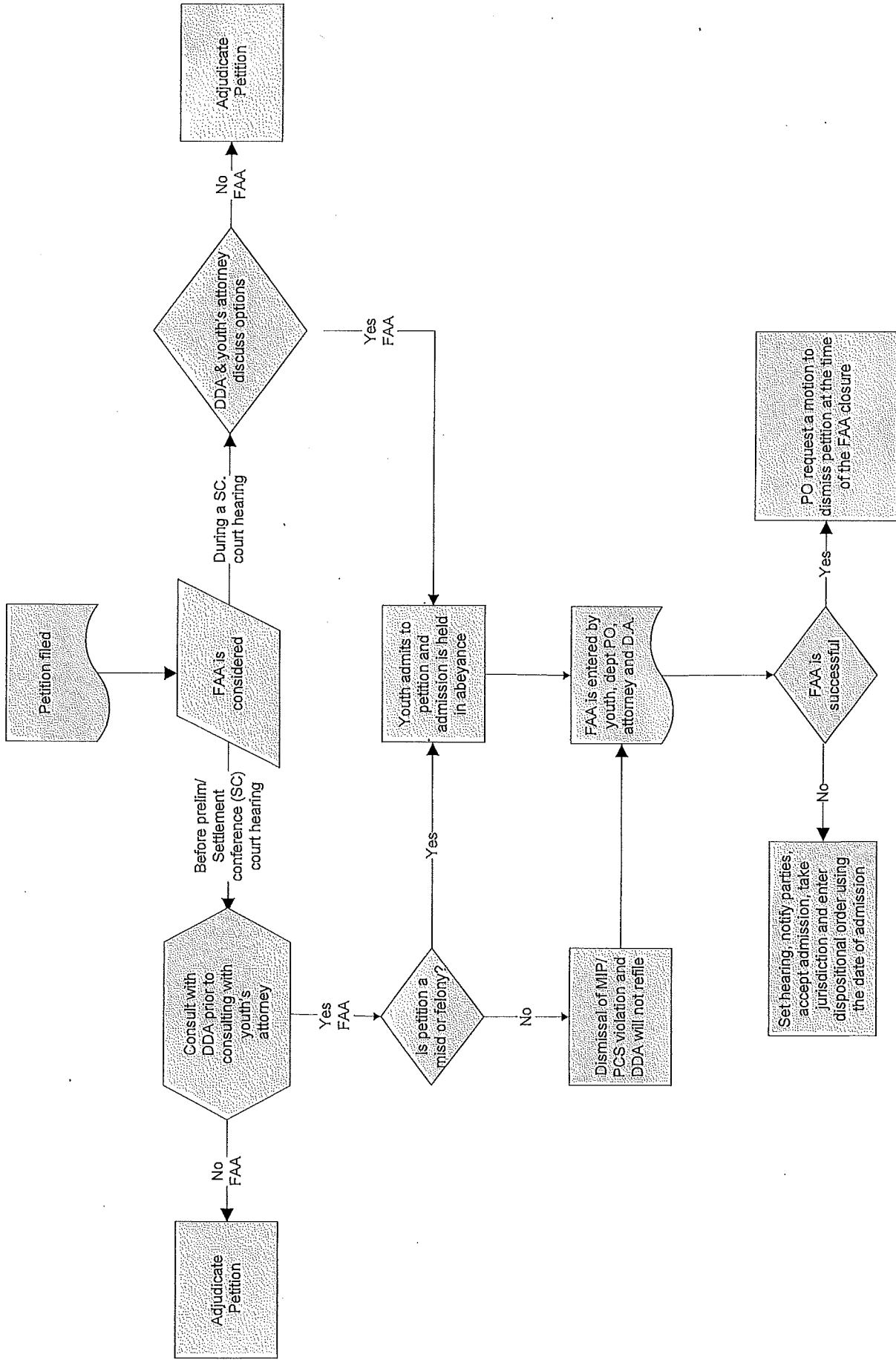
- Murder
- Attempted Murder
- Conspiracy to Commit Murder
- Aggravated Murder
- Att Aggravated Murder
- Consp to Commit Agg Murder
- Manslaughter 1

- ### MEASURE 11 CRIMES
- Manslaughter 2
 - Kidnapping 1
 - Kidnapping 2
 - Assault 1
 - Assault 2
 - Robbery 1
 - Robbery 2

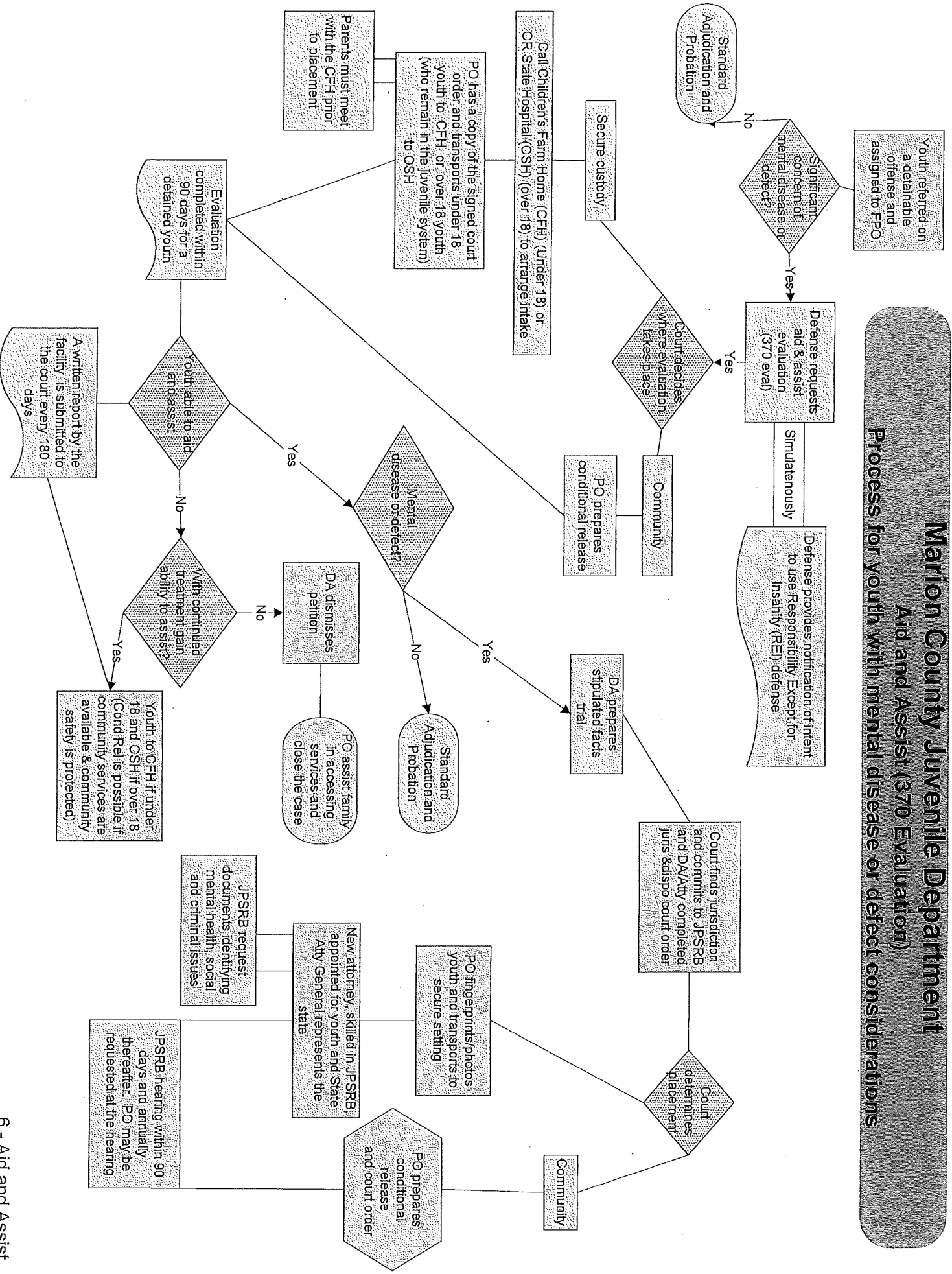
- Sodomy 1
- Sodomy 2
- Rape 1
- Rape 2
- Sex Abuse 1
- Sex Penetration 1
- Sex Penetration 2
- Arson 1*
- Compelling Prostitution
- Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct

★ Unless otherwise agreed upon by the Juvenile Director and Sheriff or their designees, youth remain in detention until sentencing or bail is posted. The juvenile director is contacted if a youth has significant issues that would warrant movement to the jail. The elected DA can request from the juvenile director that a youth be moved. When decided that a 16 or 17 year old is moving to the jail, the Detention OD coordinates with the Sheriff's office to determine movement. Sheriff's Office transports.

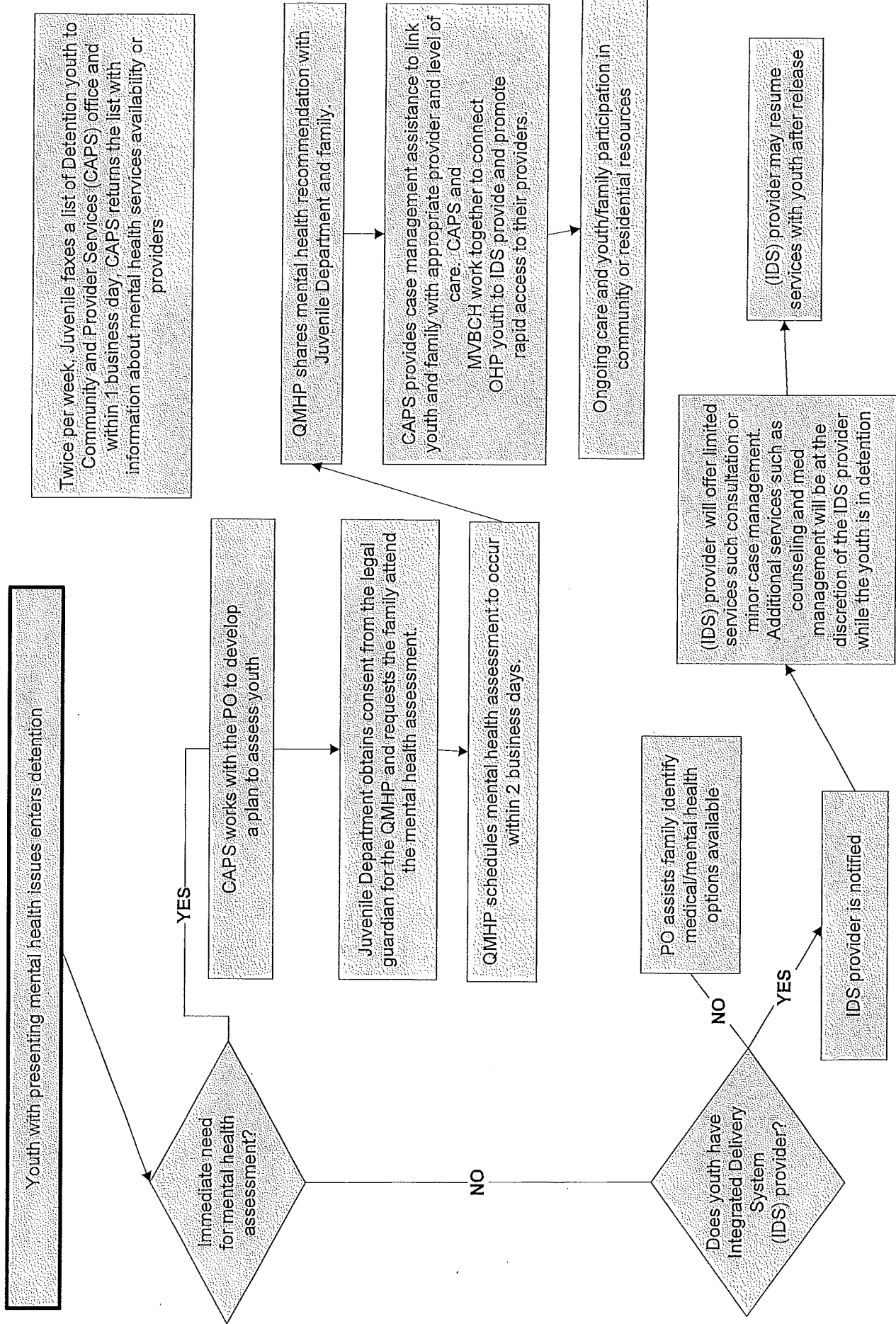
Marion County Juvenile Department FAA with petition held in abeyance



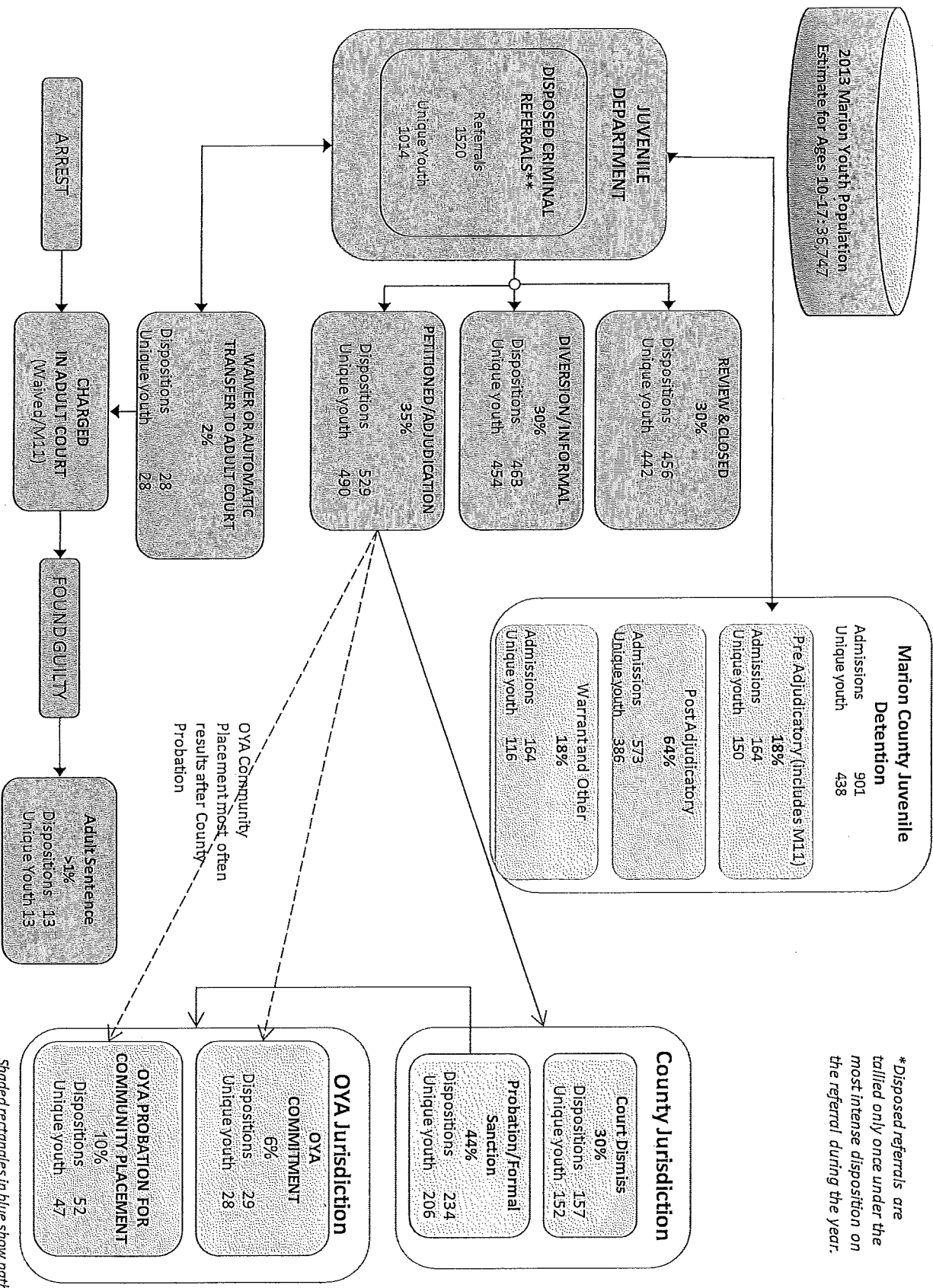
Marion County Juvenile Department Aid and Assist (370 Evaluation) Process for youth with mental disease or defect considerations



Marion County Juvenile Department Rapid Outpatient Assessment Response for Detention Youth



Marion County Juvenile Justice: 2014 Disposed* Criminal Referrals



*Disposed referrals are tallied only once under the most intense disposition on the referral during the year.

Shaded rectangles in blue show path of youth whose cases were processed in the adult system. ORS 137.124(?) also allows transfer to OYA of certain adult inmates who commit their offense between 18-20.

** Criminal = Felony & Misdemeanor. Disposed Referrals may have been received prior to the beginning of the year. JJS extract 258c data.

ATTACHMENT 3



OREGON

Marion County

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

January 2010

The Marion County Juvenile Crime Prevention plan is focused on service delivery improvements. This includes ensuring services to children and families are effective, meet the need, and are delivered in such a way as to achieve the desired outcomes.

PLANNING PROCESS DETAILS

1. PLANNING

The Marion County Board of Commissioners has designated the Juvenile Department as the lead agency for Juvenile Crime Prevention planning. However, the planning process occurred under the auspice of the Youth Consortium, which is an action team of the local Commission on Children and Families. The Juvenile Director and the Director of the Boys and Girls Club co-chair the Youth Consortium.

On December 14, 2009 a Juvenile Crime Prevention Planning meeting was held with community partners and stakeholders to consider specifics for this plan. An overview of the background of the Juvenile Crime Prevention initiative was provided, with specific information on the risk assessment tool, and how reduction of risk factors is critical to prevention. A review was provided of the original planning process, description of what the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funding has been used for in Marion County since that time, and a data summary from NPC Research that outlines changes in risk and protective factors of past program participants. Participants in the planning meeting then met in small groups to identify community service gaps, barriers and solutions.

In addition to the formal planning meeting, there have been a number of forums and continuing committees initiated to solicit community feedback to identify needs, assets, issues, and solutions to improve systems and services to children and families across the continuum. The development of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan also incorporates the work and outcomes from these forums and ongoing committees:

- **October 25, 2007 Marion County Juvenile Gang Summit** of partners and stakeholders concerned with prevention, intervention and enforcement to address gang affiliation, activity, and involvement. Community members, as well as participants in the gang summit, responded to a written survey providing additional information about community gang activity.
- **2009 JMAC: Joint Marion Ad Hoc Committee.** Ongoing working group from the Children and Families Commission and the Public Safety Coordinating Council whose goal is to identify and remove barriers to success; align resources, assets and opportunities for youth as a key prevention strategy.

- **2009 Speak Out Youth Summit – Guido Caldarazzo Cultural Consortium.** Twenty-one youth participants with diverse back grounds, were invited to join in a conversation in an attempt to garner youth perceptions about their successes, challenges, hopes and aspirations. An additional conversation occurred with the Youth Leadership Team from the Boys and Girls Club.
- **Public Safety Coordinating Council 2009 Community Forums-** held in Aumsville; Gervais; Hubbard; Jefferson; Mt. Angel; NE Salem; SE Salem; Silverton; Stayton/sublimity, Keizer, Aumsville, and Scotts Mills to hear community strengths, and concerns.
- **Runaway and Homeless Action Team 2009 –** This action team provides regular updates documenting activities in providing services to runaway and homeless youth, and identifies gaps and barriers hindering effective service to reduce the number of runaway and homeless youth in our community.
- **Youth Consortium Action Team of the Commission on Children and Families** brings together partners to identify issues impacting the healthy development of youth and create solutions.
- **Children and Families 2008-2010 Strategic Planning Process**
- **Children and Families 6 year Comprehensive Planning Process**

The proposed plan is essentially a continuation, with some adjustments, to the existing Family Support Program funded through Juvenile Crime Prevention dollars. The original concept was determined through a series of community meetings over three months, with multi-agencies, citizens, and juveniles involved. The program was assessed using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) in January 2008. The CPC is a tool developed to assess correctional intervention programs and is used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention. NPC research also evaluated the programs risk reduction over the period of July 2007 through June 2009. In addition, the program has utilized a client survey to solicit feedback at the end of service provision.

The plan was discussed with the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council on December 4, 2009 and will formally come before the Council on February 9, 2010 for approval. Marion County Commission on Children and Families members received a draft copy of the plan on January 28, 2010. The Juvenile Crime Prevention plan will be incorporated into the local Comprehensive Plan which formally comes before the local Commission for approval in April. The Marion County Board of Commissioners will review the plan for approval in February 2010. In addition, the plan was provided to all participants of the planning meeting on December 14, 2009, and to all members of the Youth Consortium.

2. PARTICIPATION AND COLLABORATION

Representatives of the following agencies participated in the Marion County Juvenile Crime Prevention planning meeting December 14, 2009:

CASA	
Catholic Community Services Fostering Hope	Marion County Health Dept. – Woodburn Prevention
City of Salem	Marion County Juvenile Department
Community Action Agency	Marion County Sheriff Office
Crossler Middle School	North West Human Services
Hands On Mid-Willamette Valley	Oregon Commission on Children/ Families
Home Center	Oregon Youth Authority
Juntos Podemos	Salem Fire Department
Marion Child Welfare	Salem/Keizer School District
Marion County Children/ Families Commission	The Salvation Army Kroc Center
Marion County District Attorney Office	Youth Consortium

3. ANALYSIS: WHERE ARE WE? WHAT ARE THE JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION ISSUES?

Marion County Juvenile uses a risk model based on the work of Dr. Ed Latessa, *Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati*. Dr. Latessa's research looks at what works, (and what doesn't) in reducing recidivism, and principles of effective intervention. The Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) risk tool is utilized to determine risk. Marion County Juvenile Department (MCJD) has developed programs and services targeted to specific criminogenic risk factors using interventions that have a research and principal basis of effectiveness. During 2007 and 2008, all MCJD department programs were evaluated through the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool developed and indicators validated through University of Cincinnati research, to assess correctional intervention programs and is used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention. MCJD is committed to reducing overall recidivism, and the criminality of a smaller group of chronic offenders. Low risk juveniles are diverted or provided a short intervention through department work programs if they owe significant restitution to victims. Efforts at behavioral change are primarily focused on medium, medium/high, and high-risk juveniles to reduce their risk factors and increase public safety. The risk factors considered are criminogenic risk factors tied to criminal activity.

The most recent recidivism data available is 2007 data from the *Juvenile Justice Information System*, a statewide database. Of all the juveniles referred to the Marion County Juvenile Department in 2007, 67.6% did not have a subsequent referral while 32.4% had at least one subsequent referral; and 14% (of these 32.4%) were considered chronic offenders with 3 or more subsequent referrals. Chronic Offenders constitute 4.6% of the total juvenile group referred to the department.

In a caseload report run on January 4, 2010, seven hundred and forty-two (742) juveniles were assigned to a probation officer assessed at the following risk level: (See Table 1; Data does not include diverted or peer court cases):

Table 1									
Marion County Juvenile Department									
RISK STATUS OF 742 JUVENILES ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS									
January 4, 2010									
Not Assessed		Low Risk		Medium Risk		Medium High Risk		High Risk	
240	32%	127	17%	193	26%	82	11%	100	13%

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Table 2

Marion County
**2008 TOTAL JUVENILES REFERRED
 BY TYPE OF CRIME**

Crime Type	Number of Referrals
Felony	841
Misdemeanor	3,039
Total	3,880
Violation	1,430
Local Ordinance	711
Runaway	837
Total Allegations	6,858
Unduplicated Referral Count	4,622
Unduplicated Youth Count	2,894
Felony	841
Misdemeanor	3,039

Included in these numbers are Minor in Possession (MIP) and Possession of Less than 1 oz marijuana that account for: One hundred and thirty (130) of cases not assessed; thirty-two (32) low risk; fifty-two (52) medium; twenty-six (26) medium high; and thirty-three (33) High.

During 2008 the juvenile department received 4,622 referrals alleging 6,858 crimes, violations and status offenses, committed by 2,894 juveniles, see Table 2. Of these, 12% were felony referrals; 44% misdemeanors; 20% violations; 10% local ordinance; and 12% runaways.

1,430 referrals, (27% of total substance abuse, tobacco, felony and misdemeanor referrals) were received for minor in possession, possession of less than an ounce, and possession of tobacco. 3,880 referrals were received for criminal felony or misdemeanor allegations, please see Table 3:

Table 3

Marion County
2008 JUVENILE FELONY/MISDEMEANOR ALLEGATIONS

Crime Group	# of Allegations	Allegations as a %
PERSON		
Assault	416	11%
Homicide related	4	.1%
Sexual Offenses	191	5%
Other	12	.3%
PROPERTY		
Arson	33	.9%
Burglary	141	4%
Criminal Mischief	754	19%
Criminal Trespass	273	7%
Robbery	32	.8%
Theft	899	23%
Other	39	1%
PUBLIC ORDER		
Disorderly Conduct	271	7%
Harassment	219	6%
Weapons	100	3%
Other	17	.4%
CRIMINAL ALCOHOL SUBSTANCE ABUSE	223	6%
CRIMINAL OTHER	256	7%
TOTAL	3,880	100%

From assessments January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009, using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment tool, juveniles referred to the MCJD self identified as primarily white, Mexican, or Hispanic/Latino. In considering six areas, risk factors were predominately clustered in school, behavior; family functioning, and peer and other relationships, see Table 4:

Table 4	
<i>Juvenile Crime Prevention</i>	
<u>JUVENILE RISK FACTOR ASSESSMENT CLUSTERS</u>	
January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2009	
	%
Behavior Issues	84.4
Peer and Other Relationships	80.0
Family Functioning	65.9
School Issues	61.4
Substance Use	37.5
Attitudes, Values, Belief	30.4

Marion County Juvenile Department received a formula grant through the State Commission on Children and Families to consider fair and equitable treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity. Data is being collected and analyzed to consider rates of minority youth as compared to rates of white youth at nine decision points within the juvenile justice system. This process will provide additional data for consideration of effective prevention activities that may reduce involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

In the *Causes and Correlates* research conducted by David Huizinga, Ph.D., Rolf Loeber, Ph.D, and Terence P. Thornberry, Ph.D, the pathway to delinquency indicates:

- The average age at which juveniles took their first step toward delinquent behavior was approximately seven
- Moderately serious behavior began at about age nine and a half
- Serious delinquency began at age twelve
- The average age at which youth first come in contact with the juvenile court was fourteen and a half.
- This means that there is a seven-year window of opportunity to intervene and interrupt their pathway to delinquency.

The risk profile of youth most likely to enter or move further into the juvenile justice system are those younger, pre-teen children who are exhibiting impulsive, aggressive and disruptive behavior, have peer issues, and are struggling academically. They also tend to come from families where either both or one of the parents have a history of incarceration, substance abuse, and/or family conflicts. Family conflicts include adults not providing developmentally appropriate supervision and boundary setting with pre-teen and adolescent youth. These youth have a number of risk factors and are lacking significant protective factors. Within Marion County, a higher percentage of these youth are male, and either Latino/Hispanic, or white. The majority of referrals to the MCJD come from the cities of Salem and Keizer and Woodburn.

4. GAPS AND BARRIERS IDENTIFIED AT PLANNING MEETING

- Voters/community does not buy into prevention
- Perception of services/ needs by youth and community
- Youth involvement in decision making
- How to keep kids out of gangs – “teach one, reach one.”
- Increase in younger youth mental health needs and decrease in available, accessible and appropriate services
- Lack of child therapists
- Counseling gaps. Specialized counseling

- Cannot access services because of age- no parental support
- Therapist's trained/ experienced with sexual abuse trauma/therapy (school counselors)
- Interventions and services for younger juveniles who are acting out sexually, are sexually reactive, or sexually abusive
- Oregon Health Plan eligibility
- Department of Human Services eligibility
- Negative perception related to careers in fields of teaching, counseling and other areas of critical need
- After school activities that address skill building, and positive pro-social activities at elementary level
- Difficult to be involved in extra curricular activities – dollars; cuts
- Transportation – safety, times; consistently, confusing
- Alternative education options for younger youth
- Available training, etc, to make available the structure of Intellect (SOI), Irlen and balametrics resources to schools
- School dress codes to level gang impact (i.e. Waldo and Houck as positive examples of what this can look like)
- Utilization of Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) screening tool for non-criminally involved kids based on risk factor behaviors (by school counselors).
- Higher level of accountability for youth and parents. Somewhat in a neighbor-to-neighbor form
- Accountability for parents and youth
- Parents not supported by community, fear of punitive reactions
- Families unaware of services – centralize information
- Families uncomfortable with getting involved
- Punitive based system
- No services available until involvement in "negativity" – must be charged
- Services offered in pockets of the county
- Working from a deficit model
- Not connecting with what's out there successfully – communication
- Consistent language across services needed
- Not knowing what is out there
- Disproportionate need
- Burn out with "pilot programs"
- Funding
- Agencies competing for funding
- More beds, more housing, skill development opportunity
- Homeless/ runaway youth – could also benefit from these resources.
- Make these assessment tools (JCP) available (cost? How many youth are we talking about?)
- Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Questioning (LGBTQ) service.
- LGBTQ youth in community struggle with mental health issues, safety fears, and services to turn to
- Legal documentation
- Cultural proficiency – bi-lingual, bi-cultural needs
- Advocacy for minority population
- Bilingual/ tri/quad – culturally specific populations – gender, race, targeted services
- Educating the majority and not always thinking it's the minority. Connects to over-representation of minority youth in systems.

Poverty, family preservation, and literacy continue to emerge in all forums as critical issues to be addressed as a foundation for children, youth and families success. A large service gap is resources that provide assessments and comprehensive interventions to support families that are struggling with pre-teen or teen children. When parents are seeking services, they are given counsel to find a way to get the child into the juvenile justice system to access resources. A system to respond to families at the earliest point with cultural proficiency and coordinated support and interventions is critical. Some children are identified during early childhood with behavioral and educational issues that if not addressed will continue into adolescence. In other cases families with pre-teen, or adolescent children struggle with the parenting and developmental aspects of independence and family separation. They need support and understanding of appropriate expectations, guidance, consequences and rewards.

- Make sure services are available for all families and children in our community including minority children from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds, and gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, transgender, and questioning.
- Service availability across Marion County and not just in Salem/Keizer.
- Create services that are accessible without having to be involved in the juvenile justice system through an arrest to access resources
- Bridge the gap of early childhood system of care and support and then the juvenile justice system as the next level of resources. Services available for families with pre-teen and adolescents who are experiencing difficulties. Provide services to support parents in addressing family functioning issues, understanding of normal adolescent development, brain development, supervision, and effective parenting of preteens and adolescents.
- Do not allow parents to abdicate their responsibility to be parents to their children, and to not consider the family system, as opposed to identifying the youth as the problem, who if removed from the family will relieve the family of all problems
- Provide access to positive, healthy, adult supported activities for all pre-teens and adolescents in our community
- Focus on keeping pre-teens and adolescents educational success as a priority. Stay in school, engaged in learning, and successful transitions from elementary to middle school to high school
- Appropriate interventions for younger children acting out sexually / sexually reactive, provide child therapists and specialized counseling
- Access to appropriate assessment and treatment for mental health issues and substance abuse. Includes eligibility for the Oregon Health Plan

5. JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION COMMUNITY ISSUES

1. Juvenile involvement in gang affiliation and gang related activities, including graffiti continues to be a community concern. A larger percentage of multiple Trespass, Criminal Mischief, Assaults, Harassment, Disorderly Conduct, and Weapons charges are perpetrated by juveniles with gang affiliation. Multiple repeat behaviors are a concern for chronic offender involvement and tend to result in classification of medium and high risk. During the last State budget cuts in May 2009, gang intervention funding was eliminated from the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) budget. The Juvenile Department 09-10 budget reflects a \$309,000 reduction in the elimination of the OYA gang grant. These resources were used to target interventions along a continuum to address gang prevention, intervention, and suppression.
2. Marion County received a Formula Grant from through the State Commission on Children and Families to consider delinquency prevention efforts and system improvements designed to reduce disproportional involvement of minority groups in the juvenile justice system. The goal is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity. The first step is to gather and analyze data at each decision point of the juvenile justice system to identify prevention efforts, supports, and services both in the community and justice systems that may be relevant.
3. Poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, child abuse and neglect, literacy, mental health services, and issues related to the prevalence of state institutions in our community have been identified through the 6 Year Comprehensive Plan and are supported by Oregon Progress Board data as community issues. Marion County has families that are struggling with a variety of issues, which include and impact providing for and optimizing the social-emotional development of young children through adolescence. The Runaway and Homeless initiative was an attempt to address a particular population through outreach, and family re-integration, mediation, and preservation. However, in addition to addressing community runaway and homeless issues, the service providers are increasingly receiving calls from families struggling with pre-teen and adolescent behavioral issues who have no other identified potential resource. There continues to be a service delivery gap in a coordinated system for struggling families of pre-teen and adolescents to receive support when problems first are recognized. The system default is to criminalize behavior to connect children and youth with the Juvenile Justice system to access services. This includes programs and services that support all families in our community with cultural competent providers and resources. This issue has emerged through the Juvenile Gang Summit; Joint Marion County Ad Hoc Committee of Children and Families Commission and Public Safety Coordinating Council, Runaway and Homeless Action Team, and Youth Consortium Action Team.

4. January 2008 through December 2009 information from the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment indicates there were 84.4% presented with risks factors in behavioral issues and 65.9% in family functioning risk issues.

6. JCP TARGET POPULATION

The *Importance of Effective Juvenile Crime Prevention*, Appendix D, of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee policies identifies the importance of targeting children and youth with patterns of multiple early onset risk factors. The policy states, "Clear early predictors and risk factors for future problems which include early school behavior/academic problems, truancy, thefts, lying, early substance use, early patterns of criminal thinking, association with antisocial peers, and early referrals to juvenile department." Early onset encompasses grades 4-6. Beginning at age 9 (4th grade): "Research shows that many children and youth with multiple early onset risk factors become deeply involved in the juvenile justice system if they don't receive intensive early intervention, including intensive family services." Because of this, Marion County will be seeking a waiver to serve those youth that are under the 10 year age limit as identified by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee.

- Target population is children and youth ages nine to thirteen
- All areas of the county will be served, covering both a rural and urban setting
- A bi-lingual Spanish speaking staff serves families with members who are mono-lingual Spanish or with limited English language skills

Referrals will come from: schools, families, juvenile department, and law enforcement:

- Schools identify children and youth who are exhibiting concerning behaviors
- Families self select and refer for support and services
- Law enforcement refer children and youth that come to their attention but are younger than the legal age that they could be officially charged with a crime.
- Juvenile Department refers younger siblings of youth currently on probation
- Juvenile Department diverts referrals based upon the nature of the offense and the age of the youth.

Referrals from the Juvenile Department may be adjudicated or non-adjudicated. Referral from schools, community or families do not require involvement with law enforcement but must meet other program criteria including:

- Score on Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Risk Assessment of Medium risk or higher
- At least two domains on JCP Risk Assessment
- Family willing to participate (voluntary program)
- Family willing to allow youth to participate (voluntary program)

In addition, the program utilizes the 40 developmental assets to assess protective factors in place to support children, youth and family success.

7. STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND STRATEGY

How Will Youth Be Identified?

1. Through an already established relationship, schools will identify youth in the program age range who demonstrate concerning or delinquent behaviors in the educational setting. A law enforcement referral is not required.
 - a. School staff will complete referral including a hard copy of the JCP Risk Assessment.
 - b. The JCP will be scored by Juvenile Dept. staff using the Data Manager
 - c. Youth who are assessed at medium risk or above will be forwarded for case assignment

2. Intake Probation Officers will review police reports received and refer based upon history, age and nature of the offense
 - a. Youth will be screened by a Family and Youth Support Specialist during a face to face meeting
 - b. The JCP risk assessment will be completed and scored
 - c. Families of youth who meet eligibility will be offered services
3. Probation staff will consider youth who have been referred for new law violations and are not yet on probation as well as younger siblings of youth on probation. Probation staff will refer the youth to the Family and Youth Support Specialist who will interview and administer the JCP- Risk Assessment to determine if within eligibility criteria
4. As calls are received from the community or families make contact seeking support and assistance with children and youth within the age range, they will be connected to a Family and Youth Support Specialist who will explain the program to them. Those interested in participating will be assessed to determine if they meet the eligibility criteria.

Process to Determine Support/Service Needs

1. Initial screen using Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment
2. Intake interview - obtain information regarding youth and family (i.e. family functioning, family stressors and strengths, school history, any previous or current therapy, etc)
3. Assessment conducted utilizing the 40 Developmental Assets
4. Case plan developed based upon results of Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment, and 40 Developmental Assets
5. Services delivered and length/intensity of intervention will be guided by the JCP and outlined in the case plan.
6. Risk factors will be addressed via utilization of evidence based practices /strategies and/or by referral to a professional including therapist, alcohol and other drug treatment provider, Department of Human Services Children and Families services.
7. Evidence based program/practice: age appropriate Skill Streaming curriculum; address risk principal and criminogenic/need principal utilizing elements of Multi-Systemic Therapy and Family Functional Therapy (identifying risk & protective factors, assessment and reassessment during program utilizing the JCP- Risk Assessment as well as input from other professionals.
8. Evidence based principles: program operates on the principles of effective intervention which includes accessing risk and needs, targeting known criminogenic predictors of crime and recidivism, assessing responsivity, providing the correct intervention in the appropriate dosage, increase positive reinforcement, and engage ongoing support in natural communities.
9. Responsivity factor: small caseloads to allow for frequent/regular contact based on risk level, desire for change, and dosage of intervention. Services provided with consideration of abilities, gender and culture.
10. Contacts occur in the community, school, and client home
11. Identified strengths will be expanded upon:
 - The 40 developmental assets will be incorporated
 - Existing protective factors will be supported/enriched
 - Close relationship with schools, utilization of Juvenile Department Educational Specialist to provide support, tutoring, connection to schools, some testing of learning styles and areas needing intervention
12. Referral will be matched to elements of the case plan being addressed. Youth/family referred for services, coached to obtain services themselves, and as needed taken directly to the provider by staff Community Partners:
 - Schools are the only entity formally involved. Their role is to identify and provide information to complete the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk assessment, work in conjunction with the Family and Youth Support Specialist and Juvenile Department Educational Specialist.
 - Others will work with the youth in the program as referral recipients – therapists, mentors, social services, mental health, addictions, etc. These will be chosen based upon their ability to address identified risk and protective factors.

8. MEASUREMENT

- a) Review youth risk scores using the JCP at the point of entry, midway through and at the conclusion of services
- b) Using the criteria above evaluate changes in the static risk factors and protective factors identified and addressed through the case plan
- c) Review for law referrals during and one year after completion of the program
- d) Review for law referrals at point youth would turn fourteen
- e) Sources for information will be the Data Manager and JJIS Reports

9. CONTINUUM OF SERVICES

The Marion County Juvenile Department provides a continuum of services and sanction to hold juveniles accountable and to provide opportunities for restitution owed to victims to be paid, and reduction of risk factors and increase in positive skill development in support of public safety.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention funds consist of Prevention, Basic and Diversion. The purpose of the Prevention funds is to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system, and/or those youth who move further into the system by re-offending. The Basic funds ensure that a basic level of services is available at the local level to continue a balance of state and county juvenile justice interventions. The Diversion funding serves to fund programs and services at the local level that reduce the need for access to beds in the State Youth Correctional Facilities, and allows counties to maintain within the Discretionary Bed Allowance (DBA). Based on a formula, each county is allocated a set number of Youth Correctional Facility beds to be used at the discretion of the county. Marion County has a DBA of 42 beds.

The Prevention funding is used to support the Youth and Family Support Program. This includes Family Support Specialists who work with families and youth to support reduction of risk factors and to increase protective factors. The program includes a Learning Specialist who assesses juvenile educational needs through Irlen vision screening, and Structure of Intellect which assesses an individual's receiving, processing, assimilation, storage and use of information. This is primarily a preventive intervention for children and youth who are between nine and thirteen years old identified through schools, families and law enforcement, that have not been involved in the juvenile system, although older siblings may have been.

The Basic and Diversion funding is used to provide support to the GAP Shelter Care Program. The shelter care program provides an alternative placement for juveniles who may not need the level of secure custody of the detention facility, but are unable to be in their community homes, and may be waiting for a residential placement. It allows for the management of the bed capacity and distribution of juveniles based on risk and need between shelter, detention, residential, and the Youth Correctional Facilities. While in the shelter care program, juveniles are involved with public school or the department work programs. These juveniles are adjudicated on crimes and under the supervision of a probation officer.

Within the shelter care program juveniles receive 200 hours of intervention services which include: skill building, skill streaming, individual counseling, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, educational support, and social skill and leisure activity development.

WAIVER REQUEST

Marion County is requesting a waiver in our use of JCP prevention funding. The waiver request is to target as low as nine year old as part of the population served. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee has identified 10 – 17 years old as the defined population to be served with this funding. In our plan the criteria and eligibility for a nine year old to be served will require the same level of risk domains as assessed by the JCP risk assessment. In conversations with NPC research, they report that the risk assessment is valid for nine year olds. In addition, the 40 Developmental Assets will be utilized to determine eligibility for services. In the Causes and Correlates research conducted by David Huizinga, Ph.D., Rolf Loeber, Ph.D, and Terence P. Thornberry, Ph.D, the pathway to delinquency identifies that moderately serious behavior begins at about age nine and a half.

10. BUDGET INFORMATION

Family and Youth Support Specialist (FSS) receive the referral and meet with the youth and family to determine eligibility. They complete the JCP risk assessment and develop a case plan in conjunction with the youth and family. The FSS implements the case plan and also provides direct service interventions in mentoring, family functioning/ parenting skill development, skill development, risk reduction, increase in protective factors, educational support, and behavioral support. They meet with the schools to review educational progress and advocate for the youth.

Learning Specialist assesses and evaluates the juveniles educational issues through the use of Irlen vision screening for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome, which refers to the brains ability to process visual information, and Structure of Intellect testing to assess an individuals receiving, processing, assimilation, storage and use of information. The Learning Specialist provides remediation, or brain building, to address deficits identified through the testing.

Group Worker 2 positions are the GAP Shelter Care Program staff who provide the oversight of the daily operations and program, as well as provide role modeling, reinforces, programming, skill development, and the language and environment that instills the Dialectical Behavioral Therapy model.

MARION COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT			
JCP Plan 2009-2011			
	JCP Prevention	JCP Basic	JCP Diversion
Personnel			
<u>Guaranteed Attendance Program (GAP)</u>			
4.71 FTE Group Worker 2		759,192	
4.07 FTE Group Worker 2			644,284
<u>Family Support Program</u>			
.11 FTE Learning Specialist	4,995		
2.40 FTE Family Support Specialist	461,980		
Total Personnel	466,975	759,192	644,284
Total Administrative Charges	51,886	84,355	71,587
TOTAL	\$ 518,861	\$ 843,547	\$ 715,871





MARION COUNTY JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

Updated FY 2015-17

Reasons why current plan is still relevant, including information on local community issues, needs, barriers and service gaps.

The Family Support Program (FSP) remains unique as it serves youth who have early onset risk factors and includes their families. The program is designed to prevent or minimize involvement in the juvenile justice system and accepts community referrals from schools, families and social service agencies. There continues to be a significant need for early intervention and prevention services for 9 to 13 year old youth as evidenced by the number of referrals yearly.

Key data supporting the continuation of the Family Support Program

Between 2010 and 2014, 506 youth were referred to MCJD's Family Support Program. Of those 506 youth, 75% were assessed by FSP staff and the other 25% chose not to participate in the assessment process. Of the assessed youth, 36% did not meet criteria (low risk on JCP), 11% met criteria but declined services and 28% engaged in services.

Demographics of the referred and served youth are similar, with the exception of a higher percentage of Hispanic youth that met criteria and engaged in services. Half (50%) of the referred youth were non-Hispanic Caucasian and 38% Hispanic but 54% of the youth who received FSP services were Hispanic. The proportions of minority youth who met criteria and accepted FSP services mimic the disproportionality found in Marion county Juvenile system. Overall, 74% of referred youth were male, which matches overall juvenile justice proportions. Our outcomes as measured by change in risk and protective factors on the JCP assessments show that youth who received FSP services make significant improvements in key areas.

Educational outcomes:

- 117% increase in involvement in extra-curricular activities
- 113% increase in attachment and commitment to school
- 37% reduction in school suspensions/expulsions (6 months prior)
- 35% reduction in academic failure
- 32% increase in family involvement with school

Behaviors:

- 105% increase in pro-social thinking
- 68% reduction in behavior that hurts others
- 62% increase in positive plans for the future
- 54% reduction in self harm behavior
- 47% reduction in runaways
- 43% reduction in aggressive behaviors
- 33% increase in accepting of responsibility
- 20% reduction in pre-occupation with anti-social behaviors

Family relationships:

- 34% improvement in family supervision and control
- 27% improvement in communication with family members

Recidivism

Youth come into FSP at medium to high risk to recidivate as determined by the JCP. Youth who successfully completed FSP services from 2010 through 2013 show a significantly lower rate of recidivism 12 months after completion of FSP services.

- Referred no assessment no services (Risk unknown) 22% new criminal referral
- Did not met Criteria (Low Risk) 11% new criminal referral
- Met Criteria -- declined 13% new criminal referral
- Served -- Unsuccessfully 18% new criminal referral
- Served -- Successfully 5% new criminal referral

DMC

Marion County Juvenile Department monitors our DMC rates annually. Our data shows that minority youth are consistently over or under represented at juvenile justice decision points when compared to white youth. The youth being referred to and served by the Family Support Program show similar patterns. About half of the referred youth are non-Hispanic Caucasian but only 40% of the youth served. Hispanic youth make up the majority of served youth at 54%. The reduction in recidivism for served and especially successful completers will continue to reduce the disproportionality throughout the system. The table below displays our Relative Rate Index at the decision points that are consistently disproportionate for the past 6 years.

00471b - Relative Rate Index (RRI)

(Youth ages 10 through 17)

NOTE: Results displayed ONLY if RRI value is significant.

		Black	Hispanic	Native American	All Minorities
Refer to Juvenile Court	2009	1.91	1.19	1.96	1.20
	2010	1.88	1.42		1.42
	2011	2.24	0.92	2.54	
	2012	1.89	0.91	2.73	
	2013	2.25	0.90	2.93	
	2014	1.99		3.71	
Cases Diverted	2009	0.74	0.89		0.89
	2010	0.90	0.88		0.89
	2011				
	2012		0.93	1.13	0.94
	2013	0.76	0.93	1.21	0.95
	2014		0.87		0.88
Cases Involving Secure Detention	2009	2.07	1.59		1.64
	2010	2.34	1.44		1.49
	2011	1.69	1.27	0.68	1.24
	2012		1.56		1.45
	2013	1.54	1.58	0.57	1.41
	2014	2.05	1.38	0.37	1.31
Cases Petitioned	2009	1.75	1.48		1.47
	2010	1.99	1.43		1.43
	2011		1.34	0.50	1.25
	2012		1.53		1.42
	2013	1.61	1.46		1.34
	2014	1.6	1.34		1.31

POPULATION TO BE SERVED

Unchanged. The population served are juveniles age 9-13 that were referred by parents, schools, law enforcement, community based agencies due to concerning behavior that score medium to high risk on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment Tool (JCP). Priority is given to younger siblings of medium to high risk juveniles already on supervision with the Juvenile Department. These youth are not being served with this type of service by any other agency in the community and would not be served if it were not for the JCP funding.

RELATION OF SERVICES TO THE CONTINUUM OF SERVICES

Unchanged. Family Support Program continues to be an important piece of our continuum of services for at risk younger youth.

BUDGET INFORMATION

See attached budget sheet.

JCP STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

Unchanged. See JCP Evidence-Based Practice Checklist below.

EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION
EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES CHECKLIST**

COUNTY/TRIBE: Marion

JCP FUNDED PROGRAM (fill out a form for each funded program): Family Support Program (FSP)

PROGRAM TYPE (e.g. mentoring, family therapy/counseling, skill building): Family support, Skill building

Do you intend to fund this program in the 2015-2017 Fiscal Year? Yes

If yes, please respond to questions below. If no, please fill out a separate form for the program you intend to fund.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED PROGRAM:

The purpose of the Family Support Program (FSP) is to intervene with youth age 9-13 and their families who, because of concerning behaviors, have come to the attention of the community through schools, law enforcement, community based agencies and parents calling the Juvenile Department asking for assistance.

Youth and families are assessed for appropriateness and willingness to be involved in the program. Based on assessment tools, professional judgment of FSP staff, and the goals of the family, a case plan is developed with the purpose and focus of addressing criminogenic needs of the juvenile and the functioning of the family.

These families struggle with various stresses such as educational difficulties, single-parent households, domestic violence, childhood trauma, unstable housing or lack family structure, mental illness, neurological developmental problems, substance abuse, poverty, and parent incarceration.

The goal of the FSP is to increase skills, assets and protective factors and reduce risk of future delinquent attitudes and behavior. These changes will decrease risk of future delinquent behavior, increase academic success, increase school engagement, and prevent these youth from penetrating further in the juvenile justice system.

TARGET POPULATION:

Medium to high risk on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment Tool (JCP) juveniles age 9-13 that were referred by schools, law enforcement, community based agencies due to concerning behavior. Parents also contact the Juvenile Department requesting services. Priority is given to younger siblings of medium to high risk juveniles already on supervision with the Juvenile Department. These youth are not being served with this type of service by any other agency in the community and would not be served if it were not for the JCP funding.

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM

The Family Support Program was evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) in January 2008. The Evidenced Based Correctional Program Checklist is a tool developed to assess correctional intervention programs and is used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention. The overall program rating was Effective.

Since this evaluation the FSP program has been enhanced by following recommendations of the CPC evaluation and enhancing its methods of intervention through elements of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy focused on behavior change in children. The program has incorporated evidence based curriculum of Skill Streaming, empirically validated in multiple settings, including youth of this target population.

Recently added family engagement component of Family Check Up (FCU) and Everyday Parenting Curriculum are empirically validated and seek to enhance the already intensive targeting of parent participation. The younger the target population necessitates a higher degree of parent targeted interventions to build skills related to effective parenting and family management.

Evidence based tools such as Skills Streaming are used to build social skills and EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Practices) tools such as Tapes and Counters, Behavior Chain and Cost Benefit Analysis are utilized to challenge attitudes, values and beliefs. Emotional Regulation is addressed with components of DBT (Dialectical Behavioral Therapy) and Feeling Logs.

Case planning in FSP currently utilizes a risk-based model in which the Juvenile Crime Prevention tool identifies risk and needs, but the targeted interventions in the case plan are associated with the child's criminogenic risk factor(s). FSP utilizes above mentioned approaches to decrease risk, increase protective factors and improve family functioning. These newly acquired skills are reinforced through practice, rewards and feedback by parents, teachers and Family Support Specialist. Pro-social skills are modeled by all program staff. Incentives and rewards have been integral aspects of FSP since the programs beginning.

RESEARCH AND THEORY

The assessment tool for deciding program eligibility is the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) and is validated by NPC Research "Juvenile Crime Prevention Program Evaluation Summary 2009-11" (Tarte, Mackin, Malsch 2012). This tool identifies risk for recidivism, protective factors, and has a re-assessment tool enabling a worker to track measured change. Case plans use this data to identify need and build interventions that address risks associated with criminogenic need, enabling the Family Support Specialist to thoughtfully address those risks for improved outcomes.

The services provided by FSP are based on, and extracted from, Evidence Based Practices. The list below are the core of the program:

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) states that in order to decrease delinquent behavior in youth, interventions must address thinking patterns/processes, the behaviors and the inter-relationship (Dr. Ed Latessa, Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for At Risk Youth). FSP pursues this with adaptations for younger youth who do not have the cognitive maturity to process CBT concepts by employing a simple and more concrete manner.
- EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Practices) follows the CBT model. (Latessa, Edward J. (2006). "Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Youthful Offenders" review of research. In B. Glick *Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for At-Risk Youth* (pp. 14-1 – 14-18). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.)
- Skill Streaming, (Roberts, Wasoka, 2001; Wight, Capparó, 2008) uses concrete simple steps to teach basic skills. These skills can range from deciding what caused a problem (analysis skill) to a simple skill such as how to start a conversation.
- Family Check Up (FCU), (Van Ryzin, Dishion 2012) is used to assess problem areas in family functioning and interpersonal relationships within the family. Once complete, the assessment results are shared with the family and interest in making change is elicited.
- Everyday Parenting (EcoFit) based at Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC) research (Dishion & Kavanagh, 2003; Dishion & Stormshak, 2007; Snyder, Reid, & Patterson, 2003). Once parents are engaged in change, this curriculum assist them to increase proactive monitoring, positive behavior support, setting appropriate limits and building family relationships.
- Incentive and rewards is an integral aspect of FSP since the program's beginning and affirmed as an Evidence Based Practice by Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) evaluation, 2008. Successful use of this model emphasizes a wide range of re-enforcers and dosage at a rate of 4 re-enforcers to 1 "punisher".

RISK PRINCIPLE

The program uses the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment tool (JCP). This provides for identifying domains in which the youth has increased frequency of risk factors. Domains include family, school, attitudes/behaviors, substance abuse and peers. Embedded in these domains also are protective factors that decrease risk of continued delinquent behavior. Risk and protective factors are determined in the initial JCP Risk Assessment, as well as re-assessments at four months and case closing. This is used to track progress in decreasing risk and increasing protective factors.

The JCP Risk Assessment tool is intended to target 10 to 17 year olds but development included ages 6 to 17. In the a recent evaluation by NPC Research published in February 2012 included 100, children age 9. Research staff with NPC stated in 2010 and in 2014 continue to state the JCP

is appropriate to use with 9 year olds and is validated for any youth it is used with. Their research indicates there is nothing inappropriate with this tool being used with 9 year olds.

The intensity and frequency of contact and intervention is based on risk level. High risk youth receive the most intense services meeting frequently whereas the medium risk youth would meet less frequently to address their needs. As youth progress through their case plan it is most common that risk decreases and the intensity of services decreases.

The domains with the most frequent dynamic risk factors would be considered first for intervention to decrease risk over the course of FSP services. Other risk factors would be targeted if related to criminogenic needs.

NEED (CRIMINOGENIC) PRINCIPLE

Intervention is geared to those factors closely linked to criminal offending. Services target dynamic factors and needs associated with criminal behavior; antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs; antisocial peer association; family problems with supervision, communication, engagement; difficulties with self-control and problem solving; substance abuse;

Intervention is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses many aspects of youths' lives -- health, education, employment, cognitive and social skills.

Most youth referred to FSP have many needs. Based on JCP assessment tool, the domains most problematic are targeted through the case plan. In partnership with the parents the case plan is designed to address the needs that drive the problematic behavior. Skills that need improvement or teaching are addressed through the evidence based interventions. Interventions are designed to increase the youth and families functioning and ability to self manage, increasing parental skill and support of changes.

Addressing the needs of this target population requires significant parental involvement and learning new skills. School staff are included in the assessment process and engaged in support of new skills and behaviors as well as interventions.

Strategically targeting a domain, need, skill, directly impacts other domains and needs can decrease. Example, focusing on education domain can increase parent involvement, decrease delinquent behaviors, influence peer associations, self image and success can lead to pro-social activities (sports, clubs, etc). The focus still remains upon the criminogenic needs, but this impacts other needs indirectly.

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

Using the JCP Risk Assessment tool and parents' voluntarily engaging in FSP, the Family Support Specialist (FSS) work with the family to design the case plan to address identified needs and build on identified strengths, assets and protective factors. The FSS meets frequently with the youth and family and 90% of contacts after the initial intake are delivered in the home or school. FSP staff invest great energy in engaging families and describe efforts as "pursuing" families that are ambivalent about services. Services are designed to match the appropriate level of cognitive, social, emotional and developmental level of the youth and family. FSP program is adaptable to family needs.

Staff assess for existing strengths, seeking to support and build on the assets and protective factors the family possess. Family resources are identified to increase family involvement and support connecting to church, community supports, school, connectedness to their community. Parents are coached and mentored in accessing and sustain involvement with community resources. A

goal of FSP is to insure, upon the completion of services, has skills to manage transitions and the family has supports in place necessary to be successful.

Through bi-lingual and bi-cultural staff, the FSP program is responsive to family language needs and serve them in their own language and cultural context. FSP staff acknowledge that culture is larger than language, ethnicity and encompasses cultures within families of all cultural and ethnic background. Staff receive training in delivering responsive cultural and gender specific services. Staff engage in regular discussion and dialogue regarding these issues and seek to be relevant and respectful of differences.

Parent involvement in the education of their children is critical. FSP seeks to engage parents in education processes in school and mentor through these processes. Access to the Juvenile Department Education Advocates allows for assessments not provided by the school districts but can be shared and incorporated into education plans and IEP's.

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

Staff are a critical asset and well equipped to provide the services of the FSP program. Staff possess sufficient college education and receive annual and ongoing training evidence based models, practice and theory related to working with families, Juvenile Justice, youth and family interventions and juvenile crime prevention. An example of the commitment to training the FSP staff received a week long training in family engagement to deliver the Family Check Up assessment and Everyday Parenting curriculum. Quality services are insured through ongoing supervision, case plan evaluation and program internal consultation.

The range of experience working in this field for FSP staff is from 15 to 22 years.

The Family Support Program was evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist in January 2008. At that time Staff Characteristics scored Highly Effective. Program Leadership and Development scored Highly Effective. Due to budget reductions the number of staff has been reduced but the staff that remain and high standards in hiring practices insure continued staffing of high quality. These staff have significant experience in the juvenile corrections, mental health, residential treatment, child welfare, and significant experience in juvenile crime prevention.

COLLABORATION

FSP staff have a long history of highly collaborative partnerships with schools throughout Marion County. They assist schools in finding solutions and interventions that improve behaviors, attitudes and academic success at school. Juvenile Department workers regularly participate in Youth Service Teams (YST), a multi-disciplinary team hosted by schools across Marion County. When FSP is a possible service resource the appropriate involved staff are connected to facilitate the referral.

FSP staff work with community based agencies, mental health agencies, Child Welfare agencies and Developmental Disabilities to broker services and assist families in navigating services. Families are regularly assisted in working with the faith community, food banks, Parks and Recreation, New Solutions, MV-WRAP wrap around services, Children's Behavioral Health and housing agencies.

Teamwork and collaboration with fellow Juvenile Department staff is common. Referrals to department services include educational testing and assessment, mental health assessments and counseling. If a Probation Officer is involved, he/she and the FSS work in partnership with the family, and communicate regularly.

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLE

The services provided by FSP are based on, and extracted from, Evidence Based Practices. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) stating in order to decrease delinquent behavior in youth, interventions must address thinking patterns/processes, the behaviors and the inter-relationship (Dr. Ed Latessa, Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for At Risk Youth). FSP pursues this but must make adaptations as many younger youth do not have the cognitive maturity to process some CBT concepts making it necessary to address younger youth in a simple and more concrete manner. FSP concrete methods to assist youth in assessing and changing their thinking, planning creating more options and choices related to behaviors. New skills are reinforced through practice, follow up, monitoring, mentoring and modeling by FSP staff. Rewards and incentives are used as a re-enforcer to progress in the change process in the amounts and ratios set forth in CBT principles. These interventions and processes are delivered in the home and school and documented in case plans and case notes in a professional manner. CBT processes and principles are used while working with parents as they work on their goals, learn new structures for the home, parenting skills and systems navigation.

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

Cultural sensitivity, awareness, and competency through training have been integral to FSP since the program initially began. Ongoing training in this area is mandatory. The program was designed keeping in mind the results of research reviews related to service delivery in cultural context. FSP seeks to be adaptive and flexible in order to better serve youth and families, also acknowledging diversity within cultural or minority communities.

Marion County is a multicultural area of the Willamette Valley with many cultures, neighborhoods, families from many communities. The Hispanic community is the largest minority group and FSP has worked hard to try to meet the needs of Hispanic clients involved in the program. A bicultural and bi-lingual Family Support Specialist works with monolingual, Spanish-speaking families. When needed, FSP uses interpreters and language lines. All these efforts serve to break down barriers to service delivery and build bridges to families in ways that make sense to them.

FSP staff collaborate with agencies that target their services for diverse minority populations. They also advocate for families struggling with cultural issues within the school context.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

- Adequate funding to facilitate the use of current technology.
- Training resources for staff.
- Access to validated assessment tools for personality, responsivity, research based assessment tools for children 9-13.
- Over coming barriers in the community to support younger children needing opportunities to earn restitution, pay back victims of their crimes and making victims whole.



FY 2015- 2017
Oregon Department of Education

Youth Development Division
 Juvenile Crime Prevention
 Expenditure Report / Request for Funds

County/Tribe: Marion County Juvenile Department IGA Contract No: 9899

FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD OF: July - September 2015

Category	FY 2015-17 Budget	Received To Date	Reporting Period Expenditures	Expenditures To Date	Requested Amount
JCP PREVENTION SERVICES "plan elements"					
Personnel	372,440.00				
Admin	41,382.00				
TOTAL	413,822.00				

Youth numbers by Program	Estimated number to be served FY16-17	# JCP Assessments		# Reassessments	
		For current qtr	To date	For current qtr	To date
Personnel					
Admin					
Totals:	226				

I certify that services, as specified in the current JCP Plan, have been provided during this reporting quarter.

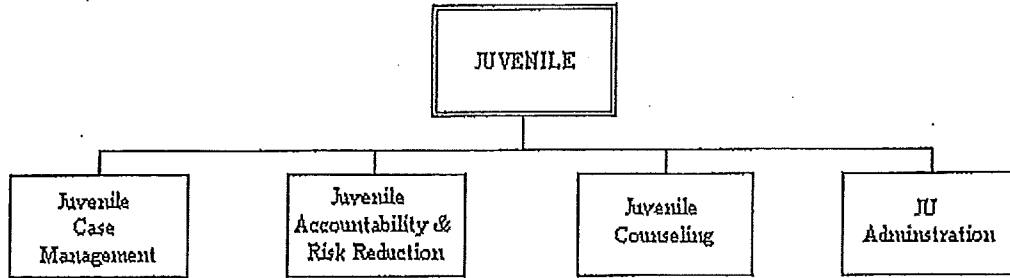
 Authorized County Signature Date

 Approved: YDD Date

For YDD Use only:			Approval: _____
T-Code: <u>291 / 293</u>	Doc No: _____		
Payment Date: _____	Payment Amount: _____		
Vendor No.: <u>193600</u>	PCA 95006	AY 2015	Agy Obj 6300

MARION COUNTY FY 2015-16 BUDGET
BY DEPARTMENT
JUVENILE

JUVENILE



MISSION STATEMENT

Improve public safety by working with parents and the community to provide youth accountability and opportunities for positive change.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Goal 1** Analyze data to inform policy and practice in achieving positive youth outcomes and public safety through reduction of criminogenic risk factors and recidivism, and increase in community connectivity and educational engagement.
- Objective 1** Replace the antiquated and unsupportable FoxPro CRIS system, an internal referral system for data collection and analysis.
 - Objective 2** Provide all employees with regular data on program outcomes in contributing to overall reduction in youth risk and recidivism, and complete an annual department summary.
 - Objective 3** Establish a process for continual review of data and outcomes for policy and operational system improvements.
- Goal 2** Implement data driven, trauma informed, culturally and gender specific evidenced-based programs and practices associated with positive youth development, criminogenic risk reduction, and public safety.
- Objective 1** Implement clear and consistent training to build and support competencies in service delivery.
 - Objective 2** Improve communication and employee inclusion in implementation of programs and services to achieve department outcomes.
- Goal 3** Create a focused shift in the lives of the youth referred to the Juvenile Department and realign them with ethical, reputable behavior.
- Objective 1** Utilize the new found partnership with mental health services to access wrap around support to the entire family.

MARION COUNTY FY 2015-16 BUDGET
 BY DEPARTMENT
 JUVENILE

- Objective 2 Streamlining a department-wide plan, specific to each youth, so that the intervention set up by the probation case management is reinforced by every program, allowing the youth to practice and master one skill at a time.
- Objective 3 Search for a way to offer Parenting Classes that address and empower the parent or guardian in the day to day environment.
- Goal 4 Identify and address areas of decision and resources to ensure equitable access and fair treatment of all youth.
 - Objective 1 Implement family centered model and provide skill trainers to support youth remaining safely in the community and avoid residential placements.
 - Objective 2 Engage partners in developing strategies to reduce disproportional diverse populations at decision points.
 - Objective 3 Increase mental health partnerships to provide for appropriate placement and interventions of youth with significant mental health issues and with co-occurring substance abuse disorders.
 - Objective 4 Strengthen partnerships and improve outcomes in reducing the crossover of youth from the child welfare system of juvenile justice system.
 - Objective 5 Increase resources to address significant substance abuse issues among the youth we serve.
- Goal 5 Increase the educational success of youth and skill development for career employment readiness.
 - Objective 1 Develop competencies and certification process for Alternative Programs so youth leave the program with identified skills transferable to community jobs.
 - Objective 2 Develop relationships with colleges, business leaders, and community organizations to provide transition opportunities for youth to obtain employment skills, jobs and advanced degrees.
 - Objective 3 Strategically create department vision and plan for collectively increasing education outcomes in youth served.
- Goal 6 Maximize opportunities for youth to earn and pay timely restitution owed to those they have harmed.
 - Objective 1 Explore expansion of current work capacity opportunities for youth, and types of skills and jobs.
- Goal 7 Ensure operational efficiencies.
 - Objective 1 Continue refining systems to provide review, evaluation, and accountability for resource allocations and expenditures.
 - Objective 2 Continue policy and procedure development and oversight of accountability of purchasing, property management, and loss control practices.
 - Objective 3 Maximize collection of Title IV-E reimbursement dollars for services currently provided by the department.

MARION COUNTY FY 2015-16 BUDGET
BY DEPARTMENT
JUVENILE

Objective 4 Complete planning and construction of new Juvenile Department administrative building so that the lay out enhances and supports the partnerships and operations of effective service delivery.

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Juvenile Department receives delinquency referrals from law enforcement on juveniles alleged to have committed what would be a criminal act if committed by an adult. Through the formal process, juveniles age twelve through seventeen are held accountable with consequences for criminal activity through diversion, Formal Accountability Agreements, or court-ordered probation supervision.

The department provides critical accountability interventions to mitigate risk factors tied to criminal activity. The focus is on immediate consequences for criminal activity, followed by targeted interventions to reduce risk factors, and increase skill development through programming that emphasizes cognitive restructuring to establishing internalized positive behavior changes. Payment of victim restitution is a critical component of accountability and a value of the department.

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Program Name	Family Support Program
Budget Category	Juvenile Case Management
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth are referred with issues in family functioning, school failure, negative peers associations, substance abuse, and anti-social behavior that are at imminent risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system Screened using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment and referred to community agencies if determined to be low risk for criminality Youth and Families voluntarily participate in the program and identify those areas of concern for their youth and family that they want to work on Work is done directly with schools to address education issues, model and support parents in advocating for their youths educational success, strengthen parental involvement in completion of homework and education engagement, and facilitate connectivity to healthy after school activities Support families in holding youth accountable, providing appropriate structure and limit setting, and initiating behavioral rewards and consequences Parents are assisted and supported to identify, acknowledge, and access resources to address issues that reduce parental ability to appropriately guide youth such as family counseling, substance abuse, mental health issues etc. Services are specifically tailored to the needs of individual youth within the context of the family system Family Support Specialists come alongside families to support them, facilitate access to other professional services, and empower parents to reach their family goals and improve their circumstances, thereby improving outcomes for their youth
Target Population	Youth 9-13 who are at imminent risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system, referred by school personnel, law enforcement, social service agencies, families, or are younger siblings of juveniles on probation who score medium to High on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment tool
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input type="checkbox"/> Five <input type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	Family Support Program serves youth who have early onset risk factors within the context of their families. Provides an early intervention service designed to prevent or minimize involvement in the juvenile justice system by improving educational outcomes, reducing problematic behaviors, and strengthening families
Monthly Average to be Served	30
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased family functioning Educational advancement through attendance, improvement in skill development, and behavior Youth pro-social skill development increased Prevent entering of the juvenile justice system
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile Crime Prevention pre and post risk assessment Family Support Closing Form Recidivism data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School reports of attendance, behavior incidents, and educational progress • Family Check up evaluation tool • Developmental Assets tool
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<u>60,038</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	<u>206,911</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<u>17,954</u>

Program Name	Probation
Budget Category	Juvenile Case Management
Program Description	<p>Police referrals alleging law violations or criminal offenses are received by the juvenile department and assessed by Juvenile Probation Officers to determine the level of intervention, supervision and support required to reduce risk factors and develop pro-social attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors. Juvenile Probation Officers enforce compliance with consequences or conditions of formal probation and ensure that appropriate services are provided to the youth and family as developed through the caseplan. These assessments and services are delivered through evidenced-based and best practice, tools and curriculum and brain development research.</p> <p>Collaboration occurs with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based programs and peer courts as appropriate for diversion, treatment, skill development, pro-social activities • Department Of Human Services on Crossover youth with history of abuse and neglect who enter the juvenile justice system • District Attorney and Defense Counsel in accessing evaluations and relevant information to determine most appropriate recommendations to achieve desired outcomes • Schools to monitor attendance and grades and support education success • County agencies for treatment and support services • Oregon Health Plan and private insurance for service delivery and payment • Juvenile Department programs for successful completion of probation conditions and goals • Victims to determine appropriate restitution and/or restoration
Target Population	Juveniles 12 – 17 referred to the Juvenile Department by law enforcement alleged to have committed law violations or criminal offenses
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Five <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Six <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	To promote community safety by supervising and monitoring the activities of juveniles on probation and coordinating appropriate treatment, skill development and social support services for the betterment of juveniles and their long term success
Monthly Average to be Served	1000
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce recidivism • Reduce juvenile criminogenic risk factors • Ensure victim restitution is paid in full • Juvenile's completion of all conditions of supervision or informal proceeding requirements • Juvenile's completion of case plans goals • Victim satisfaction • Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) interventions • Demonstrated skill development in problem solving, evaluating of consequences, goal achievement • Educational success
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) recidivism reports • JJIS conditions of supervision closure reports • ORACLE, JJIS, and CRIS restitution data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim satisfaction survey • JJIS EPICS reports • Case closure summaries of case plans in JJIS • Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment and Re-assessment tool • School personnel reports on attendance, work completion • Number of Dialectical Behavioral Therapy interventions in the case plan • Number of juveniles screened for Irlen Syndrome
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<u>3,100,928</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	<u>149,615</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	<u>49,523</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	<u>12,612</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other - OYA Individualized Services	<u>33,953</u>

Program Name	Education Advocate
Budget Category	Juvenile Case Management
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assessment and interventions utilizing Structure of Intellect (SOI) and IRLLEN • Support youth in achieving educational success in attendance, engagement, material comprehension, and proficient completion of assigned work • Advocate for youth through partnership with public school teachers and counselors to create environment and instructional methods most compatible with youths learning needs • Facilitate credit recovery and advancement • Provide tutoring for skill development and assistance in completing assignments in a quiet, structured place • Assist youth in transitioning to alternative educational options (i.e General Education Development (GED), Job Corp etc
Target Population	Youth on formal probation with attendance, behavior, grades, investment, and placement education issues. Provide consultation and services for Family Support Program youth if caseload numbers allow
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input type="checkbox"/> Five <input type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	To re-engage youth in their educational program by advocating for appropriate education accommodations, and providing support, skill building and services for credit recovery, thereby improving attendance, behavior, grades and overall educational success
Monthly Average to be Served	100 youth
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase attendance and reduce unauthorized absences • Reduction in behavioral incidents at school • Increase in credit attainment • Improved grades
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Outcome Form at entrance and completion of program • Number of juveniles screened for IRLLEN who have Scotopic Sensitivity • Number of juveniles who receive glasses • School data on credit recovery • Number of juveniles who complete a Structure of Intellect Assessment (SOI)
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	337,067
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____

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Program Name	Detention
Budget Category	Juvenile Accountability Risk Reduction
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 bed temporary safe and secure custody • Educational instruction • Large muscle recreation • Medical screening • Mental Health screening • Stabilization • Personal accountability development through effective communication, problem solving and coping skill development • Opportunity to practice and demonstrate competency in acquiring of communication, problem solving, and coping skills
Target Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juveniles alleged to have committed a criminal offense that is detainable under Oregon Statute and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pose a public safety risk ○ Need to be detained to ensure appearance in court • Juveniles alleged to have committed a Measure 11 offense awaiting sentencing and disposition that have not been released on bail • Juveniles with an outstanding warrant issued by the court • Juveniles alleged to have violated a court ordered condition of supervision or conditional release pending a court hearing • Juveniles serving a court ordered sanction for violation of a condition of supervision
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input type="checkbox"/> Four <input type="checkbox"/> Five <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	To provide safe and secure custody for youth pending resolution of criminal charges within a structured environment that emphasizes personal responsibility through teaching effective communication, problem solving and coping skills. To provide a sanction and skill development for youth who violate conditions of supervision through activities tied to the youth's case plan
Monthly Average to be Served	90
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of allegations of sexual abuse reportable under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) • Use of the Emergency Restraint Chair • Actions implemented from juveniles probation case plan when serving a sanction for violating conditions of supervision • Number of problem solving, communication, and coping skills acquired and demonstrated • Credit recovery for educational advancement
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking and reporting for PREA Federal requirements • Deputy Director review of every use of Emergency Restraint Chair • Pre and Post evaluation of skill development • Reports from the contracted education provider • Programs established with probation officer tracked
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<u>3,080,639</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other MH train trainer grant	<u>5,000</u>

Program Name	Guaranteed Attendance Program
Budget Category	Juvenile Accountability Risk Reduction
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guaranteed Attendance Program (GAP) is a staff-secured ninety day shelter care facility that serves juveniles ages 12-17 who are court involved and volunteer to participate in the program • Serves as an alternative to detention for juveniles who are unable to be immediately placed back in their home • Juveniles participate in Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) skill building groups and practice utilizing these skills to effectively interact with peers and adults • Ensure school attendance • Provides placement for juvenile's stabilization while on-going planning can be developed • Provide youth and family counseling • Provide exposure to leisure and wellness activities to develop hobbies, interests, and other appropriate uses of free time • Increase competencies in problem solving, decision making, evaluation of consequences, goal setting, and personal responsibility
Target Population	Court involved juveniles between the ages of 12-17
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Five <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	GAP provides a safe, structured and caring living environment where youth have opportunities to learn new skills, reduce risk factors and make positive behavioral and attitudinal changes
Monthly Average to be Served	18
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase consistent attendance at school • Reduce dynamic risk factors • Completion of actions toward achieving case plan goals • Demonstrate competencies in knowledge and utilization of DBT skills
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School attendance records • JCP dynamic risk factor reductions at completion • Adequate progress toward goals of case plan • Competent use of DBT skills documented
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	440,044
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	323,333
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	396,826
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	465,839
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____

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100
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Program Name	Alternative Programs
Budget Category	Juvenile Accountability Risk Reduction
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised work crews both on juvenile campus and in the community completing regular maintenance, fulfilling contracts with, City, State and County entities, and manufacturing goods and services • Community Service: wood splitting, wood delivery, senior and disabled wood deliveries and yard maintenance, separation and recycling of cans and bottles, and Styrofoam collection • Matrix: Collect and cut donated wood, splitting and stacking in wood lot and bays, mowing, landscaping and litter clean up on juvenile grounds and in city and county parks, collect paint and batteries for recycling, densify Styrofoam, grow plants, vegetables and berries in the Alternative Program garden, facilitate garden donations to the mission, and bag compost for sale • FUEL: Manufacture of metal and wood art and functional items. Vehicle and small engine maintenance and repair. Construction projects • Fresh Start Market: operation of a coffee business and soup and sandwich lunch service. Barista skills, operation of a cash register, customer service, food preparation, sales of fruits, vegetables, and metal and wood art and functional items made in the FUEL program
Target Population	Juveniles who owe restitution to victims, court ordered fines and fees; community services hours or who can benefit from employment and trade skill competency development. Juveniles sanctioned for violation of conditions of supervision
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Five <input type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	For juveniles to earn and pay off restitution owed to victims in a timely manner. For juveniles to learn problem solving, customer service, and build competencies in trade and job skills that increase opportunities and likelihood for employment success
Monthly Average to be Served	60
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earning the maximum amount of pay each day • Payment of restitution ordered in full • Completion of community services hours ordered • Certification of competencies earned • High School credits earned
Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking of restitution earned and paid in Alternative Programs through ORACLE • Tracking of community service hours completed through CRIS • Tracking certifications when each juvenile completes Alternative Programs • Tracking of credits earned through public school records
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<u>15,999,648</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	<u>47,763</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Diversion	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> OYA Basic	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Crime Prevention	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Title IV-E	<u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Fees	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service Contracts	<u>470,168</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice	<u>268,882</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other LIEP	<u>5,000</u>

Program Name	Counseling
Budget Category	Juvenile Counseling
Program Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete mental health screening on all juvenile's admitted into detention • Complete suicide risk assessment on all juvenile's in detention and provide safety plans where appropriate • Provide consultation with detention staff to create interventions and programming that support juvenile's with mental health concerns to enhance well-being and safety • Provide mental health crisis services for juveniles in detention • Provide coordination with agencies providing mental health support and services to assist probation officers to develop placements and supports for juveniles in detention with mental health needs • Provide initial screening of any juvenile in a department program who is indicating a self harm concern • Provide Youth and Family counseling services in the GAP shelter care program • Provide on campus substance abuse treatment and support for youth on probation • Provide training to all department staff in suicide prevention and mental health standards, protocol and policy and procedure • Provide mental health assessment for probation officers and courts to assist in planning for placement and supports of juvenile's with mental health concerns when unable to access in the community • Provide transitional individual, group , and family counseling for juveniles on probation and in the community unable to immediately access community based treatment, as workload allows'
Target Population	Juvenile's in detention, GAP, on probation, and any department juvenile who is indicating a self harm concern
Risk Level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Contributes to achieving Department Goals	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four <input type="checkbox"/> Five <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Six <input type="checkbox"/> Seven
Program Objective	To ensure that juvenile's are safe and have appropriate interventions, supports and programming given their mental health needs. To address mental health and addiction issues to achieve the insights and skills to lead a healthy life
Monthly Average to be Served	100 Juveniles
Measurable Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile's with mental health concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percent released from detention with an appropriate placement and plan in place ○ Number of pre-adjudicatory days in detention awaiting an appropriate release placement and plan ○ Time placed in the emergency restraint chair • Demonstrated skill development in remaining clean and sober for youth involved in the alcohol and other drug group • Number of serious attempts and completed suicides in detention and other department programs • Number and length of staff trainings provided including number of participants • Youth and Family counseling hours in GAP

Method of Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Director review of all emergency restraint chair use • Length of stay in detention tracking • Track release data on juveniles with mental health concerns • Tracking of serious attempts and completed suicides in detention and other department programs • Training tracker data • Pre and post test for substance abuse group • Establish outcome evaluation for youth and family counseling in GAP
Correctional Program Checklist	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County General Fund	663,269
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Behavioral Rehabilitative Services	74,913
<input type="checkbox"/>	OYA Diversion	
<input type="checkbox"/>	OYA Basic	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Juvenile Crime Prevention	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Title IV-E	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Probation Fees	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Contracts	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Justice	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	