

3. Program Narrative

Attachment 3

a. Description of the issue

1. System description: Structure and function of the juvenile justice system

Oregon's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of state and local partners. It is a partnership of county juvenile departments, community partners, courts, and the state agency: Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), created in 1995. The purpose of the Juvenile Justice System under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 419C.001 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/419C.001> is to protect the public and reduce juvenile delinquency, and to provide fair and impartial procedures for the initiation, adjudication and disposition of allegations of delinquent conduct. The juvenile departments are county government agencies, supported primarily by county general funds with additional funding through the Oregon Youth Authority budget for basic services and to support diversion from State Youth Correctional Facilities. County boards of commissioners appoint the juvenile department directors who administer programs, services and sanctions, including juvenile detention facilities. The juvenile departments also carry supervision of community probation responsibilities in their respective jurisdictions. The Governor appoints the director of the Oregon Youth Authority, who administers the Youth Correctional Facilities (YCF) and Camps, contracts with community providers for residential placement resources, and provides supervision of youth paroled from any YCF.

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice System under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 419C.001 in delinquency cases from apprehension forward is to protect the public and reduce juvenile delinquency and to provide fair and impartial procedures for the initiation, adjudication and disposition of allegations of delinquent conduct. The system is founded on the principles of personal responsibility, accountability and reformation within the context of public safety and

restitution to the victims and to the community. The system provides a continuum of services that emphasize prevention of further criminal activity by the use of early sanctions, reformation and rehabilitation programs and decisive intervention in delinquent behavior. The system is open and accountable to the people of Oregon and their elected representatives.

Oregon's Juvenile Justice System flow chart is attached; see Appendix A.

All 36 county juvenile departments can be found at <http://www.ojdda.org/default.asp>

Youth who commit crimes in Oregon usually are first referred to county juvenile departments. A youth who receives a referral may be put on one of several paths – a formal accountability agreement with the county juvenile department, county probation, commitment to Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) probation for out-of-home placement, commitment to an OYA close-custody facility, or sentencing to the Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC). A majority of youth offenders are successful on county probation. But, if lower-level sanctions and supervision are unsuccessful, the offender may be moved to a higher level of accountability. The goal, from the moment a youth is placed under OYA's care and custody, is to help that youth go on to lead a productive, crime-free life after leaving the agency.

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) wants families to stay connected with their youth after they are committed to the agency's care and custody. This video explains why. OYA is the state's juvenile justice agency, reducing victimization by helping at-risk young people lead productive, crime-free lives <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xsdvuXstBXU>

2. Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs

Oregon's juvenile justice system has made significant strides towards community safety through implementation of best practices supported by research in the juvenile justice field. Oregon's juvenile justice system is risk based, which provides a continuum of interventions for low-, medium-, and high-risk offenders. Oregon has developed a statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) <http://www.oregon.gov/oia/pages/jjis.aspx> that tracks all juvenile offenders and reports on juvenile crime, treatment, sanctions, accountability and outcomes at every level. Oregon conducts assessments and implements evidence-based practices, which may have contributed to a decline in juvenile crime. Oregon's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) provides comprehensive case information about juvenile offenders and the services they receive from Oregon's state and county juvenile justice agencies. It assists agencies and providers in managing individual juvenile offender cases and in tracking juveniles through the system; it aids in planning, developing, and evaluating services designed to reduce juvenile crime; and it recognizes and supports the partner agencies' common business needs.

The YDC contracted with by NPC Research <http://npcresearch.com/> to conduct a 2018 Juvenile Crime Analysis. The full analysis is attached – Appendix B. The analysis noted the following trends and key findings:

1. According to the Oregon State Police Law Enforcement arrest data, juvenile crime and especially violent crimes committed by juveniles have been consistently declining over the last several years (2013-16) with fewer youth arrested by law enforcement agencies.
2. The total number of juvenile referrals has declined 17% (almost 4,000 referrals) over the 4-year period from 2013 to 2016.

3. Property-related referrals and dependency/status offenses continue to represent the largest portion of the total number of juvenile referrals (approximately one half of all referrals each year). Each of these subcategories has seen the number of referrals steadily decline over the 4-year period as well. The *theft* category, which makes up roughly half (or even more in some years) of all property-related referrals, has seen a 32% decline over the past 4 years.
4. Males represent the majority of property-related referrals. Females had a 30% drop in property-related referrals over the 4-year period. Males also saw an almost 15% drop in referrals from 2013 to 2015, with a slight increase occurring in 2016.
5. All racial groups saw a significant decline in property-related referrals (17% fewer on average) over the 4-year period, except for *Native American* youth, who had steady rates from 2013-2015, but then doubled their referrals in 2016.
6. Dependency status referrals have experienced a significant decline (almost 20%) over the last 4 years. Females are consistently more than half of the referrals for runaway, the only subcategory in which they are (or even come close to being) the majority of referrals. Runaway referrals were most common in the 13-15 age group, with that group seeing the most notable reductions over time. Youth 12 and younger had significantly fewer runaway referrals than the other groups.
7. Most non-criminal referrals have declined steadily over the last 4 years. Referrals related to alcohol, curfew, and tobacco have seen referrals drop by over 43% over the 4-year period. However, motor vehicle referrals increased significantly in 2015 and 2016. Also, a new offense type was introduced for 2016 called “Marijuana offenses.” From 2013-2015, marijuana related offenses were counted in the “Less than 1 ounce” category. When combined with the new “Marijuana offenses” category, the number of referrals for this issue increased substantially in

2016. This change may be due in part to the legalization of marijuana in Oregon, resulting in easier accessibility.

8. Oregon continues to see an overall decline in juvenile detention admissions. The total number of admissions has dropped by 10% over the 4-year period. Males have the majority of detention admissions. The Hispanic group had the most significant change in detention admissions, with totals declining by 21% over the 4-year period. The White and Asian groups also had their totals decline by 10% over the same time period. However, the remaining groups (African-American, Native American, and Other) had slightly more detention admissions (increase of 3%) over the last 4 years.

9. The number of youth with shorter lengths of stay (1-8 days) have declined by over 17% over the 4-year period. Lengths of stay between 9-30 days slightly increased (about 3%) over the same time period. Lengths of stay of 30 days or less represent over 90% of all juvenile detention stays from 2013-2016. The number of youth with detention stays of 31-89 days has increased by an average of 17% over the last 4 years, while the number of youth with stays of 90 days or more has remained relatively steady.

10. The majority of cases were not petitioned (73%); just over one fourth (27%) were petitioned. All categories of petitioned cases saw significant declines over the 4-year period, with the adjudicated delinquent (18% fewer dispositions) and adult court (36% fewer dispositions) categories having the biggest changes.

The analysis included an overview of the state-funded delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts. Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) services are developed and funded by the YDC through a community planning process in each county and Tribe and therefore differ greatly across the state, from involvement in traditional cultural activities, to after-school

programs, mental health treatment, family counseling, and mentoring. While there is variability across communities, there is a level of consistency at the state level in the overall youth profile and the types of challenges adolescents are facing, including the number and types of risk factors they have. Youth consistently had a high prevalence of peer and behavior issues. A substantive group also had at least one mental health issue (for example, one in three to one in four youth were depressed or withdrawn). High-risk youth who participated in prevention and intervention services regularly experienced greater reductions in risk scores over time than other youth. JCP services consistently impacted the same group of risk factors and protective factors, by decreasing running away, behavior that hurts others, and aggressive behavior at school; and by increasing access to adults outside of the youth's family who the youth could talk with and attachment to school.

The report analyzed available education data with an emphasis on school discipline and graduation rates. Disciplinary data are important because students with a disciplinary incident are less likely to graduate and more likely to be get involved with the juvenile justice system.

1. During school year 2015-16, there were 576,407 students in Oregon schools; 5.7% of them (32,636) had some type of disciplinary referral(s). Overall, these students had 62,295 discipline incidents. More males (8.6%) than females (2.9%) had a referral. While White students are the majority population (63.4%) in Oregon schools, and therefore have the majority of referrals overall (59.2%), Native American and African American students were overrepresented in the proportion of the population with a referral (11.0% and 10.9%, respectively). White students were slightly underrepresented, and Asian students (1.6%) had the lowest rate of referrals.

2. In 2014-15, at the high school level, all racial groups except Native American students had substantially higher proportions of in-school compared to out-of-school suspensions. For

example, 39% of suspensions for Black students were out-of-school, and 36% for White students, compared to 66% of suspensions for Native students.

3. In 2009, the graduation rate for students without a discipline incident was 84%, while it was 50% and 48% for students with an in-school or out-of-school suspension, respectively.

4. Oregon has a low graduation rate compared to other states, ranking third-lowest nationally at almost 75% for the class of 2016. However, the rates increased from 72% in 2014 to 74% in 2015, and improvements are occurring for students of color (Hispanic/Latino, Black, and Multi-ethnic students), students with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged students. Gaps remain between the groups with traditionally lower graduation rates and their more advantaged counterparts—girls (78%), Asian students (88%), students with economic security (83%), and talented and gifted students (93%) have the highest graduation rates. American Indian/Alaska Native students had a 55% graduation rate in 2015, students with disabilities graduated at a rate of 53%, and students with Limited English Proficiency had a rate of 51%. Areas of concern include Native American students, whose increases are not keeping track with those of other racial groups, and economically disadvantaged students, whose proportion of the youth population is growing and the gap is widening compared with those students who are economically secure.

Several themes have emerged in schools that have experienced success increasing graduation rates, including building expectations for success—students and staff both believing that all students can be successful, a focus on positive school climate, emphasis on future goals that include college and career exploration and pathways to success for after high school, partnerships with higher education (community colleges and universities), connections with community-based organizations that support students and families, and individualized attention

for students who need additional academic help. Schools are focusing on building student engagement, making sure students feel connected and valued.

One of the youth development/crime prevention strategies supported by the YDC is to connect youth to culturally specific and relevant services whenever possible. One example is the use of Tribal best practices and other culturally specific prevention and intervention programs and services. Culturally specific services may encompass a different world view, values, and goals from mainstream services.

The YDC and the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) are working to implement restorative justice principles, to create a learning opportunity for youth whose behavior causes harm, help teach them to understand the needs of people they have affected with their actions, and build relationships and social-emotional competence. This approach creates opportunities for change and growth as well as rebuilds trust, repairs harm, and strengthens social connections. Restorative justice allows youth to take responsibility for their personal development.

Governor Kate Brown and Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colt Gill are relying on the Advisory Committee on Safe and Effective Schools for ALL Students to provide recommendations to help ensure that every student has the support they need to thrive. The Governor has stated that her vision is for every student in Oregon to graduate from high school with a plan for their future; and that starts with creating safe, equitable classroom environments where everyone can focus on learning.

The Advisory Committee meets as a whole, but is also convenes in three separate sub-committees that address three priority areas: Safety, Engagement, and Environment. With an emphasis on the social and emotional growth of students and what that means for education as

well as life skills, these three priority areas were determined as the areas to address in order to bring the Governor's vision for Oregon's student to actualization.

The YDC has representation on the Environment sub-committee and has successfully added as a priority, addressing equitable discipline. At this junction the sub-committee will be accumulating best practices and structuring recommendations to assist with the financial obligation, policies, and changes to legislation that will be associated with making equitable discipline reality for the state of Oregon.

b. Goals and Objectives

The Oregon Legislature established the Youth Development Council (YDC) in 2012 to assist the Office of the Chief Education Officer in the assessment and coordination of the state's investments in programs that help school-age children and youth succeed and stay out of the juvenile justice system. The YDC was tasked with supporting the overall education system by developing state policy and administering funding for supporting community-based youth development programs, services, and initiatives. Specifically, the YDC is responsible for developing and implementing policies and providing funding for those youth who are encountering barriers to school and work success. Additionally, the Governor designated the Youth Development Council as the sole agency responsible for the administration of the Formula Grants Funds Oregon receives from the OJJDP and for supervising the preparation of the Three Year Plan and its implementation.

ORS 417.847 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/417.847> Youth Development Council is established for the purpose of overseeing a unified system that provides services to school-age children through youth 24 years of age in a manner that supports educational success, focuses on crime prevention, reduces high risk behaviors and is integrated, measurable and accountable.

The Youth Development Council also supports Oregon's education system by developing state policy and administering funding to community-based and school-based youth development programs, services, and initiatives for youth in a manner that supports educational success and career and workforce development with a focus on Positive Youth Development. For information about Oregon Youth Development Council policy and investment areas please visit <http://www.oregonyouthdevelopmentcouncil.org/>

In 2016, the State of Oregon asked the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) to assess the state's juvenile justice system, using the National Research Council's *Reforming Juvenile Justice* as a guide. This assessment of Oregon's juvenile justice system will help us to identify our areas of strength as well as areas for improvement. The assessment includes interviews with stakeholders in the juvenile justice system, including youth advocacy groups and attorneys, district attorneys, and local law enforcement agencies. When this request was initially made to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention two years ago, Governor Brown identified this project as critical to helping inform Oregon's juvenile justice policy and resource allocation discussions in the future. The project intends to help leverage robust juvenile justice partnerships across jurisdictional lines in Oregon to result in safer communities, fewer youth penetrating our juvenile and adult systems, reduce juvenile recidivism rates, reduce the number of Oregonians victimized by youth perpetrators, and ensure more successful transitions of youth into adulthood.

The YDC's Three Year Plan's priorities have been identified to support Governor Brown's goals regarding successful and equitable high school completion and improving outcomes for youth involved with the juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Justice Committee reviewed the data and information provided by the NPC Research and recommended the following priority areas to the

Youth Development Council, which were consequently accepted as the Three Year Plan priorities during a full Council meeting on May 4, 2018.

1. Program Area Code and Title: 17 School Programs

Oregon strives to provide high quality education and educational support services to all students, including those in the juvenile justice system. Ensuring a successful and seamless transition from a juvenile justice educational setting back to regular schools requires planning and coordination of services between agencies as well as additional resources.

Goals:

Improve school engagement and academic achievement of students involved with the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

Provide incentives for joint problem solving and establishing and strengthening coordination between juvenile justice and schools to improve school climate and ensure equitable and reasonable administration of student discipline to increase student success.

2. Program Area Code and Title: 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Disproportionality continues to be an issue of importance in Oregon. The extent of DMC varies by jurisdiction, racial/ethnic group and the points of contact within the juvenile justice system.

Information from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) indicates that all minority groups are represented in the juvenile justice system at percentage levels greater than their proportion of the total juvenile population. Disproportionalities in school discipline and academic achievement are also notable and require special attention.

Goals:

Increase statewide capacity to evaluate the extent to which youth of color are involved the juvenile justice system and mitigate disparities where found.

Objectives:

Increase system capacity by helping county juvenile departments, the courts, the schools and other local partners identify potential disproportionate minority contact, analyze the reasons for the disproportionalities, implement, and evaluate strategies to reduce the number of minority youth who are incarcerated for delinquency and who are recommitted for delinquent acts.

3. Program Area Code and Title: 19 Compliance Monitoring

Oregon is committed to assuring that all public and private facilities that could or do hold juveniles under public authority understand and follow the federal core requirements of the JJDP Act. Based on 2016 data, Oregon was found to be in compliance with the JJDP Act. The YDC will continue to collaborate with the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and Department of Corrections (DOC), law enforcement agencies, county juvenile departments, and other entities to ensure compliance in the future. The state's capacity to monitor Oregon's compliance universe is supported by a full-time Federal Compliance Monitor position.

Goals:

To ensure compliance with the federal core requirements and monitoring requirements. This is fully described in the compliance monitoring section of this plan.

Program Objectives: To ensure that Oregon and its jurisdictions comply with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Act of 2002. All public and private facilities that hold juveniles securely do so in compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act

of 2002. Facility operators receive appropriate and timely technical assistance to help them comply with the JJDP Act of 2002.

4. Program Area Code and Title: 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Goals:

Improve outcomes for youth involved in the Oregon's juvenile justice system by addressing areas of weaknesses identified in the assessment conducted by the CCAS. Improve operational standards of Oregon's juvenile detention facilities.

Program Objectives:

Leverage robust juvenile justice partnerships across jurisdictional lines in Oregon to result in safer communities, fewer youth penetrating our juvenile and adult systems, reduce juvenile recidivism rates, reduce the number of Oregonians victimized by youth perpetrators, and ensure more successful transitions of youth into adulthood. The results of the assessment are expected to be finalized during the summer of 2018 and will inform Oregon's juvenile justice policy and resource allocation discussions.

c. Implementation (activities and services)

1. School Programs

Governor Kate Brown and Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colt Gill are relying on the Advisory Committee on Safe and Effective Schools for ALL Students to provide recommendations to help ensure that every student has the support they need to thrive. The Governor has stated that her vision is for every student in Oregon to graduate from high school with a plan for their future; and that starts with creating safe, equitable classroom environments where everyone can focus on learning.

The Advisory Committee meets as a whole, but is also convenes in three separate sub-committees that address three priority areas: Safety, Engagement, and Environment. With an emphasis on the social and emotional growth of students and what that means for education as well as life skills, these three priority areas were determined as the areas to address in order to bring the Governor's vision for Oregon's student to actualization.

The YDC has representation on the Environment sub-committee and has successfully added as a priority, addressing equitable discipline. At this junction the sub-committee will be accumulating best practices and structuring recommendations to assist with the financial obligation, policies, and changes to legislation that will be associated with making equitable discipline reality for the state of Oregon.

The YDC strives to eliminate exclusionary discipline practices and replace them with inclusive, culturally responsive and developmentally appropriate approaches and supports local school – justice partnerships with a goal to achieve better educational outcomes for students involved with the juvenile justice system.

The YDC will issue awards to local jurisdictions to replicate a pilot project implemented in Yamhill County developed to support detained youth in their transition out of Juvenile Detention Education Programs (JDEP). Disproportionately affected by school discipline, i.e. suspensions and expulsions, detained youth suffer micro-aggressions from their community schools during re-entry, feeding the school-to-prison pipeline. To reduce the disproportionately high dropout rate for detained youth, the project boosts successful transitions to neighborhood middle and high schools, community colleges, four-year colleges, and will prepare students to enter the workforce job-ready via programs like Job Corps, career and technical education (CTE), vocational education, and apprenticeship programs.

2. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Oregon's focus will continue to be on system improvement activities to help state and local partners to use the OJJDP Relative Rate Indicator data and other statistics to identify decision points where there may be over-representation. Monitoring and evaluating statewide and local efforts to reduce DMC. Planned activities are described in the 2018-2020 DMC Reduction Plan. Pending legislative approval, the YDC intends to establish a position of a DMC/ Community Engagement Coordinator that will work with local communities in an effort to closely examine contributing factors and reduce disparities in the juvenile justice and related systems.

3. Compliance Monitoring

Oregon will support a full-time permanent staff position to collect, verify (on site), analyze, and report statistically valid data; to advise the YDC about needed improvements in the state's monitoring system; and to present training and technical assistance to local law enforcement personnel, county juvenile departments and others on the federal requirements.

4. Juvenile System Improvement

Oregon will facilitate the development and implementation of a new edition of the Juvenile Detention Guidelines and develop technical assistance opportunities to meet local jurisdictions' needs. Activities to support strategies developed based on the results of the statewide system assessment will be identified at a later stage.

Population-specific plans.

(1) Gender-specific services

Oregon is committed to providing gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. In 1993, the Oregon Legislature passed a bill that became the Equal Access Law (ORS 417.270)

<https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/417.270>. As a result, Oregon became the first state in the nation to pass a law requiring all state agencies providing services to children to ensure that girls have equal access to appropriate gender-specific services, treatment and facilities. On February 28, 2008, the Oregon Youth Authority's all-female Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility was opened. In January 2005, the Department of Human Services (DHS) director signed into policy and implemented the department-wide DHS Policy on Gender-Specific Services for Children and Youth, stating, "DHS will undertake action, where appropriate, to incorporate gender-specific perspectives and practices into the program strategy, development, implementation, analysis, and DHS work culture."

The Youth Development Council requires that all allocations and grant awards issued by the agency are expended for effective, evidence-based, research-based, and practice-based prevention and intervention approaches. These approaches are required to be culturally appropriate, sexual orientation specific, and gender-identity specific and address various barriers to educational and workforce success.

(2) Services for the prevention and treatment of delinquency in rural areas.

Central and Eastern Oregon Juvenile Justice Consortium (CEOJJC) is an organization representing 17 rural counties. The CEOJJC was established through an intergovernmental agreement to create a self-sufficient system that addresses juvenile justice needs of youth and families served by county juvenile departments.

<http://www.codepublishing.com/OR/crookcounty/html/CrookCounty09/CrookCounty0908.html>

Rural counties and tribal communities are represented on the YDC and receive funding through an equitable competitive process.

(3) Mental health services to youth in the youth justice system

All entities comprising Oregon's state and local juvenile justice system are statutorily required to provide mental health services to juveniles in custody. Oregon Revised Statute 169.740

<https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/169.740> requires that juvenile detention facilities have written policy, procedure and practice in keeping with the statutory requirement that they may not detain juveniles with emotional disturbances, mental retardation or physical disabilities on the same charges and circumstances for which other juveniles would have been released or offered an alternative placement. ORS 169.740 also requires that all juvenile detention facilities shall provide counseling to any detained juvenile found to be within the jurisdiction of the court.

The Oregon Youth Authority Behavioral and Treatment Services director is responsible for OYA clinical direction and behavioral treatment services, including mental health services, statewide.

Oregon Administrative Rule pertaining to mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system can be found at

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_400/oar_416/416_070.html

An overview of treatment services to juveniles in the Oregon Youth Authority custody is provided at http://www.oregon.gov/oya/Pages/tx_services.aspx.

Consultation and participation of units of local government.

The YDC's Juvenile Justice Committee invites county juvenile department directors to participate in all meetings and incorporates their feedback into planning and implementation strategies. Governor Brown appointed a juvenile director to serve on the YDC representing the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association (OJJDA). Oregon Association of County Commissioners (AOC) also has a permanent designation on the YDC. The juvenile justice specialist attends monthly OJJDA meetings to provide YDC updates and solicit feedback and recommendations on proposed priorities, policies and allocations.

The YDC provides Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds to counties and tribes for programs focused on youth at risk for juvenile crime and establishes assessment criteria for the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans. The criteria include, but are not limited to, measuring changes in juvenile crime and recidivism (ORS 417.850).

Each board of county commissioners shall designate an agency or organization to serve as the lead planning organization to facilitate the creation of a partnership among state and local public and private entities in each county. The partnership shall include, but is not limited to, education representatives, public health representatives, local alcohol and drug planning committees, representatives of the court system, local mental health planning committees, city or municipal representatives and local public safety coordinating councils. The partnership shall develop a local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plan (ORS 417.855).

Local public safety coordinating council shall develop and recommend to the county board of commissioners a plan designed to prevent criminal involvement by youth. The plan must provide for coordination of community-wide services involving treatment, education, employment and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention (ORS 423.565).

Local Juvenile Crime Prevention Plans must include information on local community juvenile justice continuum's issues, needs, barriers, and service gaps; and a summary of key data supporting strategies recommended in the plans. Required data analyses include demographics, juvenile crime trends, risk and protective factor profiles, outcome information. Local plans also include an analysis and/or discussion of minority youth representation in the local juvenile justice system continuum and a description of how the plan addresses issues raised by local data on Disproportionate Minority Contact.

The Youth Development Council shall work with tribal governments to develop tribal high- risk juvenile crime prevention plans (ORS 417.850)

Oregon statute <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/417.847> requires YDC to have a tribal representative on the council. ORS <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/182.164> requires agencies to consult with the nine federally recognized Indian tribes on all proposed policies and funding opportunities. The consultations occur during quarterly face-to-face cluster meetings with respective tribal agencies and an annual Government-to-Government Summit. The juvenile justice specialist is in ongoing consultation with the tribal governments acting through their respective tribal Juvenile Crime Prevention Coordinators. The compliance monitor participates in the tribal public safety cluster meetings.

Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information

1. The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is Oregon's primary method for providing information about youths in the juvenile system across state, county, and local agencies.

ORS 420A.223 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/420A.223> requires establishment and maintenance of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) JJIS, an electronic information system, is administered by the state through the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). The OYA establishes rules governing the administration of the JJIS including, but not limited to:

- (a) Confidentiality of information;
- (b) State and county roles and costs; and
- (c) County reporting requirements.

(2) The OYA develops and administers the Juvenile Justice Information System according to the Criminal Justice Information Standards program established under ORS 181.715.

(3) Counties provide the OYA with required data elements in the format required by the rules of the OYA at no cost to the state. [1999 c.595 §1]

Senate Bill 1, which created the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) in 1995, stated that the juvenile justice system “shall be open and accountable to the people of Oregon and their elected representatives.” A centralized juvenile justice data system provides accurate and timely information to assist decision-makers in making key decisions, such as those relating to program direction and the allocation of resources to areas that appear to have the greatest effect on reducing juvenile crime. A centralized system, such as JJIS, also provides access, for authorized users, to individual youth records which are important for informed and coordinated decisions affecting custody, diversion, and service/treatment planning. Oregon’s JJIS has centrally tracked and provided information about youths in the juvenile justice system across state, county and local agencies since 1999. The OYA uses JJIS data to produce annual reports for the state and each of the 36 counties on detention, referrals, dispositions, recidivism, and restitution/community service. The reports are available on this website:

http://www.oregon.gov/oia/Pages/jjis_data_eval_rpts.aspx

JJIS data include a series of annual reports providing information that supports public safety and reduction of juvenile crime. Statewide and county-specific reports are produced for recidivism, referrals, dispositions, detention and length of stay, restitution, community service, and programs and services. Reports enable tracking of such factors as admission reason and detention length by demographics and detention length by admission reason. The reports aid researchers, juvenile justice and corrections agencies, and public safety partners in planning, developing and evaluating programs designed to reduce juvenile crime. JJIS maintains confidentiality and protection of information contained in the database.

All JJIS reports, statewide and individual counties, are located at:

http://www.oregon.gov/oia/Pages/jjis_data_eval_rpts.aspx

In addition to the published reports, JJIS users have access to more than 250 special reports that can be customized for their particular needs. Data from JJIS reports are incorporated in Oregon's Three-Year Plan and annual updates in three ways:

- Demographic, referral, and offense data for the analysis of juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice system needs
- Detention data for compliance monitoring, and
- Detailed data about race and ethnicity of youth at all decision points (except arrest) for the identification and analysis of disproportionate minority contact.

ORS 419A.255 establishes access and disclosure requirements for transcripts and other records of juvenile court proceedings. The statute applies to the "legal file" and to the "social file" which involves reports or material provided to the court for consideration but not admitted as exhibits.

It makes clear that the following entities have access to juvenile records: district attorney, assistant attorney general, Department of Human Services, and OYA; it provides for sharing of juvenile records among those agencies.

Oregon Department of Human Services Child Welfare "Responding to Subpoenas, Summons and Court Order" Policy can be found at

http://www.dhs.state.or.us/policy/childwelfare/manual_1/i-b12.pdf

Pursuant to Section 223(a) (28) of the JJDP Act, the state must provide an assurance that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in Section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in Section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

This requirement applies only to placements supported with funds from Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Oregon juvenile courts place youth offenders in the physical custody of the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). That agency does not use Title IV-E funds.

ORS 418.030 <https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/418.030> directs the Oregon Department of Human Services to provide consultation services related to the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency to local and statewide public and private agencies, groups and individuals or may initiate such consultation services.

2. Currently, the OYA is leading a Feeder System Project that will gather and cross-analyze data from Oregon's social/human service agencies, the education system, and criminal justice agencies. Official data-sharing agreements are in place or being developed with the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS), Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Oregon Department of Education (ODE), and Oregon State Police (OSP). Staff from the Integrated Client System Data Warehouse (ICS), a unit within DHS, are facilitating data matching across the multiple data systems. Once all data are merged, ICS staff will remove all individual- and family-level identifiers before data are delivered to OYA and Department of Corrections (DOC) researchers. This will ensure that no individual or family can be identified.

OYA will include data from any other state and local social/human service agencies and criminal justice departments (e.g., county juvenile agencies, local law enforcement, and county human services agencies) that are interested in participating in this project. The more data that can be compiled regarding individual- and family-level social service access, school attendance, and contact with the criminal justice system, the more accurate and useful the eventual analyses and recommendations will be.

d. Formula Grants Program Staff

For organization chart, see Appendix E.

Name: Anya Sekino

Title: Juvenile Justice Specialist

FTE: 1.0

Funding Sources: 0% Formula Grant Admin 100% State General Fund

% Time JJDP Programs: 50% Duties: The purpose of this position is to fulfill a federal requirement that every state that accepts funding under Title II (Formula Grant) of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDP A) must have a full-time employee dedicated to assuring that the state complies with JJDP A requirements. The federal term for the position is “Juvenile Justice Specialist.” In Oregon, the specialist functions as the lead staff for several key functions related to the state’s use of federal JJDP A funds including, but not limited to: administration of funding programs, documentation and evaluation of state and local compliance with JJDP A requirements, coordination of effort with the state’s high-risk Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) program and local delinquency prevention efforts, coordination of DMC reduction efforts.

The juvenile justice specialist ensures that Oregon administers federal funds for prevention of delinquency and juvenile system improvements while maintaining compliance with the federal and state laws, rules, and guidelines. The federal funding includes Title II Formula Grants.

Juvenile justice specialist serves as a primary staff person to the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Youth Development Council and ensures that the federal funds are allocated and spent consistent with the objectives and priorities as identified in the 3-Year State Plan.

State of Oregon – FY 2018 Formula Grant Application

The juvenile justice specialist directs statewide projects by establishing funding eligibility, developing program standards, overseeing grant selection, and monitoring the funded programs' performance and outcomes.

Name: Ryan Shands

Title: Compliance Monitor

FTE: 1.00

Funding Sources: 100% Federal Formula Grant-Compliance Monitoring

% Time JJDP Programs 100%

Duties: The primary purpose of this position is to fulfill a federal requirement that every state that accepts federal funding for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs ensures that facilities within the state that securely hold juveniles under public authority do so in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. The focus of this position is on the JJDP requirements in Section 223 (a) (11) deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO); Section 223 (a) (12) sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult inmates (separation); and Section 223 (a) (13) removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal). In Oregon, the compliance monitor is responsible for inspecting facilities within the established monitoring universe, providing training and technical assistance to agencies regarding the JJDP Act, including the Valid Court Order and Rural Exception processes, collecting data from secure and non-secure facilities, completing an annual report to the OJJDP, and serving as a resource for information regarding the Act to the Juvenile Justice Committee and Youth Development Council.

Name: Bobby Bridges

Title: DMC and Community Engagement Coordinator

FTE: 1.00

Funding Sources: 0% Formula Grant Admin 100% State General Fund

% Time JJDP Programs 75%

Duties:

This position fulfills a federal requirement to address disproportionate minority youth involvement and confinement in the juvenile justice system and to ensure State's compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.

This position is primarily responsible for collecting information from several data systems and sources and analyzing it under the federal protocol for comparing jurisdictions using relative rate index. It requires understanding various local systems and how they collect data on racial and ethnic minorities. State DMC Coordinator is primarily responsible for development and implementation of the State's three-year DMC reduction plan and its annual updates. This work includes establishing priorities based on juvenile justice data analysis, strategies to reduce DMC on state and local level, and funding development. The State plan includes statewide planning and implementation of the DMC reduction strategies on cross-systems policy and service program levels. DMC Coordinator serves as a primary staff person to the DMC Committee of the YDC.

Name: Rosy Alejo

Title: Administrative Assistant

FTE: 1.00

Funding Sources: 100% State General Fund % Time JJDP Programs: 50%

Duties: Review and monitor entry of data into web-based data collection system and prepare reports based on review. Preparation includes contacting and reminding appropriate persons to complete data entry. Organize and maintain filing systems. Keep desk manual instructions updated and create new procedures and instructions as needed. Maintain program files and office manuals.

Develop and annually update spreadsheets tracking Oregon statewide and eight selected counties DMC data since 2003 through the latest year available. Enter, prepare and retrieve data from the agency's web-based system, format reports with detailed graphs and charts for agency staff analysis. Coordinate and plan logistics for statewide and regional trainings, meetings, committees, and workgroups including registration, working with vendors to reserve facilities, making catering arrangements, and other meeting arrangements. Assemble, duplicate, and distribute pre- and post-meeting materials including certificates when appropriate; and record, transcribe, and summarize meeting minutes. Support all agency field, program and initiative staff in the above functions.

Formula grants funds will not cause the displacement of any of the YDC/ JCP staff. YDC staff are not covered by a labor union.

4. Plans for Compliance and Monitoring were submitted separately per the OJJDP instructions.

5. Additional Requirements

Appendix I is attached.

6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation's Performance Measures

All Title II sub-grant recipients will be required to provide quarterly progress reports and submit quarterly requests for reimbursement to the YDC. Projects selected for funding must, at a

State of Oregon – FY 2018 Formula Grant Application

minimum, designate a qualified staff person, to ensure that federal performance measures are collected and reported. A submission of a logic model that clearly states objectives, activities, output measures short-term and long-term outcome measures, and includes target figures – is a funding requirement under Oregon Formula Grant Program.

Each project’s logic model will identify the federal Formula Grant program area and will include the mandatory output and outcome measures and one or two additional output and outcome measures, if applicable. The applicants must indicate the data sources that will be available for outcomes and outputs reporting. Applicants will be advised that federal funds may not be used to supplant the level of state or other funds. The state will monitor progress and evaluate outcomes of individual programs. The state will compile and submit annual progress reports and Performance Measurement Tool (PMT).

Evidence-based and tribal best practices will be given a priority in funding pursuant to the state statute and the requirements of this grant in sub-award selections. Second and third year awards will be subject to the sub-grantee’s performance evaluation and progress in meeting the goals specified in the original sub-grant application. Failure to demonstrate substantial progress in two years will result in ineligibility for a third year award.

Other programs and funds administered by the Youth Development Council are listed below. These programs and grants are designed to provide services and supports to youth ages 6-24.

- **Youth & Community**

Youth & Community Grants are funded from a combination of Federal Title XX Youth Investment funds received from the Department of Human Services, and a General Fund appropriation received during the 2017 Legislature. Grants enable youth ages 6-24 who are

disconnected from – or at risk of disconnecting from – education systems and/or labor markets, to receive prevention and intervention services to help mitigate risk factors that left unaddressed could lead to more costly outcomes (school dropout, homelessness, and criminal activity).

- **Youth & Innovation**

Grants are non-recurrent community-based awards that support innovative and sustainable efforts that improve education and/or workforce success for youth ages 6-24. Youth & Innovation Grants are designed to support innovative approaches, target emergent and urgent needs at the onset, or provide support to take a program to operational sustainability.

- **Youth & Workforce**

Youth & Workforce Grants support innovative projects that deliver training, services and supports to Opportunity Youth, ages 16-24 not in school and not working, with a focus on developing employment, entrepreneurial, and life skills.

- **Juvenile Crime Prevention**

95% of JCP funded programs implement evidence-based and tribal best practices.

The goal of the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Program is to reduce juvenile arrests and juvenile recidivism.

- **Gang Prevention and Intervention**

Administration and community-based grant funding designed to assist existing efforts in addressing youth gang violence through the implementation of effective evidence-based, research based, and practice-based prevention and intervention approaches.

- **Community Schools**

Quality afterschool programs that reduce risk factors and increase protective factors for the youth served can offer a host of rewarding experiences for youth and their families.

State of Oregon – FY 2018 Formula Grant Application