



MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Beverly Stein, Chair

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1515
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-3308 FAX (503) 248-3093
Email: mult.chair@co.multnomah.or.us

Diane Linn, Commission Dist. 1

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-5220 FAX (503) 248-5440
Email: diane.m.linn@co.multnomah.or.us

Gary Hansen, Commission Dist. 2

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-5219 FAX (503) 248-5440
Email: gary.d.hansen@co.multnomah.or.us

Lisa Naito, Commission Dist. 3

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-5217 FAX (503) 248-5262
Email: lisa.h.naito@co.multnomah.or.us

Sharron Kelley, Commission Dist. 4

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-5213 FAX (503) 248-5262
Email: sharron.e.kelley@co.multnomah.or.us

**ANY QUESTIONS? CALL BOARD
CLERK DEB BOGSTAD @ 248-3277**
Email: deborah.l.bogstad@co.multnomah.or.us

**INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES
MAY CALL THE BOARD CLERK AT
248-3277, OR MULTNOMAH COUNTY
TDD PHONE 248-5040, FOR
INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE
SERVICES AND ACCESSIBILITY.**

OCTOBER 20 & 22, 1998 BOARD MEETINGS

FASTLOOK AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pg 2	9:30 am Tuesday Juvenile and Adult Community Justice Budget Briefing at Juvenile Detention Facility
Pg 2	9:30 am Thursday Appointments to the Planning Commission
Pg 3	9:35 am Resolution Regarding Dissolution and Liquidation of Section Line Drainage District
Pg 3	9:45 am Resolutions on Strategic Plan for Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Prevention and High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan
✳	The November 19 & November 26 Board Meetings are Cancelled
✳	Check the County Web Site: http://www.multnomah.lib.or.us

Thursday meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are cable-cast live and taped and may be seen by Cable subscribers in Multnomah County at the following times:

Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30
Friday, 10:00 PM, Channel 30
Sunday, 1:00 PM, Channel 30

Produced through Multnomah Community
Television

Tuesday, October 20, 1998 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Complex, First Floor Conference Room
1401 NE 68th Avenue, Portland

BUDGET BRIEFING

- B-1 Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice Briefing and Work Session to Review Performance Trends and Key Results Measures and to Discuss Upcoming Issues and Opportunities. Presented by Elyse Clawson, Meganne Steele, Joanne Fuller, Bill Morris, Jimmy Brown, Phil Linglebach, Jim Rood, Cynthia Stadel, Beatrice McMillan, Nedra Bagley, Carl Goodman, Ginger Martin, Duane Cole and Jann Brown. 2.5 HOURS REQUESTED.
-

Thursday, October 22, 1998 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-1 Appointments of Patrick Brothers and John Rettig to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
- C-2 ORDER Authorizing Cancellation of Uncollectible Personal Property Taxes for Tax Years 1981/82 through 1997/98

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- C-3 Intergovernmental Agreement 9910425 with Multnomah Education Service District for Provision of Nursing Services for Multnomah County Health Department Head Lice Resource Center

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- C-4 Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement 9910347 with the City of Portland Funding Homeless, Public Safety, Youth Employment and Involvement, and Housing Programs

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-1 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

- R-2 Approval of the 1998-2001 Agreement Between Multnomah County, Oregon and Multnomah County Employees Union Local 88, AFSCME, AFL-CIO (Juvenile Custody Services Specialist Unit)

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-3 RESOLUTION Adopting Findings and Setting a Hearing Date for the Dissolution and Liquidation of the Section Line Drainage District (ORS 198.330 et seq.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE AND ADULT COMMUNITY JUSTICE

- R-4 RESOLUTION Approving the Strategic Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Multnomah County
- R-5 RESOLUTION Approving the High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan for Multnomah County

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-6 WRG 3-98 The **DE NOVO HEARING** Scheduled for Today on the Hearings Officer Decision Regarding Denial of an Appeal Modifying Condition 4 Requiring the Applicant to Develop a Plan to Enhance and Protect Wetland and Riparian Areas for Property Located at 26400 NW ST HELENS HIGHWAY, PORTLAND has been **CANCELLED** as Applicant has Rescinded her Notice of Review and Request for Hearing

COMMISSIONER COMMENT

- R-7 Opportunity (as Time Allows) for Commissioners to Provide Informational Comments to Board and Public on Non-Agenda Items of Interest. Comments Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

GARY HANSEN
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 2



1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-5219

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chair Beverly Stein
Commissioner Diane Linn
Commissioner Lisa Naito
Commissioner Sharron Kelley
Board Clerk Deb Bogstad

FROM: Juana Arredondo
Staff to Commissioner Gary Hansen

DATE: September 23, 1998

RE: Board Meeting Absences

Commissioner Hansen will not be able to attend Board meetings on October 20th & 22 and October 27th & 29th, 1998 as he will be out of town on vacation from October 19th - October 30th.

CLERK OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
98 SEP 25 AM 11:04
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

MEETING DATE: October 20, 1998

AGENDA #: B-1

ESTIMATED START TIME: 9:30 AM

(Above Space for Board Clerk's use only)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

SUBJECT: Juvenile and Adult Community Justice Budget Briefing

BOARD BRIEFING: DATE REQUESTED: Tuesday, October 20, 1998

REQUESTED BY: Chair Beverly Stein

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: 2.5 hours

REGULAR MEETING: DATE REQUESTED: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: _____

DEPARTMENT: DJACJ

DIVISION: DJACJ

CONTACT: Elyse Clawson

TELEPHONE #: 248-3470

BLDG/ROOM #: 311

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION: Elyse Clawson, Meganne Steele, Joanne Fuller, Bill Morris, Jimmy Brown, Phil Linglebach, Jim Rood, Cynthia Stadel, Beatrice McMillan, Nedra Bagley, Carl Goodman, Ginger Martin, Duane Cole and Jann Brown

ACTION REQUESTED:

INFORMATIONAL ONLY POLICY DIRECTION APPROVAL OTHER

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE:

Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice Briefing:
A Work Session with Board of County Commissioners
To Review Performance Trends and Key Results Measures and
To Discuss Upcoming Issues and Opportunities.

1st Floor Conference Room, Juvenile Justice Complex, 1401 NE 68th, Portland

SIGNATURES REQUIRED:

ELECTED OFFICIAL: _____

Beverly Stein

(OR)

DEPARTMENT MANAGER: _____

ALL ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS MUST HAVE REQUIRED SIGNATURES

Any Questions? Call the Board Clerk @ 248-3277

98 OCT 14 AM 11:52
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE

1999-2000 Departmental Budget Briefing
for the
Board of County Commissioners

October 20, 1998

Agenda

Departmental Overview [20 minutes]

9:30 How we plan in DCJ [Elyse Clawson]

Review of Materials [5 minutes]

9:50 Annual Performance Report & Budget Overview [Meganne Steele]

Juvenile Community Justice [50 minutes]

9:55 Overview [Joanne Fuller]

10:05 Classification [Bill Morris]

10:10 Attendance Initiative [Jimmy Brown]

10:15 Turnaround School & Skill Development [Phil Linglebach]

10:25 Multisystemic Therapy Team [Joanne Fuller]

10:30 Ten minutes flex time for discussion

Break [10 minutes]

Adult Community Justice [50 minutes]

10:50 Overview [Jim Rood]

11:00 ASSP [Cynthia Stadel]

11:05 Centralized Team Supervision [Beatrice McMillan & Nedra Bagley]

11:10 Day Reporting Center [Carl Goodman]

11:15 Substance Abuse & Mental Health [Ginger Martin]

11:20 Local Control [Duane Cole]

11:25 Ten minutes flex time for discussion

Information Services [5 minutes]

11:35 Bond Technology Projects & JJIS [Jann Brown]

Closing [5 minutes]

11:40 Legislative Issues and Wrap-up [Elyse Clawson]

Department of Community Justice

1999-2000 Departmental Budget Briefing
for the
Board of County Commissioners

October 20, 1998

Agenda

Departmental Overview [20 minutes]

9:30 Overview and Department Highlights [Elyse Clawson]

Resource Management [5 minutes]

9:50 Budget Overview [Meganne Steele]

Juvenile Community Justice [50 minutes]

9:55 Panel Discussion [Joanne Fuller]

- Classification [Bill Morris]
- Attendance Initiative [Jimmy Brown]
- Turnaround School & Skill Development [Phil Linglebach]
- Multisystemic Therapy Team [Joanne Fuller]

10:40 Break [10 minutes]

Information Services [5 minutes]

10:50 Bond Technology Projects & JJIS [Jann Brown]

Adult Community Justice [50 minutes]

10:55 Panel Discussion [Jim Rood]

- ASSP [Cynthia Stadel]
- Centralized Team Supervision [Beatrice McMillan & Nedra Bagley]
- Day Reporting Center [Carl Goodman]
- Substance Abuse & Mental Health [Ginger Martin]
- Local Control [Duane Cole]

Closing [5 minutes]

11:40 Legislative Issues and Wrap-up [Elyse Clawson]

Department of Corrections Management Teams

Elyse Clawson, Director of Community Corrections

Jann Brown, Information Services Manager
Meganne Steele, Budget and Policy Manager
Kathy Treb, Executive Assistant

Juvenile Community Justice

Joanne Fuller, Deputy Director

Jimmy Brown, School Attendance Initiative Mgr
Sharon James, Family Court Services Manager
Rick Jensen, Casey Project Manager
Bill Morris, Counseling & Court Services Mgr
Rich Scott, Custody Services Manager
Colette Umbras, Human Resources Manager

Adult Community Justice

Jim Rood, Deputy Director

Kevin Criswell, District Manager
Michael Haines, District Manager
Cary Harkaway, ACJ Administrator
Carl Jaber, District Manager
Mike King, District Manager
Ginger Martin, Alcohol & Drug Services Mgr

Department of Community Justice

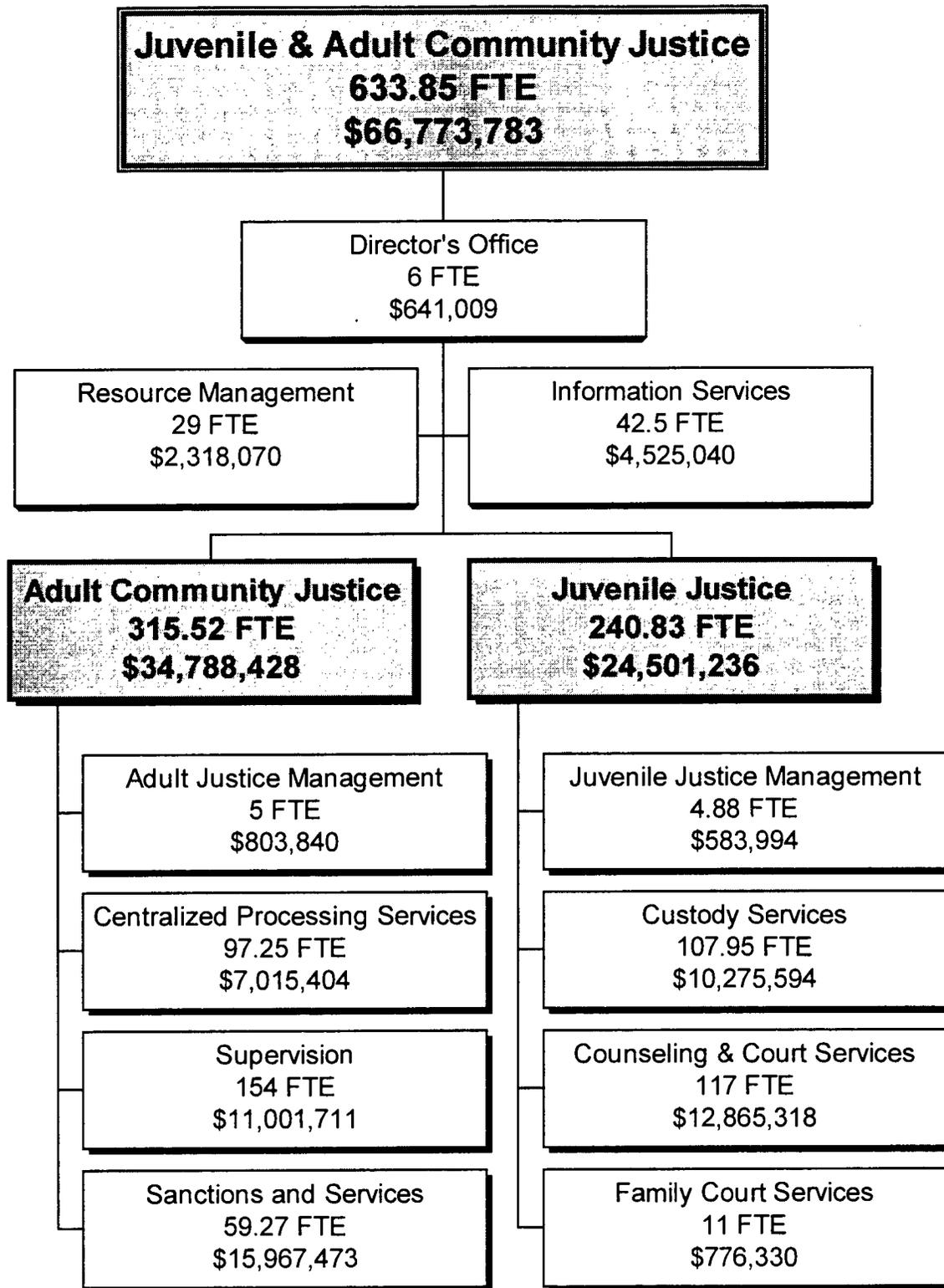
**Briefing and
Work Session for the
Board of County Commissioners**

October 20, 1998

Table of Contents

Organizational Chart.....	Page 2
Departmental Budget & Resource Management	Page 3
Juvenile Community Justice.....	Page 4
➤ Case Classification.....	Page 6
➤ School Attendance Initiative	Page 7
➤ Turnaround School & Skill Development	Page 9
➤ Multisystemic Therapy Program	Page 10
Information Services	Page 11
Adult Community Justice.....	Page 12
➤ Alternative Sentence and Sanction Program	Page 15
➤ Centralized Team Supervision	Page 16
➤ Day Reporting Center.....	Page 17
➤ Alcohol & Drug and Mental Health Services	Page 18
➤ Local Control	Page 21
➤ Ballot Measure 61	Page 22

Organizational Chart



Resource Management

Meganne Steele

Budget and Policy Manager

1401 NE 68th Avenue

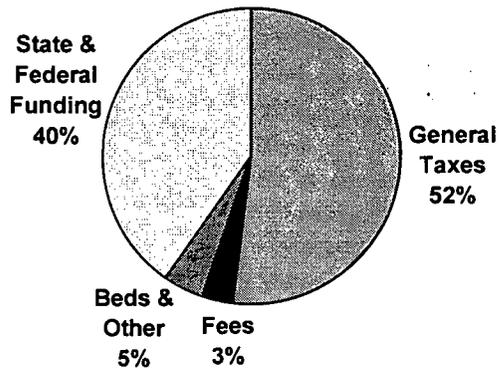
Portland, Oregon 97201

Interoffice: 311/1061

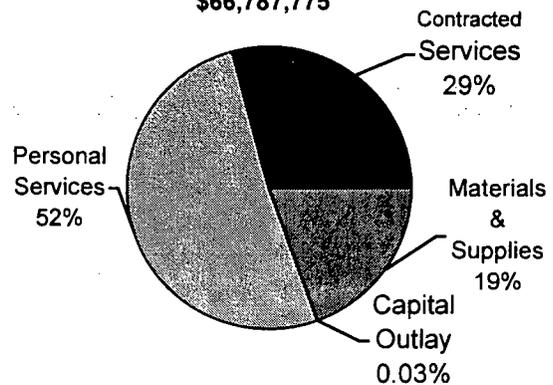
Phone: 248-3961

Departmental Budget Basics

Sources of Funds for FY 98-99



Expenditures for FY 98-99
\$66,787,775



- State and federal funding represents 40% of the DCJ budget.
- Contracted services for FY 98-99 total \$19,482,048 which is 29% of the DCJ budget.

Resource Management

New tools and systems developed to support collaborative approaches in contracting:

- More involvement of contractors and departmental program staff in contract development and administration
- Lead role in Countywide contracts improvement steering committee
- Working in collaboration with CFS to develop a common approach to contract monitoring

Multi-year strategic and financial plans:

- Development of the Strategic Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Governor's High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan
- Three year budget forecast to be developed

Building organizational capacity to measure and use outcome data

- Annual performance report
- Bimonthly management reports
- Internal and contracted programs evaluated
- Profile of Juvenile Violent Offenders
- Analysis of Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Community Justice

Joanne Fuller

Deputy Director

1401 NE 68th Avenue

Portland, Oregon 97201

Interoffice: 311

Phone: 306-5599

Emerging Issues in Juvenile Community Justice

Increased Early Intervention

- As the connection between juvenile delinquency and early problems at home and in school becomes clearer, the Department is implementing a variety of efforts to assist in identification of and intervention with younger troubled kids. Programs include intervention with sexually inappropriate youth 10-12 years old, working with schools to identify youth who are acting out in the classroom, increased coordination between the State Office for Services to Children and Families (SOSCF) and juvenile court for youth who are abused and who are acting out.
- Our school attendance efforts are also a part of earlier intervention in the lives of kids and families.

Juvenile Justice System-wide Strategic Plan

- Through the joint efforts of the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) and the Multnomah County Commission on Children and Families, a system-wide strategic plan for juvenile justice.
- This plan encompasses the full range of strategies from prevention to intervention with youth that have committed serious offenses. The plan also envisions a community education effort.
- The plan is current in the process of adoption by the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners, the LPSCC, the Commission on Children and Families and Portland City Council.

Creation of Case Classification and Sanction System

- In 1997, a juvenile case classification system was created for youth placed on probation in Multnomah County. This system assesses youths' risk for reoffense and youth receive various levels of supervision based upon risk. A needs assessment is also conducted.
- As a part of this system, a series of sanctions for youth that are committing probation violations was also put in place. These sanctions include community service, victim restitution programs and day reporting centers.
- Supervisors are currently providing case review and consultation with juvenile court counselors to focus supervision on highest risk youth.

Increased Secure Program Units and other Programming in Detention

- In 1995 the 16-bed Secure Residential Sex Offender Treatment program was opened in the Multnomah County Custody Services Center. Previously the center housed the Assessment, Intervention and Treatment program (AITP), a 16 bed, 30-day mental health assessment and intervention program for youth with mental health and other problems.

- A 16-bed parole violators unit is also housed in our custody facility. This unit is utilized to house youth who have violated their parole and who do not need to be returned to the state youth correctional facilities at MacLaren or Hillcrest.
- Through training in *What Works in Corrections Treatment*, all units in the facility have created a daily schedule and are offering some groups designed to address anti-social thinking.

Identification of Domestic Violence as a Significant Issue for Juvenile Offenders

- In 1998, a juvenile justice committee was formed to evaluate the impact of Domestic Violence on juvenile justice involvement and to explore areas where the juvenile justice system can better address Domestic Violence.
- This group will bring recommendations in January 1999 to include in the Department budget request.

Disproportionate Minority Youth over Representation and Gender Specific Programming

- The Department completed an analysis of the numbers of youth who are referred into the juvenile justice system and those that are dealt with at each decision point in the system.
- This data shows that youth are disproportionately brought to the juvenile justice system through police referrals. Once youth are in the system, the representation in detention has improved since 1993. It appears that youth are still disproportionately represented at the commitment to state training school decision point and at the diversion point.
- The Department is investing funding from the Governor's Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan in the improvement of services to minority youth and girls.
- The Department will also continue to examine the data and ways that decision making in the system contributes to disproportionate representation of minority youth.

Governor's Plan for Youth Crime Prevention

- This plan would add \$5.6 million for 1999-2001. The funding would fund additional shelter for pre-post adjudicated youth, \$1.8 million for dual diagnosed family based treatment, Multi-Systemic Therapy for younger children and their families, community building in two sites with larger numbers of youth entering the juvenile system and \$400,000 for the homeless youth plan
- Smaller programs include funding for improvement of the foster care/residential care system in cooperation with the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), a small, domestic violence intervention program for juveniles who commit domestic violence offenses and funding to support cultural competency training for treatment staff.

Increased Substance Abuse and Mental Health Family Based Treatment

- In January 1998, the Department, working with the provider community, mental health and the schools created a continuum of care plan for treatment of substance abuse for youth in our system.
- In June 1998, the Board of County Commissioners funded \$200,000 for a three person team of therapists to provide Multi-Systemic Therapy for youth who are experiencing alcohol and drug issues and who are at risk of out of home placement.
- Additional pieces of the plan are included in the proposal for the Governor's plan.
- In order to fully implement a continuum of alcohol and drug treatment services for youth in Multnomah County additional funding must be found.

Case Classification

Bill Morris

Manager, Counseling and Court Services

1401 NE 68th Ave

Portland, OR 97213

Interoffice address: 311/1061

Phone: 248-3532

Program Purpose

- To classify youth on probation (in the aggregate) by risk to re-offend, so resources can be focused on those most likely to commit new crimes.
- To assist in developing workload models that will allow staff to focus on high risk offenders.
- To provide better community protection.
- To use resources in the community more discretely.
- To change the culture of Probation Services to a consistent, best practices approach.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Core Correctional Research, Don Andrews
- Reviews of risk assessments from around North America that have been validated and demonstrate consistent evidence of the major factors of juvenile recidivism.
- Established our risk assessment and validated it with 1994 Multnomah County caseloads.

Target Population

- Youth on probation to Juvenile Court in Multnomah County

Number of Clients Served

- Average Daily Population: 950
- Annual Population: 1500-1800 estimate

Description of Services

- After youth has been adjudicated they are assessed for risk to re-offend and are given a needs assessment.
- According to risk level, probation officers are expected to meet *minimum* levels of personal contact and supervision
- Probation Officers develop a case plan that determines how court orders will be imposed. In conjunction with parents, Probation Officers develop skill development aspects of case plan based on needs assessment and parent input. Case plans are modified and adjusted
- Probation violations are weighed against a *sanctions grid* that makes use of detention and other sanctions more consistent across the system.

Total Program FTE: Approximately 100

School Attendance Initiative

Jimmy Brown

Project Manager

1401 NE 68th

Portland, OR 97213

Interoffice address: 311

Phone: 248-3748

Program Purpose

- To increase attendance among referred students in grades K-9 in PPS and East Multnomah County School Districts.
- To increase school performance among youth referred to the School Attendance Initiative.
- To reduce post intervention delinquency referrals to Multnomah County's Juvenile Department.
- To increase the knowledge and understanding of youth and families involved in school attendance project activities.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (PJJDP) research on the causes and correlates of delinquency (10 year longitudinal study involving 4,000 youth from Rochester, NY, Denver, CO, and Pittsburgh, PA) suggests that truant behavior may be a pathway for later delinquency and criminal activity.
- Research suggests that the development of disruptive and delinquent behavior takes place in a progressive fashion along developmental pathways and can be viewed from less serious problem behaviors (i.e. running away and truancy) preceding more serious problem behaviors (i.e. shoplifting to stealing and assault).
- Effective programs pool education, justice systems, social services, community resources and law enforcement into collaborative, comprehensive programming opportunities for truant youth and their families.

Target Population

- Youth in grades K-9
- Youth residing in Multnomah County, attending 72 East Side Portland Public Schools and 58 east Multnomah County schools in David Douglas, Gresham/Barlow, Centennial, Parkrose and Reynolds school districts.
- Youth who are absent 3 days during a 15-day period.

Number of Clients Served

- Average Daily Population: 40
- Annual Population: 4,800

Description of Services

- Monitoring of school attendance.
- Provision of family and individual counseling, crisis and support services through strength based program activities.
- Cross-jurisdictional and multiple organization case management and service integration (i.e. Caring Communities, Community Based Organizations, et.al.)

Total Program FTE**DCJ Component:**

• Project Manager	1
• Administrative Analyst	1
• Office Assistant	1
• Juvenile Counseling Assistants	<u>8</u>
Subtotal:	11

Volunteers of America, Inc.

• Program Administrator	1
• Clerical	<u>1</u>
Subtotal:	2

Volunteers of America, Inc. – Subcontractors

• Area Coordinators	3
• Case Managers	10
• Clerical	<u>3</u>
Subtotal:	16

Portland Public Schools

• PPS Coordinator	1
• Truancy Intervention Clerks	10
• PPS Administrative Secretary	<u>1</u>
Subtotal:	12

Multnomah Education Services District

• Student Retention Supervisor	1
• Community Resource Specialist	1
• Student Retention Case Managers	11
• Clerical	<u>1</u>
Subtotal:	14

Total FTE: 55

Turnaround School & Skill Development

Phil Linglebach

Program Administrator
1401 NE 68th Avenue
Portland, OR. 97213
Interoffice address: 311/1040
Phone: (503) 306-5677

Turnaround School
5135 NE Columbia Blvd.
Portland, OR 97218

Phone: (503) 248-3251 x224

Program Purpose

- Turnaround: School success by changing behavior that interferes with school progress.
- Skill Development:
 - Improve behavior through skill acquisition
 - Provide family management skills

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Targets criminogenic skill deficits
- Family focused: evening and weekend services
- Community collaboration

Target Population

- Youth on probation
- Families in crisis

Number of Clients Served

- Turnaround School:
 - Average Daily Population: 105
 - Annual Population: 313 in FY 97-98 (the average stay is 75 calendar days)
- Skill Development: 665 youth and families since January 1998

Description of Services

- Skill focused education
- Counseling groups for youth and families including: Save Our Youth, Victim Impact Presentation, Family Strengths, Anger Resolution, Personal Growth, Day Report Center groups and AIT Aftercare.
- Risk driven services

Total Program FTE

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| • Program Administrator | 1 |
| • Turnaround | 2 |
| • Skill Development | 8 |

Multisystemic Therapy Program

Kathy Ruberg, Lead Juvenile Court Counselor

1401 NE 68th St.

Portland, OR 97213

Interoffice address: 311

Phone: 514-7064

Program Purpose

- The MST program attempts to reduce juvenile recidivism by addressing the multiple factors known as determinants of delinquency across the key settings or systems, within which youth are embedded (e.g., family, peers, school, neighborhood).
- MST strives to promote behavior change in the youth's natural environment, using the strengths of each system to facilitate change, at a fraction of the costs of placing juvenile offenders in institutional, residential treatment and psychiatric facilities.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Multisystemic Therapy addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders.
- As of 1998, there has been over \$10 million dollars of research conducted on the effectiveness of MST.
- Studies with violent and chronic juvenile offenders showed that MST reduced long-term rates of rearrest by 25% to 70% in comparison with control groups.
- Studies with long-term follow-ups showed MST reduced days in out-of-home placements by 47% to 64% in comparison with control groups.

Target Population

- Male and female youth ages 11-16
- Classified as high/medium risk
- On probation
- Involved in substance abuse
- At risk of out-of-home placement

Number of Clients Served

- Average Daily Population: 3 to five families during any three to five month period
- Annual Population: A minimum of 27 clients and their families

Description of Services

- MST utilizes a home based, or "family preservation," model of service delivery. Some of the elements of this model include, but are not limited to:
 - Services are provided to the family, not just the individual
 - Services are targeted to families with children at risk of out-of-home placement
 - Services are time limited (one to five months)
 - Services are flexibly scheduled to meet the family's needs and are delivered in the home
 - Services are tailored to the needs of family members
 - Services are provided in the context of a family's values, beliefs and culture
 - Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week
 - Workers have small case loads of between three and five families and may visit families many times a week.

Total Program FTE: 4

Information Services

Jann Brown

Manager, Information Services

1401 NE 68th Ave.

Portland, OR 97213

Interoffice address: 311

Phone: 248-3544

- The consolidation and reorganization of Information Services have been completed.
- Local Area Networks and computers have been installed/upgraded for all staff at approximately 25 sites in the department.
- Computer desktop hardware and software and network technologies have been standardized consistent with County Information Technology Standards.
- Year 2000 efforts are under way and on schedule.
- Two major projects funded by the Information Technology Bond Program:

1. Adult Community Justice (ACJ) Information System

The purpose of this project is to develop a common ACJ information system that tracks offender participation in department programs and determines the effectiveness of those programs. The first phase of the system, which is funded by the Bond Program, builds the framework for this common system in Probation Intake, Alternative Sentencing and Sanction Program, Alternative Community Service, and Forest Project.

The new system will allow the department to collect in one database the information that is not currently captured in the statewide Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) Corrections Information System (CIS). The department will continue to use CIS as its primary information system for offender and case tracking.

The first phase will be implemented in July 1999. Subsequent phases of the system will include new programs (internal and external) and enhancements to existing functionality.

2. Juvenile Information Network (JIN)

The first phase of the JIN project is to replace the current Tri-County Juvenile Information System, which is not year 2000 compliant, and associated computer systems used by Custody and Counseling Services. It will also provide new functionality to support juvenile justice operations and evaluation.

The first phase, which is funded by the Bond Program, will be implemented in July 1999. Subsequent phases will expand the functionality of detention management and alternatives, case classification and case management, and program management. It will also provide a method to integrate with the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and provide real time sharing of, and access to, information between the county and the state.

A separate activity is under way by MTG Consultants to conduct an independent assessment of how well the current functionality and future requirements of the statewide JJIS meets the county's requirements for a juvenile information system. The outcome of this study will determine how well JJIS meets the county's requirements and provide recommendations on how to proceed.

Adult Community Justice

Jim Rood

Deputy Director
421 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 600
Portland Oregon 97204
Interoffice: 161/600

Phone: 248-5038

Mission Statement: The mission of Multnomah County Department of Adult Community Justice is to enhance public safety and promote the positive change of offenders in the community through integrated supervisory, rehabilitative and enforcement strategies.

Recent History of Community Corrections in Multnomah County

Pre-1977	State provides probation and parole services with the exception of County/Municipal operations targeting misdemeanors.
1978	Multnomah County chooses to participate in Oregon Community Corrections Act as an Option II county. The State manages parole and felony probation, while the County manages misdemeanor probation, services, and sanctions.
1989	Sentencing Guidelines become law, requiring fixed terms of prison, post-prison supervision, and probation.
1991	Multnomah County chooses to participate as an Option I county, assuming responsibility for all community corrections services.
1993	Chapter 680 becomes law, giving local community corrections agencies authority to impose jail and non-jail sanctions administratively, without having to bring offenders back to the adjudicating authority.
1995	SB1145 reorganizes the delivery of community corrections services in the State. It requires each county to charter a Public Safety Coordinating Council and assume responsibility for all local community corrections services. It also shifts responsibility from the State to the County for sentences of 12 months or less. New funding is provided to the counties for managing the population and facilities construction.
1996	SB156 continues the trend toward increased local control by shifting responsibility for administering the post-prison supervision of offenders sentenced to 12 months or less from the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to the counties.

Corrections 2000 Training

- In 1998, all staff will participate in *Corrections 2000* training, which integrates lessons learned from the evaluation of hundreds of correctional programs.
- The *Corrections 2000* training emphasizes that reductions in recidivism are more likely through a balance of supervision, service, and sanction interventions that:
 - Target higher risk offenders.
 - Target criminogenic factors. These are risk/need factors statistically correlated with recidivism and subject to mediation, such as antisocial attitudes and drug use.
 - Provide services that are appropriate to each offender's psychological and cognitive state.

Supervision Redesign

- The redesign plan was developed in collaboration with the Chief Criminal Judge, the District Attorney, the Sheriff and the Defense Bar. It is supported by the Public Safety Coordinating Council and the Board of County Commissioners.
- The purpose of the Adult Community Justice supervision redesign is to enhance public safety by applying Corrections 2000 training in our daily work with offenders.
- The redesign focuses resources where they are most effective: on high-risk offenders and programs designed to impact criminogenic factors.
- The key to allowing Probation/Parole Officers enough time to give attention to high-risk offenders is reduced caseload size. In order to reduce caseload size within available resources, different strategies are used to manage lower risk offenders and minimize their penetration into the justice system.

Basic Supervision:

- All high risk clients, designated medium risk clients, and those convicted of weapons charges are supervised by field Probation/Parole Officers (PPO's), regardless of the offense.
- Probation and Parole Officers supported by Corrections Technicians at the Centralized Team Supervision unit supervise other medium, plus low and limited risk clients. (To be discussed by Beatrice McMillan)

Focused Supervision:

- Sex offenders
- Domestic violence offenders
- Gang-involved offenders
- African American offenders
- Mentally ill offenders
- Pregnant female offenders
- Repeat DUII offenders.

Alternative Sentencing and Sanctions Program: Some medium, low and limited risk clients, determined at intake, enter the Alternative Sentencing and Sanctions Program, a short-term sanction which will be discussed by Cyndi Stadel.

Possession of Controlled Substances (PCS)

- Field PPOs supervise high-risk cases.
- Medium, low and limited-risk cases are supervised by the Alternative Sentencing and Sanction Program.
- Some lower risk offenders participate in the STOP Drug Diversion Program. Most STOP cases are not on probation. Upon successful completion of STOP, there is no record of conviction.
- Drug Reduction of Probationers (DROP), a demonstration program, is available for a small number of high-risk PCS cases. The program involves weekly urinalysis and immediate sanctions for positive tests.

Sanctions

- Swift, certain, and short sanctions must be available for noncompliant offenders.
- Adult Community Justice operates the following sanction programs: Alternative Sentencing and Sanction Program, Work Release, Forest Project, Community Service, Day Reporting, Electronic Monitoring, and mandated alcohol and drug treatment.
- The Sanctions Tracking Program ensures efficient use of these options.

Leadership for the Corrections Community

Adult Community Justice has been a national leader in correctional innovation for years. Staff are frequently asked to address professional associations and to provide technical assistance around the country. The Department was a pioneer in the development of program models that have been adopted by countless other agencies, including the following:

- Drug testing
- Computer-assisted literacy and adult education
- Women's services
- Drug Court
- Community Court
- Contracting for services
- Forest work camp
- Day reporting

Alternative Sentence and Sanction Program

Cynthia Stadel

Program Administrator
412 SW 12th Avenue
Portland, OR 97205
Interoffice: 162/1st Floor

Phone: 248-3747

Purpose

- To provide a short duration, high impact alternative to traditional probation for lower risk offenders sentenced to probation.
- To provide a short duration, high impact sanction for offenders under supervision.
- To allow greater allocation of resources to higher risk offenders.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Swift, certain, short duration sanctions are effective tools for modifying behavior.
- Corrections agencies should focus resources on higher risk offenders and criminogenic needs to reduce recidivism.
 - Criminogenic needs are risk/need factors statistically correlated with recidivism and subject to mediation, such as antisocial attitudes and drug use.
- Less intensive, less expensive interventions for low risk offenders are cost-effective.

Target Population

- Non-targeted low and limited risk offenders sentenced to probation.
- Offenders under supervision who require a short duration sanction that addresses specific criminogenic needs.

Number of Clients Served

- Average monthly intake during the first quarter of FY 98-99: 81

Description of Services

- Three months of formal supervision, including:
 - Required completion of 32-40 hours in education or treatment groups. Groups include employment preparation (with option to work on GED at the Learning Center), parenting, health and nutrition, HIV Awareness, Cognitive Restructuring, A&D Education.
 - Completion of any court-imposed community service assignment.
 - Monitoring of supervision fees and restitution.
- When requirements are met, case may be transferred to reduced monitoring or inactive status for the remainder of the probation sentence.
- A sanction for non-compliant probationers and parolees can include appropriate groups, community service, or participation at the Learning Center as specified by the PPO.

Total Program FTE: 7.8

Centralized Team Supervision

Beatrice McMillan and Nedra Bagley

Program Administrators

727 NE 24th Avenue

Portland, OR 97214

Interoffice: 245/MTCB

Phone: 248-3680

Purpose

- To provide cost-effective supervision of lower risk offenders.
- To allow greater allocation of resources to higher risk offenders.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Corrections agencies should focus resources on higher risk offenders and criminogenic needs to reduce recidivism.
 - Criminogenic needs are risk/need factors statistically correlated with recidivism and subject to mediation, such as antisocial attitudes and drug use.
- Less intensive, less expensive interventions for low risk offenders are cost-effective.
- A 1997 report by the County Auditor recommended expansion of this program. That expansion was accomplished in 1997 as part of the Department's supervision redesign.

Target Population

- Non-targeted low and limited risk offenders.

Number of Clients Served

- Average daily population: 3,600

Description of Services

- Supervision by teams of Probation/Parole Officers and Corrections Technicians.
- Offenders may be directed to services and sanctions, based on their criminogenic risk/need factors or returned to field supervision based on their behavior.
- Offenders generally report by phone or mail.
- About 1,800 offenders participate in a telephone reporting system monitored by BI, Incorporated.
 - Exception reports are sent to the supervising officer.
 - Probation fees are charged on the offender's phone bill each month.

Total Program FTE: 22 staff plus volunteers.

Day Reporting Center

Carl Goodman

Program Administrator

400 SW 12th Avenue

Portland, OR 97205

Interoffice: 162/1st FloorPhone: 248-3747

Purpose

- To provide an intermediate sanction for non-compliant probationers and parolees that addresses their criminogenic needs.

Best Practice / Research Basis

- Intermediate sanctions, such as day reporting, electronic monitoring, and work camps, are cost-effective alternatives to expensive jail beds.
- Corrections agencies should focus resources on addressing criminogenic needs to reduce recidivism.
 - Criminogenic needs are risk/need factors statistically correlated with recidivism and subject to mediation, such as antisocial attitudes and drug use.

Target Population

- Probationers and parolees who violate the conditions of their supervision.
- Offenders with special needs who often fail to respond to other interventions.

Number of Clients Served

- Average daily population: 82
- Annual population: 576

Description of Services

- Daily check-in and 14-day stabilization component.
- Intensive case management and a variety of on-site services responsive to criminogenic needs, including:
 - Assessment
 - Alcohol and drug pre-treatment groups and drug testing
 - Adult education/GED through the Learning Center
 - Employment readiness and placement assistance
 - Life skills
 - Cognitive restructuring
- Provides sanctions for offenders with special needs, including:
 - Dual diagnosis, i.e. substance abuse and mental health issues
 - End-stage medical problems
 - Learning and behavioral issues

Total Program FTE: 14.75 staff plus volunteers

Alcohol and Drug Services Mental Health Services

Ginger Martin

Alcohol and Drug Services Manager
421 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97204
Interoffice: 161/600

Phone: 736-6904

Purpose

- To intervene in addiction and mental health disorders which cause criminal behavior, thereby reducing recidivism in this group of offenders

Best Practices/Research Basis

- Drug and alcohol use is strongly related to crimes of all types (drug; violent and property)
- Multiple studies of drug treatment outcomes for offenders show substantial reductions in both drug use and criminality
- Criminal justice-referred clients stay in treatment longer; time in treatment is associated with successful treatment outcomes
- Mentally-ill offenders not involved in treatment are less likely to respond to community corrections supervision and more likely to receive more severe criminal sanctions
- Treatment approaches which are cognitive or behavioral work best with offenders

Description of Services

Community Based Treatment for Chemical Dependency

- A continuum of substance abuse interventions ranging from outpatient treatment to intensive residential treatment.
- Includes gender specific treatment.
- Provided through contracts with community agencies.

Alcohol and Drug Free Housing

- Part of the continuum of addiction treatment services offered by The Department of Community Justice.
- A stable and drug-free living environment for offenders in need of a gradual transition to living completely on their own, and for offenders who could benefit from outpatient treatment with the support offered by this program.

Relapse Prevention

- A new service this year.
- Services have been designed according to the research on effective approaches to relapse prevention and the research which guides treatment design for offenders generally.

Offenders with Co-occurring Disorders

- A new service this year, planned collaboratively with community providers.
- Services provided at a single site by a multi-disciplinary treatment team, including criminal justice, mental health, and chemical dependency professionals.
- The program will provide outpatient counseling, crisis intervention and stabilization, psychiatric care and medication monitoring, intensive case management (3-4 times per week).
- Addresses relapse prevention in three areas: addiction, mental illness, and criminality.
- The funding includes transitional housing of 12-18 months with the goal of stabilizing the offender and then assisting him/her to move to permanent housing.

Outpatient Treatment for Mental Health Disorders

- Case management, crisis intervention, medication management and group therapy.
- Purpose of these services is to make informed decisions, stabilize mentally ill offenders, and minimize their risk to re-offend.

Number of Clients Served

- Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment: 112/day (contract negotiations underway for an increase)
- Outpatient Alcohol and Drug Treatment: 762/day
- Alcohol and Drug Free Housing: 108/day (contract negotiations underway for an increase)
- Dual Diagnosis Services
 - Outpatient: 80/day
 - Supervised Housing: 10/day
- Outpatient Mental Health: 483 clients served in Fiscal Year 1997-98
- Secure Alcohol and Drug Treatment: 118/day

Secure Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facility

- The residential alcohol and drug treatment facility is a criminal justice sanction used as an alternative to jail.
- The program is designed to provide treatment to addicted offenders who cannot be managed in the community due to the severity of their addiction, but who can be safely housed outside of a jail.
- All treatment facility staff will have security training. In addition, all staff of the treatment center will be part of the treatment team and will be trained in the therapeutic aspects of the program.
- Offenders will be in the treatment program for 3 to 6 months, and will be engaged in treatment activities throughout the day. They will be intensively focused on their own behavior and will receive positive and negative consequences that will shape their behavior in pro-social ways.

Transition

- The treatment effectiveness research is clear that offenders who have completed treatment are more likely to sustain the behavior changes made in treatment with community support and a stable living situation
- Establishing links in the community prior to release is essential to protecting the public investment already made in these offenders
- A planned and gradual transition from residential treatment to the community is a key factor in the success of the program and of its participants.
- Transition activities include locating housing and employment, continuing alcohol and drug treatment in the community, and linking up with community supervision.
- For some offenders, a gradual transition may include referral to community residential programs or supervised housing.

Pilot Program

- A 70-bed treatment program, located in leased space in Hillsboro, will open in early 1999.
- Adds needed treatment capacity as soon as possible.
- Allows program design to be developed and evaluated.
- Allows system to work out logistical and operational procedures.
- Problems can be identified and solved before full-scale implementation.

Permanent Facility

- A siting process is underway to locate land on which to build a 300-bed secure treatment center.
- Work group has been meeting to develop site criteria, plan for public engagement, and to generate options for consideration.

Local Control

Duane Cole

Program Administrator
421 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97204
Interoffice: 161/600

Phone: 248-3701 x29480

Program Purpose

- Our strategy to manage local control offenders is based on the application of swift, sure and short interventions which increase the success of community supervision and decrease the need for longer and more expensive sentences or sanctions. The result of this strategy has been:
 - an increase in sanctions imposed, the vast majority being short, non-local custody type sanctions
 - a reduction in crimes committed by offenders under supervision
 - a reduction in the number of offenders who require the longer local control sanctions and sentences.

Target Population

- Local control offenders are those who receive a prison sentence of 12 months or less to be served locally and those who receive an administrative sanction of over 31 days.

Description of Services

- Administration of Local Control is shared with the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), which has responsibility for the jail portion of sentences less than 12 months. Adult Community Justice (ACJ) is responsible for offenders completing their sentences in community-based sanctions, including:
 - Day Reporting Center
 - Forest Project
 - Electronic Monitoring (home detention)
 - Inpatient or outpatient treatment
 - Multnomah County Restitution Center
- ACJ negotiated Intergovernmental Agreements for in-custody treatment with Yamhill County (24 beds) and Marion County (25 beds).

Number of Clients Served

- ACJ's Local Control Unit works collaboratively with MCSO staff to identify Local Control offenders, develop case plans, and move the offenders from jail to community-based sanctions.
 - Average daily Local Control population is 370
 - Current population supervised by Local Control Unit is 74 (including clients in Yamhill and Marion County treatment beds). The Unit typically supervises 10-20% of Local Control population.

Ballot Measure 61

What it does

- Imposes mandatory minimum prison sentences for 35 felonies defined as major crimes.
- Adds additional one, two, or three year sentence to be served consecutively when an offender convicted of a major crime has one, two, or three (or more) prior convictions for a major crime.

What it costs

- State will need to build between 4,000 and 6,650 new prison beds by the year 2009. Most likely scenario is 5,000 beds.
- \$1.4 billion is the estimated cost to build, operate, and pay debt service on the new prison beds.
- \$1 million per year is the estimated cost to the Judicial Department as a result of an increased number of trials and appeals for post conviction relief.
- Will force the state to shift funds from education, juvenile crime prevention, health, substance abuse treatment, and other services to pay for the prison beds.

Oregon is already tough on crime

- Sentencing Guidelines (1989) resulted in more violent offenders going to prison for longer terms.
- Ballot Measure 11 (1994) mandated longer sentences for serious crime and required juveniles involved in those crimes to be prosecuted in adult court.
- Oregon will add 19,000 new prison beds to accommodate Ballot Measure 61 offenders by 2005.
- Juvenile correctional facilities have increased their capacity by 69%. Many youth are now tried as adults and given mandatory sentences.
- House Bill 3488 (1996 Special Session) established presumptive prison terms of 13 months or 19 months for repeat property offenders.

The system is working

- 16,000 fewer serious crimes in Oregon in 1996 than in 1995.
- Burglaries declined by 9.2%.
- Sex offenses, including Rape, declined by 6.3%.
- Car thefts declined by 23.4%.
- Robbery declined by 10.6%
- Aggravated assault declined by 10.7%

Department of Community Justice

Annual Performance Report

October 20, 1998

Table of Contents

I. Vision

II. Benchmarks & Strategies

III. Organization Chart

IV. Budget

V. Workforce Diversity

VI. Performance Trends

A. Juvenile Justice

- Juvenile Crime Trends
- Youth Involvement with Juvenile Justice System
- Juvenile Referrals
- Juvenile Recidivism Rate
- Minority Over-representation in Juvenile Justice

B. Adult Community Justice

- Changes in Supervision Approaches
- Casebank Growth
- Use of Revocations and Local Sanctions
- Adult Recidivism During Supervision
- Adult Recidivism After Discharge from Supervision
- Positive Case Closures by Year
- Positive Case Closures by Type

VII. Program Descriptions & Key Results

A. Juvenile Justice

B. Adult Community Justice

VIII. Contact List

I. VISION FOR THE YEAR 2018

Our vision for the Department of Community Justice is equally a vision for our communities. Twenty years from now, in 2018, citizens will feel safe as they walk along streets in our communities, by day or night. Citizens will have confidence in the criminal justice system. The Department will respond effectively to youthful and adult offenders to ensure public safety and to reduce the risk of recidivism.

When a youth manifests the early stages of juvenile delinquency, people in our community will notice. Schools, neighbors, law enforcement and service agencies will act to support the parent(s) in controlling the youth's behavior and addressing underlying issues that are triggering the problems. Delinquency will still occur in 2018, but youths will generally expect consequences for acting-out beyond the limits of acceptable behavior. Services for youth will be culturally appropriate, enhancing their strengths and addressing their individual needs.

Youthful and adult offenders will be held accountable to the individuals and communities that they have victimized. Swift and certain sanctions will be used as tools for protecting the community and changing offender behavior. Community service, restitution and mediation programs will continue as an effective strategies for sensitizing offenders to the impacts of their behavior and for building confidence in the justice system. There will be fewer youth in custody and more youth in school on a per capita basis. Youth of color will no longer be disproportionately represented in the justice system. The citizens of Multnomah County will understand the issues and strategies for addressing delinquency and community corrections better than the citizens of any other metropolitan area of comparable size. Partnerships with neighborhood and civic organizations and providers of social, health, public safety, and educational services will be strong.

Targeted approaches based on research and promising practices will be used in allocating a range of supervision, services and sanctions to adult offenders. Close working partnerships with the Courts, the District Attorney, law enforcement and corrections will be sustained to realize "truth in sentencing" and to support cost-effective management of justice system resources.

The Department will provide a positive work environment. Staff will have the responsibility and authority to make decisions that further the values and mission of the organization and provide quality services to customers. The Department will measure performance and consistently use that information to improve services and communicate results. It will continue to invest in staff training to assure provision of quality services and good value for tax dollars; will continue to do what is done well; and seek new ways to enhance the livability of our communities and the security of our citizens.

II. BENCHMARKS & STRATEGIES

BENCHMARKS

- Reduce crime
- Increase high school completion
- Increase citizen satisfaction

JUVENILE JUSTICE STRATEGIES

To prevent delinquency:

- ➡ Support at-risk, acting-out and delinquent youth to complete high school and to engage in structured; meaningful activities after school.

To prevent delinquency and intervene early in delinquency:

- ➡ Challenge and support parents, schools and neighborhoods to raise expectations about youths' acceptable behavior, to increase mutual respect among youth/adults and to improve youth/adult skills to respond appropriately.

To hold youth accountable, be fair and reduce recidivism:

- ➡ Improve the ability of the Juvenile Justice System to provide swift, sure and appropriate consequences when youth violate the law.

To protect public safety and control costs:

- ➡ Direct specialized resources towards youth at greatest risk of committing violent crime or serious, repetitive crimes.

To do our work together, more effectively:

- ➡ Share information with community members, partners and staff on what works to prevent juvenile crime and routinely evaluate the extent to which local policies and practices support those best practices.

ADULT COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGIES

To protect public safety and control costs:

- ➡ Focus active case supervision, services and sanction resources on certain targeted populations of offenders.

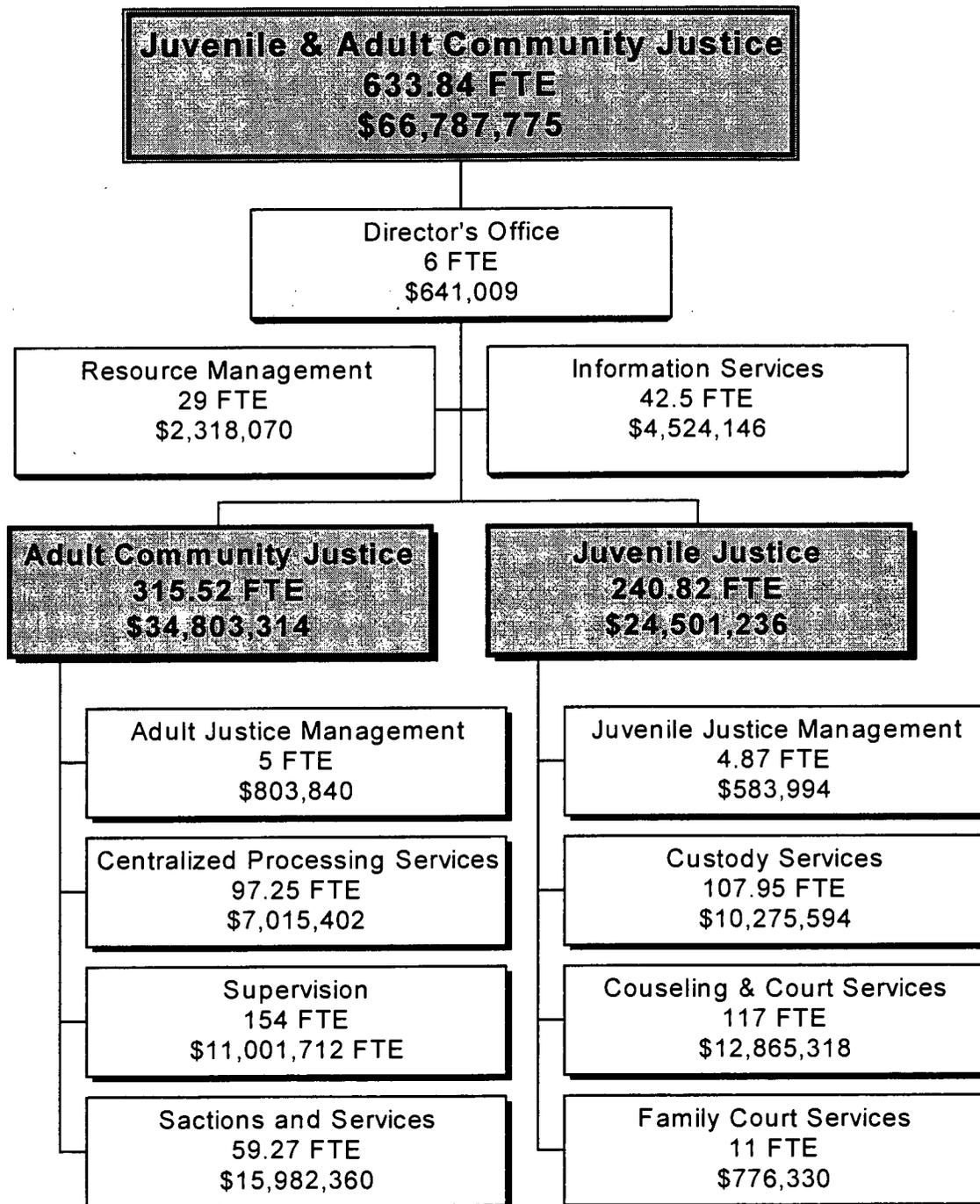
To hold adults accountable, be fair and reduce recidivism:

- ➡ Improve the ability of the Justice System to provide swift, sure and appropriate consequences when adults violate the law.

To do our work together, more effectively:

- ➡ Share information with community members, partners and staff on what works in community-based criminal justice practices and routinely evaluate the extent to which local policies and practices reduce crime.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

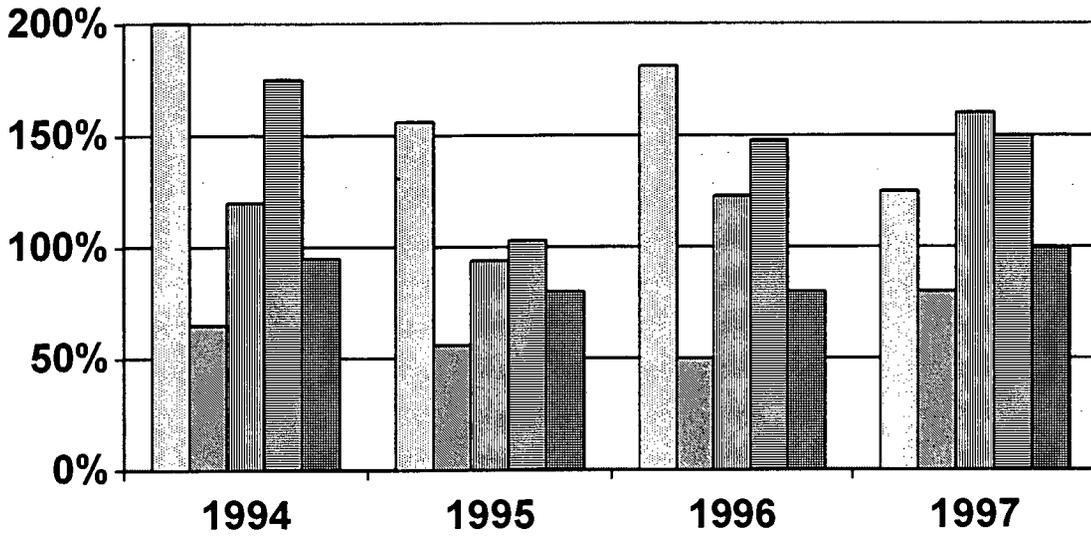


IV. BUDGET

	1997-98 ADOPTED BUDGET	1998-99 ADOPTED BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
Staffing FTE	606.34	633.84	27.50
Personal Services	\$31,635,769	\$34,343,616	\$2,707,847
Contractual	13,171,628	19,482,048	6,310,420
Services			
Materials & Supplies	11,554,236	12,944,111	1,389,875
Capital Outlay	139,400	18,000	(121,400)
Total Costs	\$56,501,033	\$66,787,775	\$10,286,742
Program Revenues	\$26,295,380	\$29,579,321	\$3,283,941
General Fund Support	\$30,205,653	\$37,208,454	\$7,002,801
Costs by Division			
Director's Office	\$519,228	\$641,009	\$121,781
Juvenile Justice	21,171,181	24,501,236	3,330,055
Adult Justice	29,630,231	34,803,314	5,173,083
Information Systems	3,831,134	4,524,146	693,012
Resource Mgmt	1,349,259	2,318,070	968,811
Total Costs	\$56,501,033	\$66,787,775	\$10,286,742
Staffing by Division			
Director's Office	5.83	6.00	0.17
Juvenile Justice	235.61	240.82	5.21
Adult Justice	304.90	315.52	10.62
Information Systems	39.50	42.50	3.00
Resource Mgmt	20.50	29.00	8.50
Total Staffing	606.34	633.84	27.50

V. WORKFORCE DIVERSITY

The Department recognizes that a culturally diverse workplace is essential to meet the needs of a diverse community and offender population



Hispanics
 Native Americans
 Asians
 Blacks
 Women

Attainment of Diversity Goals (as percentages of goals for each class)

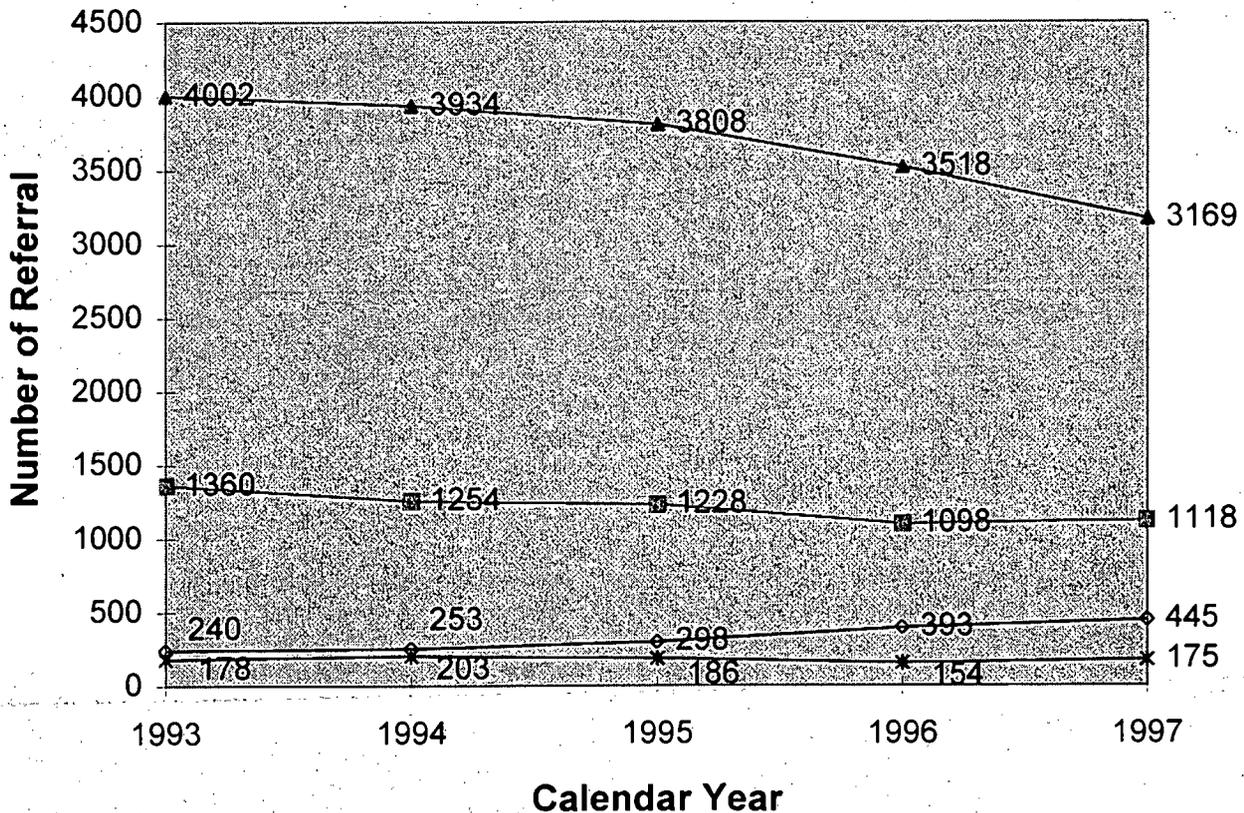
- Commitment to workforce diversity has led to good results in meeting established goals. The chart indicates that the Department met or exceeded 100% of the employment goals for Hispanics, Asians, Blacks, and Women established by the City/County Affirmative Action Office. We will be working with Employee Services and community based agencies to recruit Native Americans.

- As of December 31, 1997, 313 employees (56% of our staff) were female; 84 employees (15% of our staff) were Black; 29 employees (5% of our staff) were Asian; 19 employees (3% of our staff) were Hispanic; and 5 employees (1% of our staff) were Native American.

VI. PERFORMANCE TRENDS

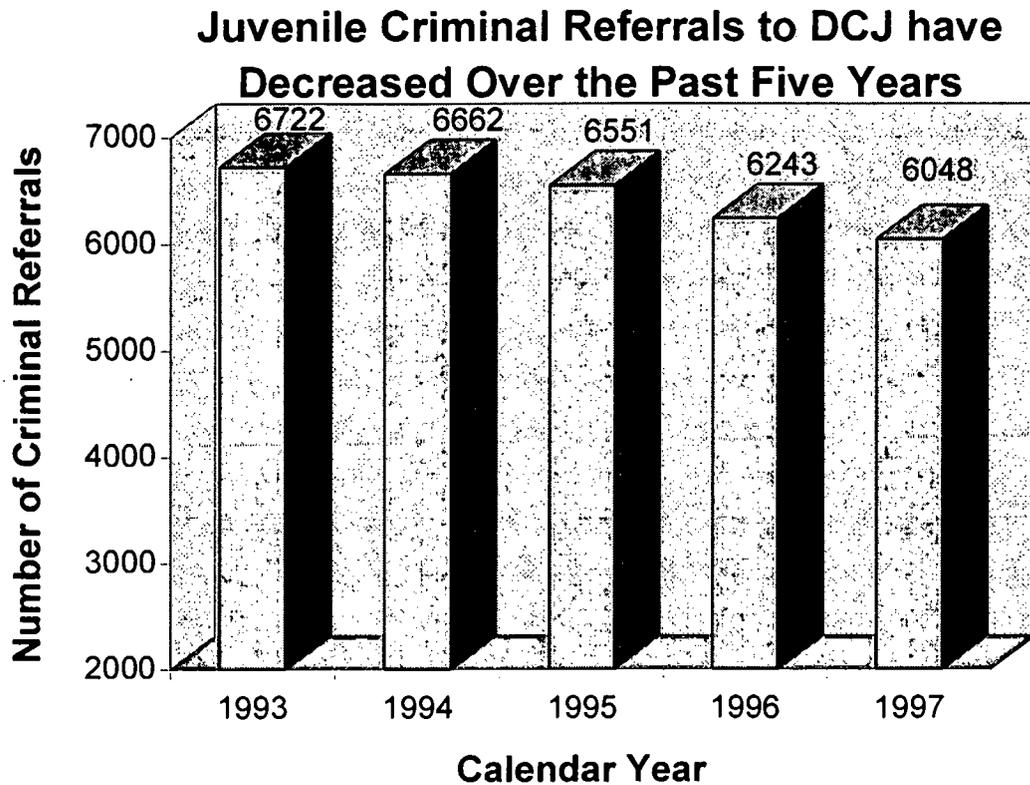
A. Juvenile Justice

Property Offenses Have Decreased Steadily Over the Past Five Years



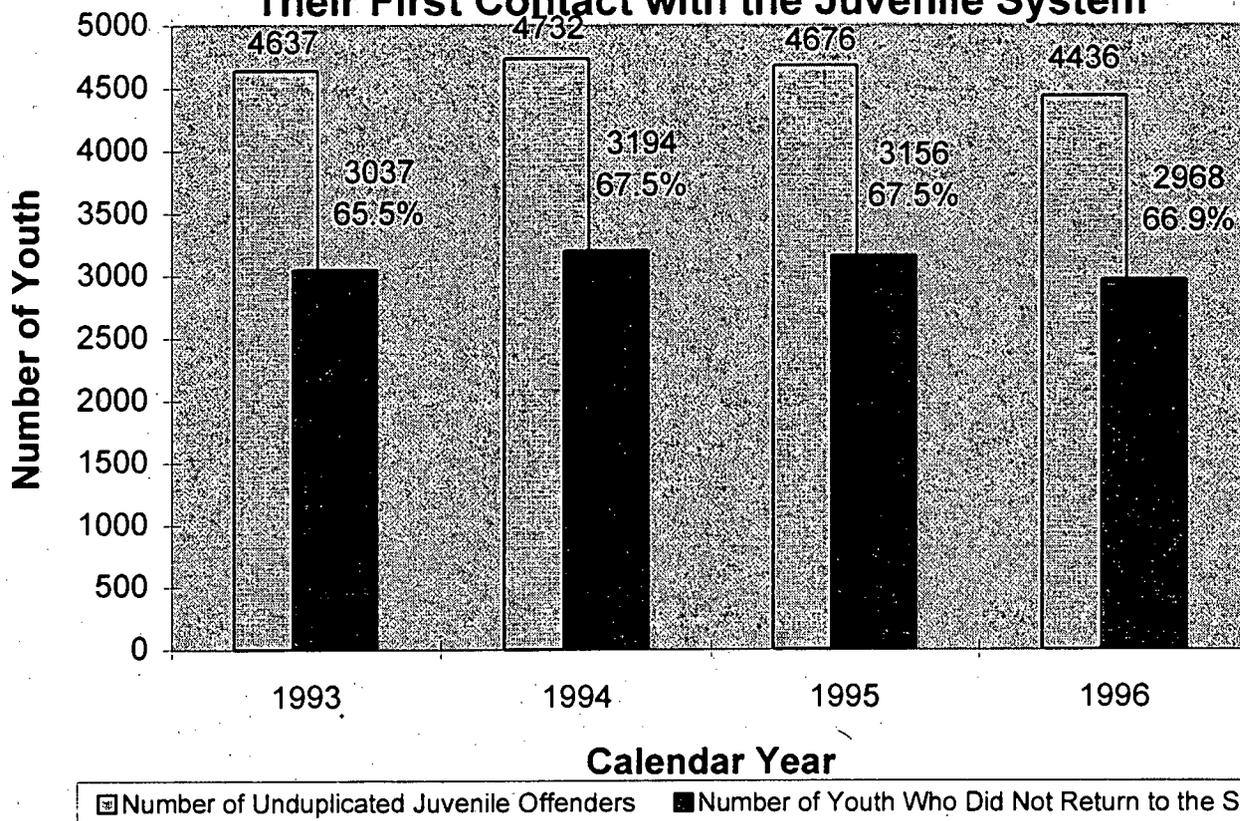
▲ Property Offenses	■ Person Offenses
◇ Drug Offenses	* Weapons Offenses

- Property offenses continued to decline. The number of property offenses *decreased* 21% from 1993 to 1997.
- Person offenses *increased* between 1995-1996. However, the number of person offenses in 1997 was still 18% below the number of person offenses in 1993.
- The number of drug offenses *increased* from 240 to 445 (85%) from 1993 to 1997. Some of this dramatic increase may be explained by increased law enforcement through Operation Northstar.
- The number of weapons offenses *decreased* 2% from 1993 to 1997.



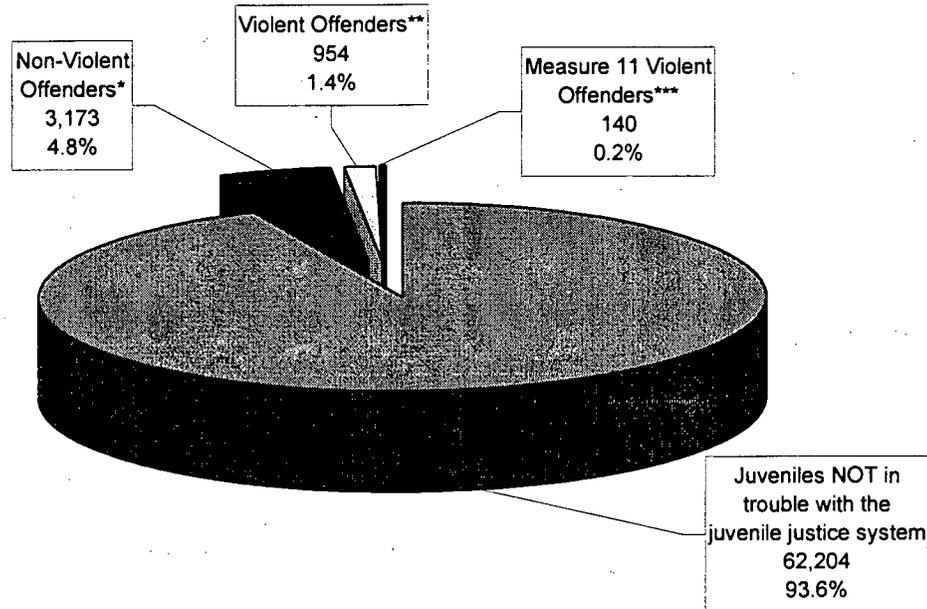
- The number of juvenile criminal referrals to DCJ have *decreased consistently* from 1993 to 1997.
- From 1996 to 1997, juvenile criminal referrals *decreased* over 3 percent.
- Juvenile criminal referrals *decreased* by over 11 percent from 1993 to 1997.

Most Youth Do Not Return to DCJ After Their First Contact with the Juvenile System



- The number of referrals and 12-month recidivism rate have remained stable for the last four years.
- More than 2/3 of youth have not returned to the DCJ system within 12 months after their first referral of the previous year. (Recidivism for 1997 referrals will be calculated at the end of 1998.)

Most Juveniles are Not Involved in the Juvenile Justice System



Total Population of 10-17 yr. olds in Multnomah County in 1997 (N=66,471)

Source: Center for Population Research and Census, PSU; TJIS database and DA BM 11 database.

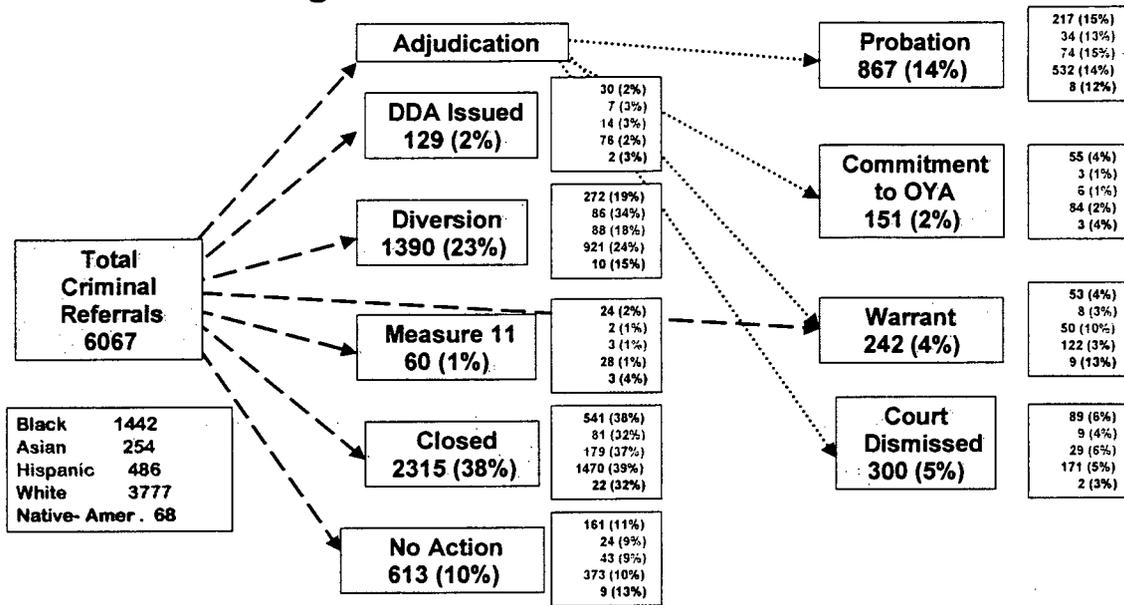
* Non-violent misdemeanor and felony referrals in 1997.

** Criminal referrals of which the most serious offense was one of 24 allegations, including 19 felony charges: Firearm used in felony, Unlawful poss. of machine gun, Felony poss. of firearm, Rape III, Sexual abuse II, Sodomy III, Arson II, Att. Assault II, Assault III, Assault IV (dom. viol.), Robbery III, Riot, Poss. of weapon in pub. bldg., Unlawful use of weapon, Carrying dang. weapon, Unlawful mfg. of destruct. device, Throwing obj. overpass I, Unlawful poss. of weapon; and 5 misdemeanor charges: Assault IV, Reckless endangerment, Assault on pub. safety off., Encourage child sex abuse III, Animal abuse.

*** Criminal referrals of which the most serious offense was a Measure 11 charge.

- Most juveniles are *not in trouble* with the juvenile justice system. The vast majority [94%] of the 66,471 juveniles in Multnomah County were not juvenile offenders in 1997.
- Most juvenile offenders are not violent offenders. Of the 4,267 juveniles referred in 1997 to the juvenile justice system, 74% (3,173) were referred for non-violent offenses.
- Approximately 1 in 500 juveniles are violent offenders under Measure 11. In 1997, there were 140 violent juvenile offenders with Measure 11 offenses – just one-fifth of 1% of all juveniles in the County.

Minority Over-Representation Has Been Analyzed Through the Various "Decision Points" in DCJ



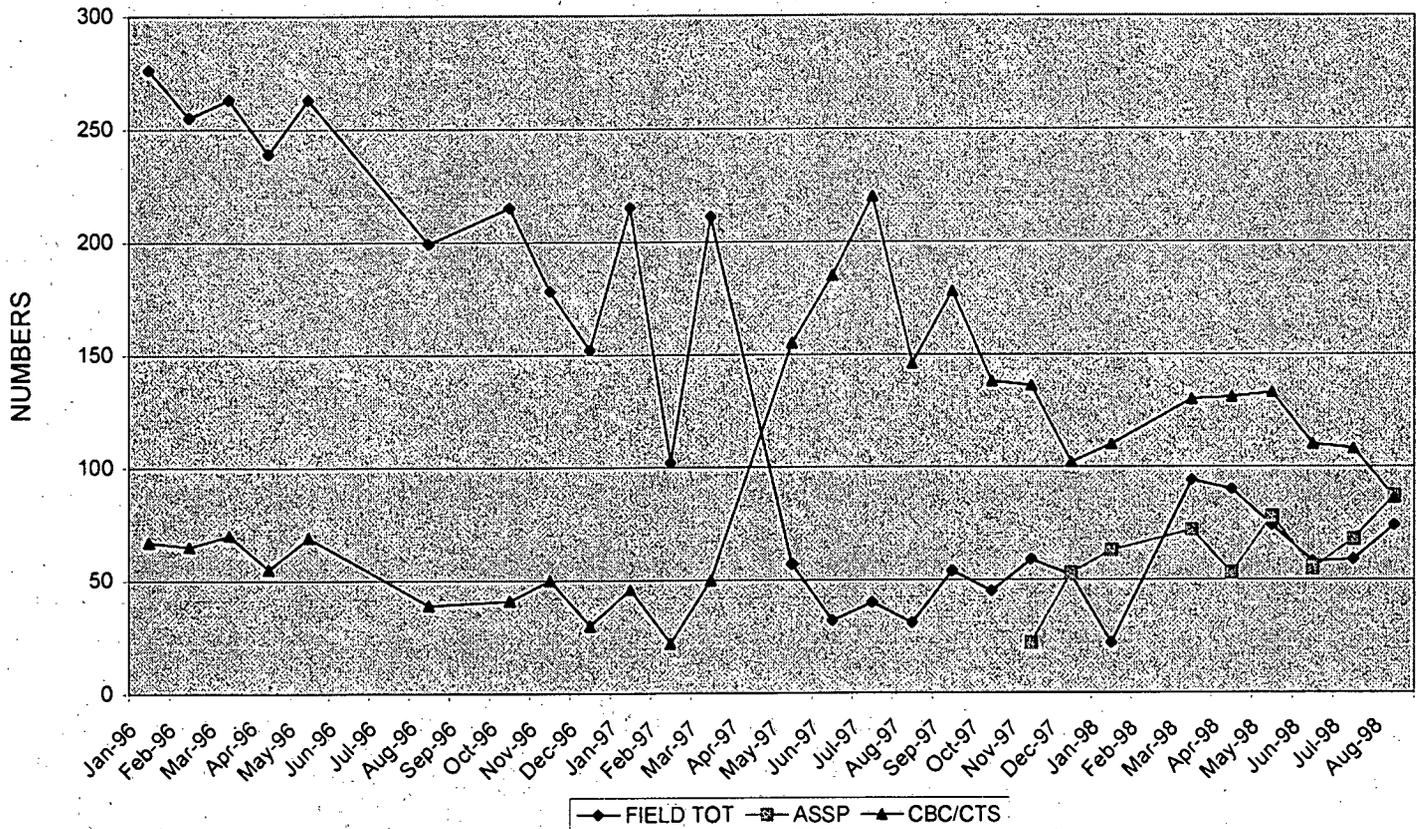
Juvenile Criminal Referrals by Race

- Once minority youth were referred to DCJ, the level of over-representation remained stable for some minorities (Blacks) but increased somewhat for others (Hispanics) over-representation throughout DCJ.
- However, once Blacks were referred to DCJ, their proportions among the potential decision points remained stable -- relative to the proportion of Blacks referred to the system.
- It is important to remember that Blacks and Hispanics were referred to Department of Community Justice in disproportionately high numbers. This resulted in their over-representation at all levels from the beginning.

VI. PERFORMANCE TRENDS [cont.]

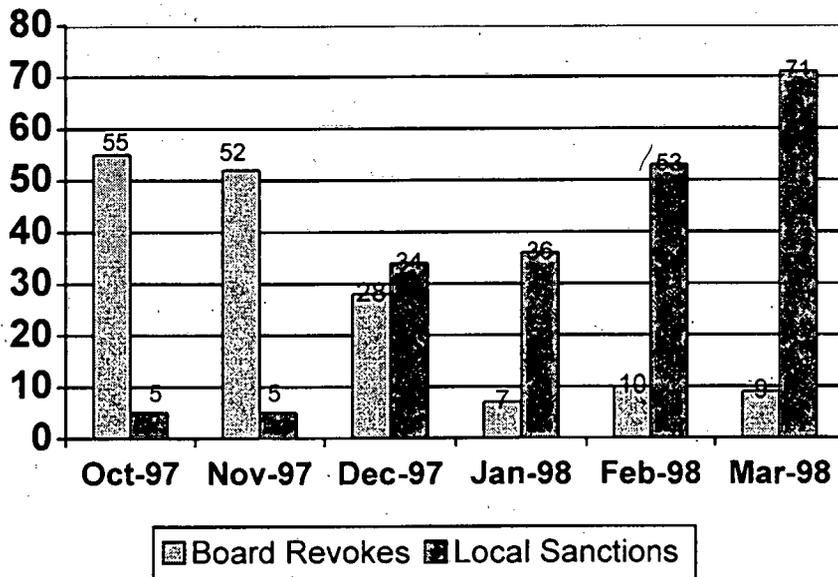
B. Adult Community Justice

CASELOAD RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED FROM FIELD SUPERVISION TO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS



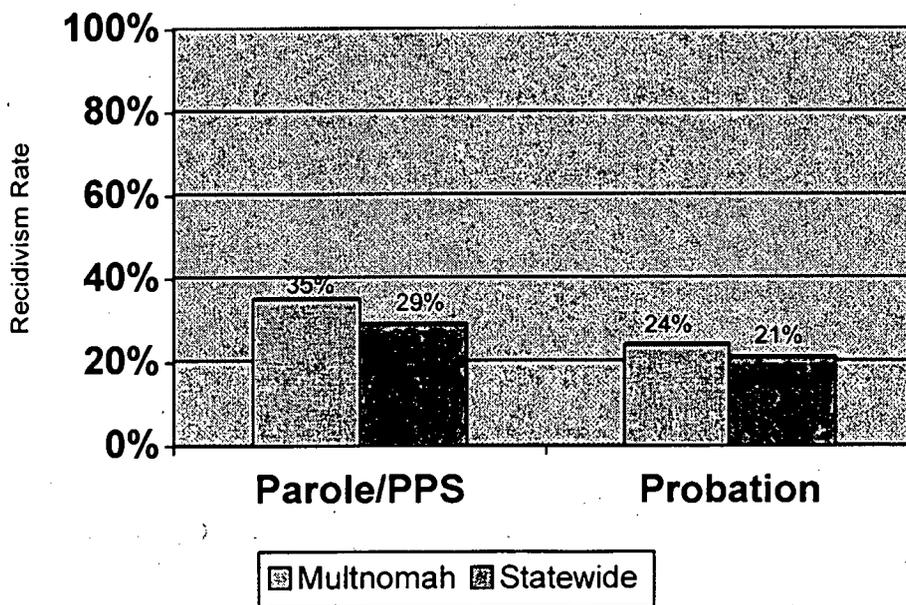
- In January, 1996, 83% of Intake placement was to the field.
- In April, 1998, 35% of Intake placement was to the field. Centralized Team Supervision received 46% of April's placements and Alternative Sentencing and Sanctioning (ASSP) received 19%.
- In August, 1998, about the same proportion of Intake placements were assigned to the two program alternatives as to the field.

Use of Revocations and Local Jail Sanctions of 30+ Days Post-Prison Supervision

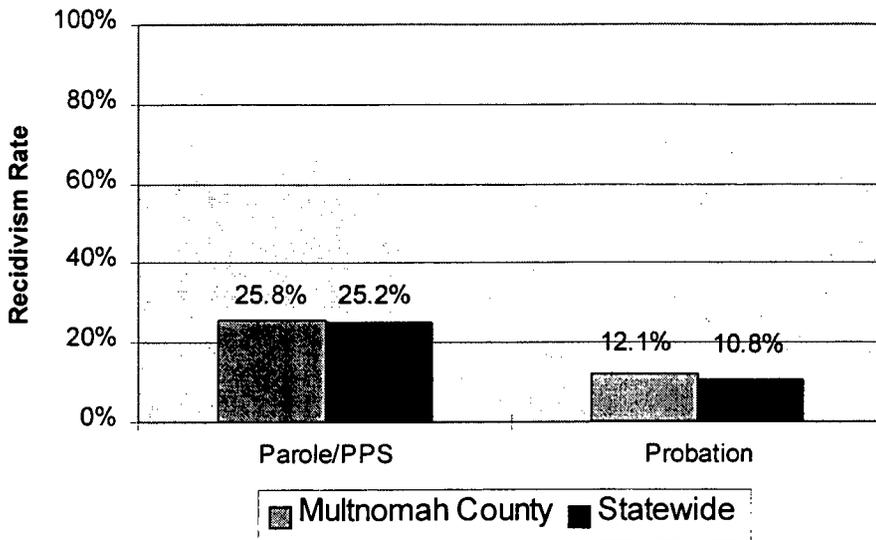


➤ Revocations by the Board of Post Prison Supervision have decreased as the use of local sanctions has increased.

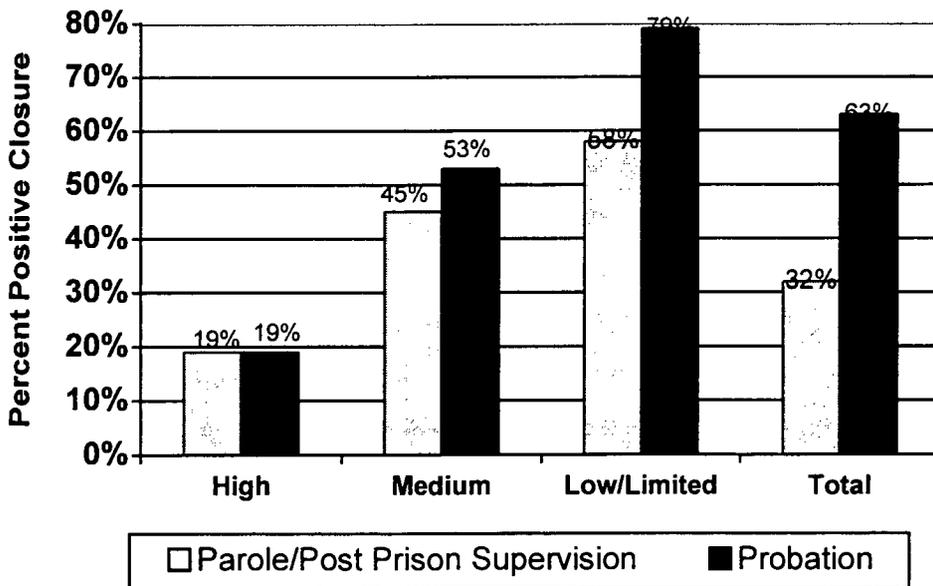
Adult Recidivism During Supervision



Adult Recidivism After Discharge from Supervision



Positive Case Closures by Supervision Level and Case Type for Fiscal Year 1998



- The case closures and successful case completion rates for all combined adult field supervision demonstrates a trend over the past three years of successful closures.
- Positive case closures are those cases designated as discharged, expired or inactive.

VII. Program Descriptions & Key Results

A. Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice includes three main divisions:

- **Counseling and Court Services**
- **Custody Services**
- **Family Services**

Each of these divisions includes programs and services that are consistent with the County's strategic goals for the juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Justice programs described on the next several pages document particular approaches to early intervention, managing risk and need factors, and holding youth accountable.

COUNSELING AND COURT SERVICES

Counseling and Court Services includes several programs that protect the community by holding youth accountable for their behavior, supervising them according their risk and need factors, and providing skill training that is responsive to their deficits.

Intake Services Unit: Intake Services is the initial point of contact for the public, crime victims, and child abuse/neglect agencies. Staff help these people understand and access the juvenile justice system. The unit processes over 1,000 dependency and 2,000 delinquency preliminary hearings each year.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Number of days between referral date to Juvenile Justice and date of formal hearing.	N/A	N/A	90	91	82
2) Percent of walk-in clients who is seen within 10 minutes or less	N/A	N/A	95%	91%	95%
3) Percentage of customers calling Juvenile Justice who report that their questions/concerns were answered, and were treated in a respectful manner	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%

Diversion Program: Diversion offers low risk and first time offenders an opportunity to avoid formal juvenile prosecution by completing one or more case-specific requirements, such as restitution, community services, anger management and individual/family counseling. The Diversion Program monitors their progress and refers juveniles who fail to complete diversion back to the court system. Approximately 85% of referred youth successfully completed Diversion in 1997-98.

Key Results	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 Actual	1997-1998 Original Projection	1997-1998 Actual	1998-1999 Projected
1) Percentage of Diversion youth who successfully complete their programs.	93% (1091/1174)	85%	90%	85%	85%

Adjudication Unit: This unit conducts pre-adjudication assessments of delinquent youth that include court summaries and reformation plans. The unit also provides case management for youth pending adjudication. The Truancy Adjudication Services Program (part of this unit), collaborates with school districts, Family Service Centers, and other social service agencies to intervene with truant youth.

Early Intervention Program: Specialized assessment and counseling is provided for youth under the age of twelve referred for delinquent behavior. Interventions may include a warning, referral to a family center for counseling, referral to a more specialized assessment/counseling program, or continued counseling in the Early Intervention Program.

Dependency Services: Staff monitor selected dependency cases at the request of the Court. Their objective is to move cases through the legal proceedings as efficiently as possible to reunite children with their parents or to move toward alternative planning.

School Attendance Initiative: In 1998-99, the Department will expand a grant-funded pilot program by implementing a School Attendance Initiative. The program includes teams made up of Department staff and private service providers engaged to deliver multi-modal family therapy. The initiative will also provide a Truancy Teen Court to sanction truancy-related behavior and a fund to address problems impacting attendance.

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Project: Funded through the County's designation as a Weed and Seed site, this project offers training for professionals in recognizing AD/HD and related disorders. The project seeks to increase the effectiveness of intervention through family empowerment and resource coordination.

Skill Development Team: This unit provides group counseling for youth and families referred for delinquent behavior. The program engages participants in cognitive-based activities designed to reduce delinquent behavior and attitudes. Program components include Assessment, Victim Impact, Anger Resolution, Parent Strength and Support, Personal Growth, and Transition/Aftercare.

Accountability Programs: Program components include Community Service (work crews complete neighborhood clean-ups, etc.), Project Payback (youth earn a wage that is used to pay restitution to their victims), and the Forest Camp (a new program in which youth perform weekend trail maintenance and other tasks at a camp in the Columbia Gorge). About 70% of the youth complete their Community Service. Over \$75,000 in restitution was collected through Project Payback in 1997-98.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Successful completion of all ordered hours of community service	64%	76%	70%	74%	70%
2) Successful completion of Forest Camp program [# / %] [First six months data]				201 / 94%	

Probation Counseling: Juvenile Counselors assess areas of risk and need to develop case plans that protect the community while being responsive to the skill deficits and treatment needs of clients and their families. Typically, staff work closely with schools and community agencies to achieve casework objectives. Probation services are provided from five offices to better serve the community (Southeast District Office, North District Office, Northeast District Office, Gresham Office, and Central Probation Services at the Juvenile Justice Complex).

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percentage of probationers who do not commit new criminal offenses during the 12 months following the date placed on probation.	N/A	N/A	65%	60%	65%
2) Average number of days from date of referral for formal probation to date of first contact with a probation officer.	N/A	N/A	140	140	126
3) Percentage of youth who self report that while on probation they were treated with respect by the employees of Juvenile Court.	N/A	N/A	65%	91%	70%
4) Percentage of families who self report that while their child was on probation, they were treated with respect by the employees of Juvenile Court.	N/A	N/A	65%	96%	70%
5) Percentage of youth who self report improved behavior while on probation.	N/A	N/A	65%	74%	70%
6) Percentage of families who self report that their child exhibited improved behavior while on probation.	N/A	N/A	65%	78%	70%

Gang Resource Intervention Team (GRIT): GRIT is a probation unit that provides specialized supervision and services to gang involved youth and their families. The unit, located at the King Neighborhood Facility, focuses on violence prevention and intervention, conflict resolution, and anger management. Staff provide intensive supervision of approximately 220 youth, most of whom are on probation for person-to-person felonies, weapons, or drug offenses.

Sex Offender Unit: Staff coordinate assessment, adjudication, placement, treatment, and community supervision for approximately 130 juvenile sex offenders on probation in Multnomah County. The program is based on intensive supervision of offenders and close collaboration with contracted community-based treatment providers. The youth are registered as sex offenders with the Oregon State Police. Successful completion of probation requires the youth to demonstrate competency and therapeutic progress in treatment.

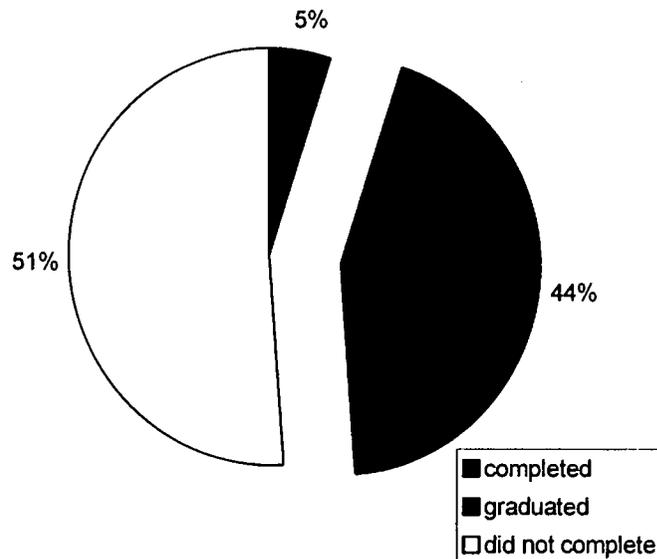
<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Juvenile sex offenders who comply with conditions of probation	65%	74%	75%	73%	75%

Day Reporting Centers (DRC's): DRC's are operated at the Southeast and Northeast District Offices. The Department staffs the Southeast program; the Northeast program is operated under contract by Janis Youth Programs. DRC's provide a high level of supervision, structure, and accountability as an alternative to detention. Service delivery is based on a cognitive restructuring model. Program components on-site include skill-building, goal setting, thinking errors, conflict resolution, employment services, drug and alcohol education, and empathy groups.

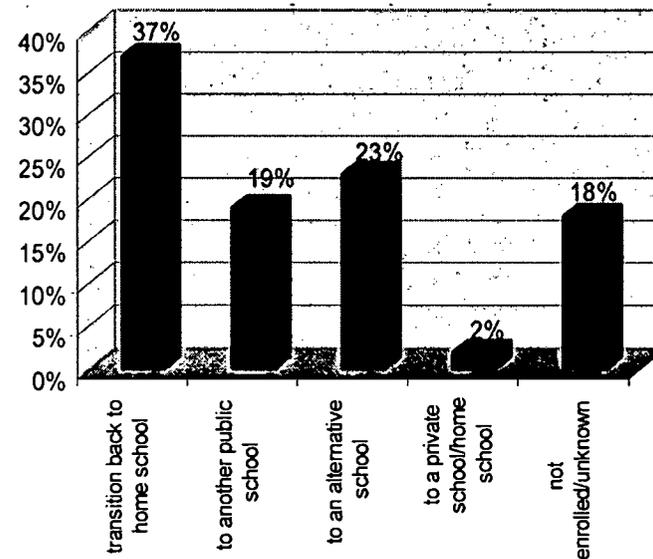
Turnaround School: The Turnaround School helps the most disruptive and troubled delinquent youth complete their high school education. The program teaches self-management skills to help this population overcome impulsive, explosive behavior. The Turnaround School is a collaborative effort of Portland Public Schools, the Multnomah Education Service District, and this Department.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percentage of students who successfully complete Turnaround School	N/A	N/A	50%	49%	50%

Just Under One-Half Graduate or Complete Program



Most students transition successfully back to school setting



CUSTODY SERVICES

Custody Services operates secure and community-based detention options for pre- and post-adjudication youth. Consistent with the goal of protecting the community, the level of custody is based on an assessment of risk to re-offend or fail to appear for Court. A variety of residential treatment options are offered to enhance the likelihood of a successful community transition.

Community Detention: Community Detention minimizes the number of youth held in secure custody by developing and managing residential alternatives in the community, consistent with minimal risk to public safety. Community detention verifies a youth’s compliance with court-ordered conditions of release through home and school visits, house arrest and electronic monitoring surveillance. The program demonstrates that lower-risk youth can be successfully managed in the community, thus assuring that expensive detention capacity will be available for more serious offenders. Approximately 95% of community detention clients in 1997-98 had no new law violations.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percentage of youth with no new law violations while under community supervision	93%	93%	95%	89%	95%
2) Percentage of scheduled hearings for which youth appear	94%	70%	90%	91%	90%

Detention Services: Staff maintain a safe, secure, and enriching environment for Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas County youth detained by law enforcement or the Court. The Donald E. Long Juvenile Facility provides food, clothing, supervision, recreation, education, and treatment. Historically, the majority of youth only stayed at the facility for a few days. Now, however, about one-third of the youth remain in custody for up to 100 days because of the impact of Ballot Measure 11 and the expansion of residential treatment programs.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percentage of youth who do not escape detention	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2) Percentage of grievances filed by youth in custody that are resolved at step one of the review procedure	100%	100%	95%	95%	95%
3) Physical assaults on staff by youths in custody (per 1000 admissions)	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
4) Physical assaults on youth by youths in custody (per 1000 admit)	N/A	N/A	4	2	1
5) Number of incidents and cost of property damage committed by detained youth	8 \$1,050	4 \$3,941	10 \$3,000	5 \$4379	7 \$3,000

Assessment / Intervention / Treatment / Program (AITP): This 16-bed in-custody program provides intensive counseling and skill development for high risk, violent, and gang affiliated youth. AITP is a collaborative effort of this Department and the Department of Community and Family Services.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percentage of AITP youth transitioned to recommended placements	80%	85%	80%	82%	80%
2) Percentage of sex offender youth who do not commit additional sex offending crimes within 3 years of residential program completion	NA	NA	85%	97%*	85%

* The program is only two years old. No youth have been out a full three years as of this point in time.

Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP): SRTP is a 15-bed secure program offering behavioral-cognitive treatment to juvenile sex offenders. The program is designed to reduce the number of youth committed to correctional facilities due to service gaps within the community. SRTP is a collaborative effort of this Department, the Morrison Center, and an advisory committee of sex offender treatment practitioners.

Parole Violators Unit: This 16-bed in-custody program targets youth who violate the conditions of their parole and/or pose a high risk to public safety. The program reduces the number of youth sent to state correctional facilities and allows local youth to be held accountable for their behavior and to begin transitional planning closer to home and family.

FAMILY COURT SERVICES

Family Court Services provides options for families that want to explore alternatives to dissolution and divorce, assistance to help parents raise their children after dissolution and divorce, and skill building for unmarried parents who are establishing a parenting relationship.

- **Conciliation Counseling:** Approximately 60 families per year are provided with counseling assistance to help them make decisions about the future of their marriage.
- **Parent Education Program:** In 1987-88, this program provided information about positive parenting skills to over 800 families.
- **Child Custody Mediation:** The County requires all parents who are in dispute about custody and parenting time to participate in at least one mediation session with the goal of resolving the issue(s). An average of 1,400 families receive this service annually.
- **Child Custody and Parenting Time Evaluations:** When mediation fails to resolve parenting issues, staff conduct assessments and make recommendations to the Court. Four hundred families participated in this service last year.
- **Parents Beyond Conflict:** This is an intensive six-week course for parents that provides conflict resolution and other skills through a cognitive-behavioral approach. Eleven families took advantage of this opportunity in 1997-98.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-96 Actual</u>	<u>1996-97 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) Percent of custody and visitation disputes effectively resolved by mediation and evaluation before going to trial	N/A	N/A	98%	98%	98%

B. Adult Community Justice

Adult Community Justice is organized to deliver an integrated array of supervision, sanctions, and services. These interventions are delivered from geographically decentralized offices serving the County's North, Northeast, West, Mid-County, Southeast, and East County service districts. The Department also provides Centralized Processing Services to streamline offender and information flow. The summaries on the following pages highlight a number of programs.

OFFENDER PROCESSING SERVICES:

Staff work with all agencies in the criminal justice system to collect, analyze, and distribute accurate individual and aggregate offender information. This section of the Department helps assure that correctional resources are used as effectively as possible.

Centralized Intake: This unit interviews new clients and collects relevant data to determine the appropriate level and location of supervision. Probation conditions and other requirements are explained to offenders and they are given initial reporting instructions. The unit also provides intake services for the Alternative Community Service Program and the Forest Project.

Key Results	1995-1996 <u>Actual</u>	1996-1997 <u>Actual</u>	1997-1998 <u>Original Projection</u>	1997-1998 <u>Actual</u>	1998-1999 <u>Projected</u>
1) Timeliness and efficiency of intake interviews					
1. Within 1 hours of booking	60%	57%	60%	61%	60%
2. Within 3 hours of booking	20%	23%	20%	27%	20%
3. Within 6 hours of booking	19%	19%	19%	11%*	19%

Pretrial Services: Staff interview about 65 detainees daily to make recommendations concerning their appropriateness for several forms of pretrial release. The Pretrial Release Supervision Program supervises 600-700 releasees on any given day.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-1996 Actual</u>	<u>1996-1997 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1) % who do not appear in Court	25%	34%	25%	27%	25%

Pre-sentence Investigations: At the direction of a sentencing Court, staff conduct a thorough investigation of the crime and an offender's criminal and social history. The investigation report includes a sentencing recommendation consistent with Sentencing Guidelines and other relevant statutes.

Hearings: Hearings Officers (HO's) conduct timely hearings with probationers and parolees accused of violating the conditions of their supervision. HO's have authority to impose sanctions, refer to treatment, release from custody, and recommend revocation.

Sanctions Tracking: Staff provide information to PPO's, HO's, and others on available sanctions and the criteria and procedures for accessing those programs. The unit serves as a resource hub and, in addition, tracks the utilization and effectiveness of various sanction options.

Local Control: Staff identify and develop case plans for offenders sentenced to 12 months or less. Working in collaboration with the Sheriff's Office, this unit orchestrates the movement of offenders from jail to community-based sanctions and supervises this population as they complete their sentences in the community.

SUPERVISION

Probation and Parole Officers develop and monitor case plans with the goal of reducing repeat criminal behavior. The elements of each case plan are based on individual risk and need factors. When necessary to protect the public and change offender behavior, officers impose sanctions or treatment requirements. The Department is responsible for the supervision of approximately 11,000 offenders.

Probation and Parole Supervision: Consistent with research findings and our redesign of supervision, staff efforts focus on high and medium-risk offenders. Case plans are designed to reduce risk factors and respond to criminogenic needs. Officers providing generic (non-specialized) supervision typically manage a caseload within a geographic area of the County. They are encouraged to become familiar with the communities they serve so that they can assist in the identification and resolution of neighborhood problems.

Centralized Team Supervision: This unit provides efficient supervision of low and limited-risk offenders. Offenders generally report by telephone or mail. Teams of PPO's and Corrections Technicians monitor about 4,000 offenders for compliance with conditions of supervision. A 1997 report by the County Auditor concluded that this program was a cost-effective strategy and recommended its expansion. The expansion was accomplished as part of our supervision redesign.

Gang Supervision: This unit works closely with law enforcement, schools, and community agencies to provide specialized supervision for 250 gang-involved offenders.

Sex Offender Supervision: Most field offices have PPO's that provide specialized supervision of sex offenders. They work closely with local therapists to bring about positive changes in the thinking patterns and behavior of sex offenders. In compliance with statutory requirements, PPO's register these offenders with the Oregon State Police and develop notification plans to alert the neighborhoods in which potentially dangerous offenders live or work.

African-American Program: The program provides integrated counseling, drug treatment, and employment services for African-American parolees in response to a disproportionately high parole failure rate in this population.

Domestic Violence Reduction Unit: This program involves our staff in a collaborative effort with the District Attorney's Office, Portland Police, the Courts, and several private agencies to provide supervision and treatment for offenders and protection for victims of domestic violence. Our work with 130-150 offenders focuses on achieving behavioral change through mandated participation in anger management, alcohol and drug treatment, or other interventions as appropriate.

Key Results	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
1. Domestic Violence diversion program completion	60%	68%	68%	67%	70%
2. % of domestic violence diversion program participants who were not re-arrested.	76%	94.4%	78%	95%	80%
3. # of closures and % of closures that are successful (# of total Closures divided by # of successful closures)	25 / 28%	312 / 68%	72 / 50%	187 / 51%	350 / 50%

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants [DUI] Supervision: This unit supervises approximately 250 chronic DUI offenders. The target population is offenders with three or more DUI convictions in the last ten years. This population poses a significant threat to public safety. Case management standards require offenders to attend a victim's panel, undergo alcohol and drug assessment, and participate in recommended treatment. PPO's conduct surveillance of offender residences and vehicles to assure compliance with Court-imposed restrictions.

Key Results	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
# of closures and % of closures that are successful (# of total Closures divided by # of successful closures)	N/A	N/A	New KRM	167/27%	250/50%

SANCTIONS

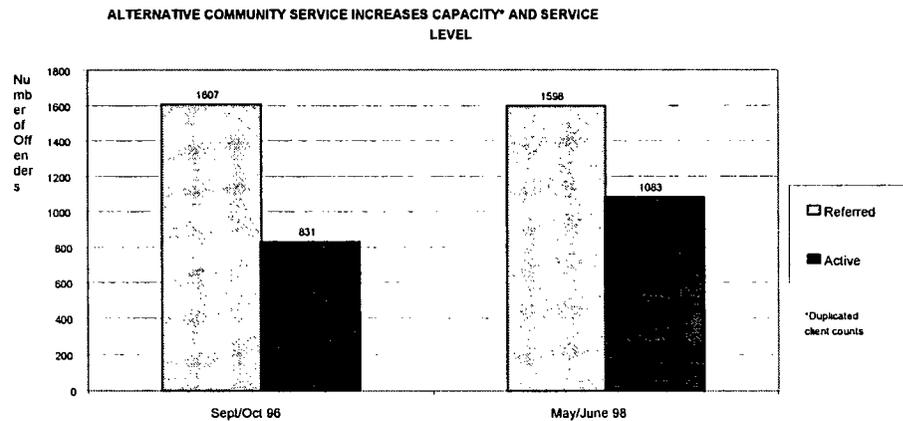
Sanction programs are designed to assure a swift and certain response to behavior that threatens public safety or demonstrates a failure to comply with conditions of supervision. Sanctions developed by the Department hold offenders accountable for their behavior while offering opportunities for them to deal with the underlying causes of that behavior.

Day Reporting Center (DRC): The DRC stabilizes non-compliant offenders through a high level of structure and the use of a variety of on-site services, including drug assessment, drug testing, pre-treatment groups, ABE/GED (through the Londer Learning Center), employment assistance, life skills, and cognitive restructuring.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-1996 Actual</u>	<u>1996-1997 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1. % of Clients NOT testing positive for drug use	62%	61%	64%	57%	65%
2. % of Clients NOT sentenced to prison within 6 months of program completion	71%	88%	70%	88%	75%

Alternative Community Services (ACS): Staff place offenders at non-profit agencies or on supervised work crews to complete either a court-ordered sentence or a sanction imposed by a PPO. Offenders completed over 100,000 hours of work in 1997-98. This sanction offers offenders an opportunity to make a positive contribution to the community. ACS participates in the Northeast Portland Community Court by supervising work crews in the neighborhoods served by the Court.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-1996 Actual</u>	<u>1996-1997 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
# of hours imposed for parole/probation violators	2806	5982	3,300	7,698	5,000
# of community service hours imposed by Courts	320,00	415,360	330,000	324,476	375,000
# of volunteer hours provide by clients.	96,000	98,053	98,000	124,239	100,000

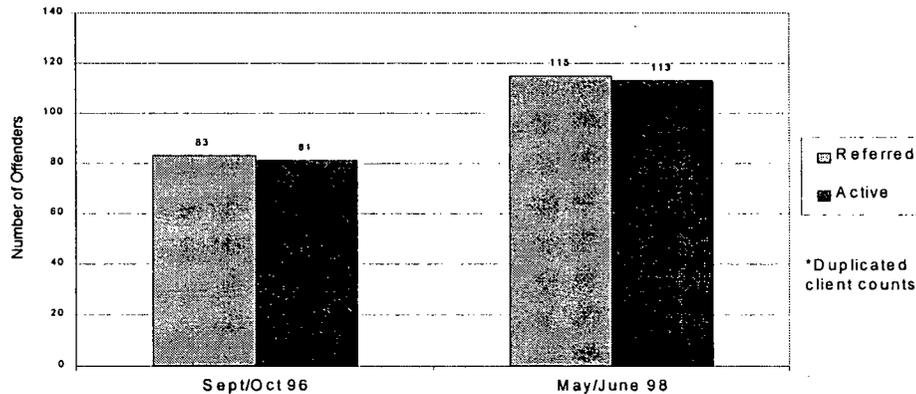


- Alternative Community Service increases capacity 30% after
- Alternative Community Service increases service level 16% after

Forest Project: Offenders spend four to ten weeks at a residential work camp in the Columbia Gorge. They are required to do trail building, tree planting, campground maintenance and other tasks for the US Forest Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, METRO, and other agencies. The program teaches basic life skills in combination with cognitive training. This sanction offers offenders an opportunity to make a positive contribution to the community.

<u>Key Results</u>	1995-1996 <u>Actual</u>	1996-1997 <u>Actual</u>	1997-1998 <u>Original Projection</u>	1997-1998 <u>Actual</u>	1998-1999 <u>Projected</u>
Utilization rate of Forest Project	68%	92%	90%	86.8%	90%

FOREST PROJECT INCREASES CAPACITY* WHILE MAINTAINING SERVICE LEVEL



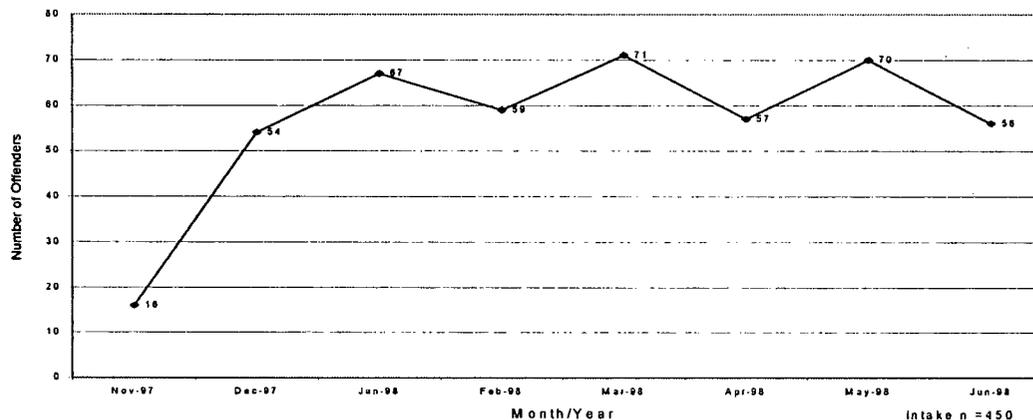
- Forest Project increases capacity 40% after redesign.
- Forest Project continues to serve 98% of referral clients after redesign.

Alternative Sentence and Sanction Program: This sanction provides a short, high impact alternative to long term probation for lower risk offenders. Participants typically must complete 32-40 hours of education or treatment groups and a community service assignment during three months of formal supervision. When requirements are met, the case may be transferred to inactive supervision status for the remainder of the probation sentence/

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-1996 Actual</u>	<u>1996-1997 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1. Total # served and % of participants who do NOT go to supervised caseloads.	N/A	N/A	New KRM	443/ 93%*	750 / 75%
2.Total # served and % of participants who successfully complete sanctions	N/A	N/A	New KRM	10 / 33%	400 / 60%

* 443 = total served; 133 completed sentencing of which 93% did not go to field.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE/SANCTION PROGRAM SERVES 450 CLIENTS



Electronic Monitoring: Home detention is monitored electronically using an offender's telephone line. The Department contracts with BI to supply the equipment, monitor the offender's compliance, and report violations. Department staff work with BI to assure an efficient information flow and an appropriate response to curfew violations and more serious issues that may arise.

SERVICES

The Department provides a range of program options that help offenders make constructive changes in their lives. Services are responsive to many of the most common criminogenic factors in our offender population.

Women's Services: The program provides transitional housing, parenting classes, cognitive restructuring, relapse prevention, and life skills training. Short-term sanctions that may include participation in an educational or training group are available through the program. Pregnant women receive services that focus on the goal of a drug-free baby.

<u>Key Results</u>	<u>1995-1996 Actual</u>	<u>1996-1997 Actual</u>	<u>1997-1998 Original Projection</u>	<u>1997-1998 Actual</u>	<u>1998-1999 Projected</u>
1. % of participants having positive birth outcomes.	90%	Not Available	75%	88%	85%
2. # of families who will increase the length of time between periods of homelessness	15	Not Available	10	N/A	15
3. % of participants successfully completing gender specific sanctions	N/A	N/A	New KRM	N/A	50%

Londer Learning Center/JOBS Program: The Learning Center program is designed to address the literacy and basic education needs of adult probationers and parolees. Instruction is offered using a state-of-the-art computer-assisted adult curriculum, supplemented with individual, group, and workshop resources. Approximately 475 offenders were served in 1997-98; 55 obtained a GED through the program. The JOBS program provides pre-employment training, job development and placement assistance at the Learning Center through a contract with a private non-profit agency. About 150 offenders gained employment through the program in 1997-98.

Housing Services: Case management and supervised drug-free housing are provided through contracts with community organizations. Priority populations include parolees returning to the community, women and their children, Local Control offenders, and substance abusers in treatment or recovery.

<u>Key Results</u>	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
Successful completion of parole transition housing (total # / % of successful)	354 / 54%	535 / 42%	265 / 52%	545 / 43%	375 / 50%

Mental Health Services: Services provided through contracts with local agencies and individual therapists include case management, crisis intervention, medication management, group therapy, sex offender treatment, and psychological and sex offender evaluations. These services are essential to make informed decisions, to stabilize mentally ill offenders, and to minimize their risk to reoffend.

<u>Key Results</u>	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
Successful completion of sex offender treatment (total # / % of successful)	25 / 81%	55 / 81%	30 / 77%	57/95%	55 / 75%

Substance Abuse Services: Contracted services include outpatient treatment, residential treatment, gender-specific treatment for women, and drug testing. Staff work closely with the Department of Community and Family Services alcohol and drug evaluation specialists to obtain client evaluations and placement assistance. Recent research indicates that mandated drug treatment through correctional intervention can reduce recidivism. The Department is currently in the process of siting a secure residential treatment facility. Our intent is to deliver treatment programs based on research findings and best practices.

Key Results	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
Successful completion (# of successful / total %)	86 / 83%	120 / 62%	90 / 80%	83/81%	125 / 75%

Drug Diversion & Treatment

Key Results	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1997-1998	1998-1999
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Projection</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
1. #/% of clients who successfully complete Drug Diversion STOP.	186 (50%)	200 (53%)	225 (65%)	372* (47%**)	371 / 55%

VIII. Contact List

Department of Community Justice

Elyse Clawson, Director of Community Corrections 248-3338
Kathy Treb, Executive Assistant 736-6131

Resource Management

Meganne Steele, Budget and Policy Manager 248-3961

Information Services

Jann Brown, Information Services Manager 248-3544

Juvenile Community Justice

Joanne Fuller, Deputy Director 306-5599

Jimmy Brown, School Attendance Initiative Mgr 248-3748

Sharon James, Family Court Services Manager 248-3189

Rick Jensen, Casey Project Manager 306-5698

Bill Morris, Counseling & Court Services Mgr 248-3532

Rich Scott, Custody Services Manager 248-3798

Colette Umbras, Human Resources Manager 736-6100

Adult Community Justice

Jim Rood, Deputy Director 248-5038

Kevin Criswell, District Manager 248-3301

Michael Haines, District Manager 248-3456

Cary Harkaway, ACJ Administrator 248-3039

Carl Jaber, District Manager 248-3178

Mike King, District Manager 306-5832

Ginger Martin, Alcohol & Drug Services Mgr 736-6904



**MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE**

**Minority Juvenile Over-Representation
in Multnomah County's
Department Of Community Justice:
Final Report**

October 1998

Prepared by:

Scott Keir, Ph.D., Principal Evaluation Specialist

Thach Nguyen, Program Evaluation Specialist

Minority Over-Representation in Multnomah County's Department of Community Justice

I. PURPOSE

Preliminary research into this phenomenon suggested that there was a disproportionately high number of minorities in Multnomah County's Department of Community Justice (DCJ). It was unclear whether the over-representation of Blacks and Hispanics in DCJ was due to:

- a) decisions made *before* they were referred to our system and beyond the control of DCJ or
- b) while they *were in* DCJ which made these decisions within control of the agency.

This investigation attempts to explore the issue of minority over-representation before and during their involvement with DCJ.

II. FINDINGS

Figure 1 – Disproportionate Referrals (Arrests) Practices

Based on Multnomah County population estimates for 1996:

- The proportion of Black youth referred to the criminal justice system was 2.2 times greater than expected.
- The proportion of Hispanic youth referred to the criminal justice system was 1.6 times greater than expected.
- The proportion of Asian youth referred to the criminal justice system was 30 percent lower than expected.
- The proportion of White youth referred to the criminal justice system was within 15 percent of their overall population in the County.

Figure 2 -- Disproportionate Use of Detention

Of those brought to the DCJ's detention facility (N=2058 in 1997):

- Asians and Hispanics were *more often* brought to the **Detention Facility** than Blacks or Whites.
- Hispanics were *more often Detained* than the other three groups while Asians were *less often* detained relative to the other groups; ¹ the detention rate for Whites and Blacks was close to their proportion in the overall referral population. ²
- Asians were *more often Released* while Hispanics were *less often released*; again, Whites and Blacks were released in numbers close to their proportion in the overall referral population.
- Blacks were *more often* assigned **Community Detention** while Asians were *less often* assigned this decision; Whites and Hispanics were, once again, close to their proportion in the referral population.

¹ INS holds are included in the numbers presented in Figure 2, but an analysis was also conducted excluding INS referrals (N=18) and this showed that the over-representation of Hispanics did, in fact, decline, but it did remain higher than expected (21.4% for Hispanics vs. 18% for all groups).

² One-way ANOVA runs showed that all of the comparisons of the differences between the means of Asians and each of the other races were statistically significant (at the .05 level or less). ANOVA runs for the comparison of Hispanic differences of means with the other races showed only Asians were significantly different at the .05 level or less. However, the differences between Hispanics and Blacks and Whites were "mildly" significant (at .10 level or less). Comparisons between Blacks and Whites were not statistically significant at all.

Figure 3 – Other Disproportionate Patterns

Of the total criminal referrals to the Department of Community Justice (N=6067 in 1997):

- Asians were *more likely* to be **Diverted**; they also were *less likely* to be “**Closed**.”
- Hispanics were *less likely* to be **Diverted**; however, they were *more likely* to be under “**Warrant**.”
- There were no other clear discrepancies (before or after adjudication) which would suggest over-representation of minorities which involved decisions in DCJ.

III. DISCUSSION

Referral into the Department of Community Justice:

A disproportionately high number of Blacks (2.2 times greater) and Hispanics (1.6 times greater) were referred to DCJ in 1997 compared to the disproportionately small number of Asians (30% less) and Whites (15% less). This resulted in the over-representation of Blacks and Hispanics in the system and also means that DCJ in Multnomah County began with over-representation as a problem before any decisions could even be made by agency staff (See Figure 1).

It is clear that Blacks and Hispanics were brought to the DCJ detention facility (as opposed to a “paper referral”) in higher proportions than Whites and Asians. One possible reason that law enforcement brought more Black and Hispanic youth to the detention facility was the severity of the offenses with which they were charged. Since the seriousness of the offenses were the highest for Black youth, this could explain the over-representation of Black youths. However, this rationale does not hold for Hispanic youth who had the lowest level of seriousness of offenses when referred to DCJ.³ Therefore, it is unclear from the data available here why Hispanics were brought into DCJ at a level 1.6 times their proportion in the community.

Processing While in DCJ:

The question explored here is: Does the over-representation of Blacks and Hispanics become exacerbated while in DCJ, or does it remain stable? The data analyzed here suggest that once minority youth were referred to DCJ, the level of over-representation remained stable for some minorities (Blacks) but increased somewhat for others (Hispanics).

It is important to remember that Blacks and Hispanics were referred to Department of Community Justice in disproportionately high numbers. This resulted in their over-representation throughout DCJ. However, once Blacks were referred to DCJ, their proportions among the potential decision points remained stable -- relative to the proportion of Blacks referred to the system.

The over-representation of Hispanics continued to get larger, even when the large number of Hispanics referred to DCJ was considered. Hispanics were brought to the detention facility in

³ A look at the seriousness of charges (using the Severity Score Index - SSI) for those referred to the Juvenile Justice system showed that there were statistically significant differences between the four racial groups (Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, & Asians) in terms of the severity of their criminal allegations (Chi-square significant at .000 level). Blacks had the highest mean SSI (14.25), followed by Whites (13.88), Asians (13.46), and Hispanics with the lowest (13.12).

disproportionately high numbers (rather than a “paper referral”) and they were more likely to be detained when compared to the other groups.

Of those brought to detention, Asians were also over-represented. But unlike Hispanics, Asians were more often released after being brought to detention. Whites and Blacks remained stable across the various decision points relative to their proportion in the system.

The final outcome is that Asians were over-represented when brought to the detention facility, but then they were likely to be released. Hispanics were also brought to detention in disproportionate numbers, but unlike Asians, they were less likely to be released and more likely to be detained (even when INS holds were considered). Finally, Blacks were over twice as likely to be referred to DCJ, but once they were referred, decisions regarding their outcome (detention or release) were proportionate with the overall referral population.

The results of the analysis comparing these four racial groups looks like this:

- **Asians** were more often brought to the Detention facility, but more often Released (and less often Detained). When compared to each of the other racial groups, Asians were more likely to be released and these comparisons were all statistically significant.
- **Hispanics** were more often brought to the Detention facility and more often Detained (and less often Released). When compared to each of the other racial groups, Hispanics were more likely to be detained but the level of statistical significance of the differences were not as high as those in the Asian comparisons.
- **Blacks** were more often referred to DCJ (and as a result, over-represented in the DCJ system), but once involved in the process, there were no differences in decision outcomes.
- **Whites** outcomes were consistent with their numbers in the overall population throughout all decision-points of the process -- from initial referral to final decision.

IV. DATA DEFINITIONS

The "decision boxes" shown in the figures to follow were developed using these criteria:

Closed: DDA Dismissed, Petition Dismissed, No Complained (DDA Determines No Charge is Indicated), Service Complete, Transferred Out of County, Charges Unfounded, No Court Action Taken, Out of County or Out of State Jurisdiction, Referred to other agencies.

Commitment to OYA: Continue Commitment, Commitment to OYA, Re-commitment to OYA

Community Detention: "Conditional Release" code in Decision (or score of 7 to 11 on intake RAI Score, if no decision available) in DJJS database or any intake overrides into this decision.

Court Dismissed: Court Dismissed Charges

Criminal Referrals: misdemeanor and felony referrals

DDA Issued – No Action: DDA Issued on charges, Reduced Charges, Raised Charges- no other action taken or no data available

Detained: "Detention" code in Decision variable (or score of 12 or higher on intake RAI Score, if no decision available) in DJJS database plus any intake overrides into this decision.

Diversion: Civil Compromise, Divert Traffic, Formal Accountability Agreement, Warning, Community Services, Referred to: Family Centers, Mainstream, Theft Talk, Victim Offender Reconciliation Program/Resolution Northwest, or other services.

Measure 11: Measure 11 Charges - referred to the Adult Court System or charge to be handled in the Juvenile Court System.

No Action: No action taken or no data available.

Probation: Continue Probation, Probation Extended, New Probation, Formal Probation.

Released: "Unconditional Release" code in Decision field (or score of 6 or below on intake RAI Score, if no decision available) in DJJS database plus any intake overrides into this decision.

Warrant: No Show, Failure to Appear, Unable to Locate

V. DATA LIMITATIONS – The data used to develop the diagrams included here come with some limitations which need to be stated before any conclusions are drawn from the numbers presented.

Figures 1 & 2:

Missing referrals -- Not all cases have been captured in this diagram due to a “matching problem” between the TJIS information (referral, allegation, demographics) and the RAI information (RAI scores, decisions). The “matching problem” is a result of differences between the two datasets in TJIS numbers, referral numbers, referral dates, and birthdates – which were all used as identifiers to match the two datasets.

Figure 2:

“Community Detention” – This is not the actual count of those who were court-ordered to Community Detention since the number presented is based solely on the intake decision or intake RAI which suggested that these cases be ordered into Community Detention.

Figure 3:

“No Action” & “DDA Issue” – No dispositions were found for these referrals in the datasets we had downloaded for us from TJIS at this point in time, so it was not possible to determine the final decision outcome. A random check of approximately ten percent of the “No Action” and “DDA Issued” cases showed that about half of these (41% and 61%, respectively) were not entered because they were still active cases that had yet to have a disposition at the time we received the data. Data have been entered for them since that time. The remainder of the cases explored still had no information so it is assumed that either these cases were handled informally or no action has yet been taken.

“Measure 11” – Some referrals go directly to District Attorney’s office and are not included in the TJIS database dispositions. As a result, their final outcome decisions are not reported in TJIS. The “real” Measure 11 total is likely to be higher than is reflected here.

Caveat for Data Presented:

It needs to be emphasized that any differences that are seen in the figures here are merely the beginning to understanding the issue of minority over-representation. This analysis offers a “starting point” for exploring these issues and one should not necessarily conclude that where there are differences, there is discrimination or prejudice at work in a particular point in the juvenile referral process. There are many other factors to consider before one can draw these types of conclusions (e.g., severity of charges, criminal history). If the data needed to control for these factors are available, they will be explored further in the near future. In the meantime, this analysis is designed to help us “target” an area for more detailed investigation.

VI. "HOW TO READ" THE DIAGRAMS PRESENTED

Figure 1 – Criminal Referrals Compared to County Population of Youth: 1997

Strategy: The DRI Scores⁴ to the right of the racial breakdowns by decision shows whether the percentage for a race in the box was over-represented or under-represented in comparison to their percentage in the general population.

Rationale: If the number is greater than 1.0, the race was **over-represented** at this decision point. If the number is less than 1.0, the race was **under-represented** at this decision. This is the rate of over-represented (or under-represented) referrals to Multnomah County Department of Community Justice for each racial category (over which decision-making power can be exercised).

Example: The proportion of Black youths in Multnomah County (in 1996) was 10 percent of the total population of this age group. As you can see, 22 percent of the referral population were comprised of Blacks. This means that Blacks were 2.2 times greater than their proportion in the community to be referred to DCJ on a criminal charge.

Figure 2 – Criminal Referrals to Detention Facility by Race: 1997

Figure 3 – Criminal Referrals to the Juvenile Justice System By Race: 1997

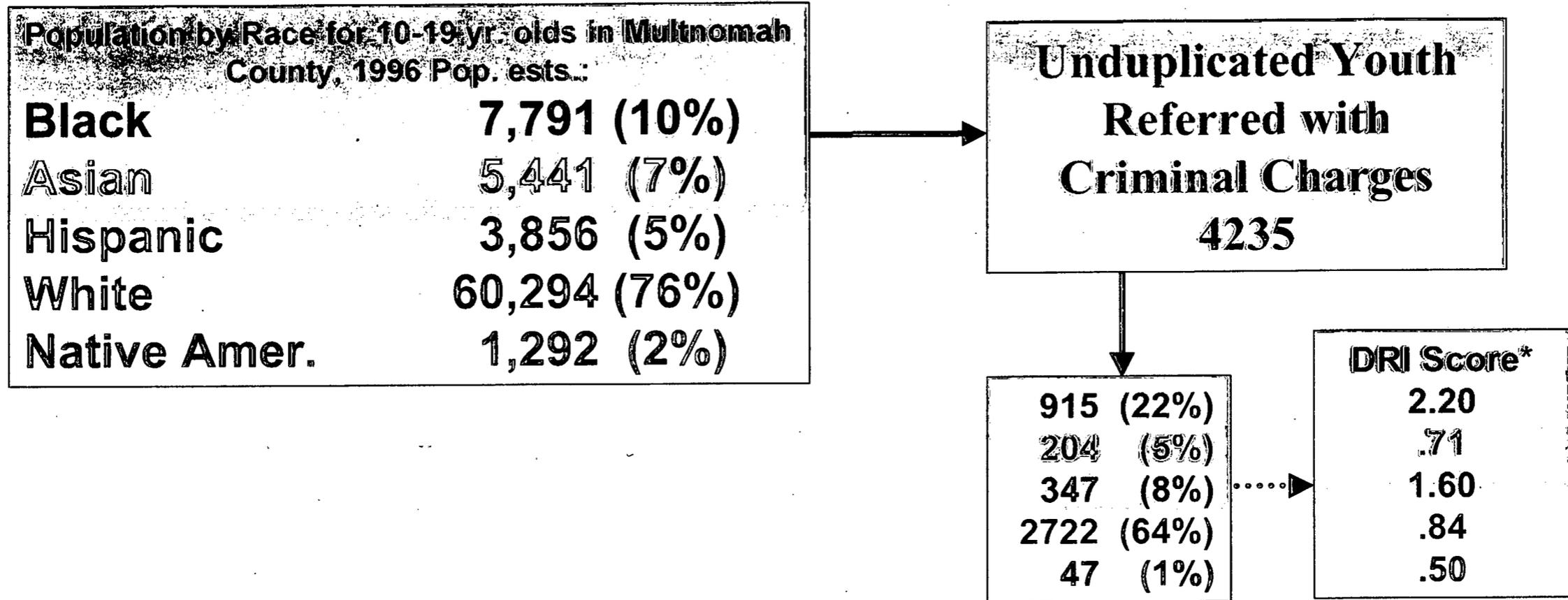
Strategy: Compare the percentage in each "Decision Box" to the percentages for each of the races in the box to the right of it.

Rationale: The 2,058 referrals (in Figure 2) who were "Brought to Detention" were 34% of the 6067 "Total Referrals" and therefore, one would "expect" that the same percentage of each race would be brought to detention.

Example: For Blacks (BLUE numbers), this was precisely the case. The same percentage of Blacks were brought to detention as the percentage of all referrals brought to detention. In other words, there is no difference between the proportion of Blacks who were brought to detention and the percentage of all referrals who were brought to detention.

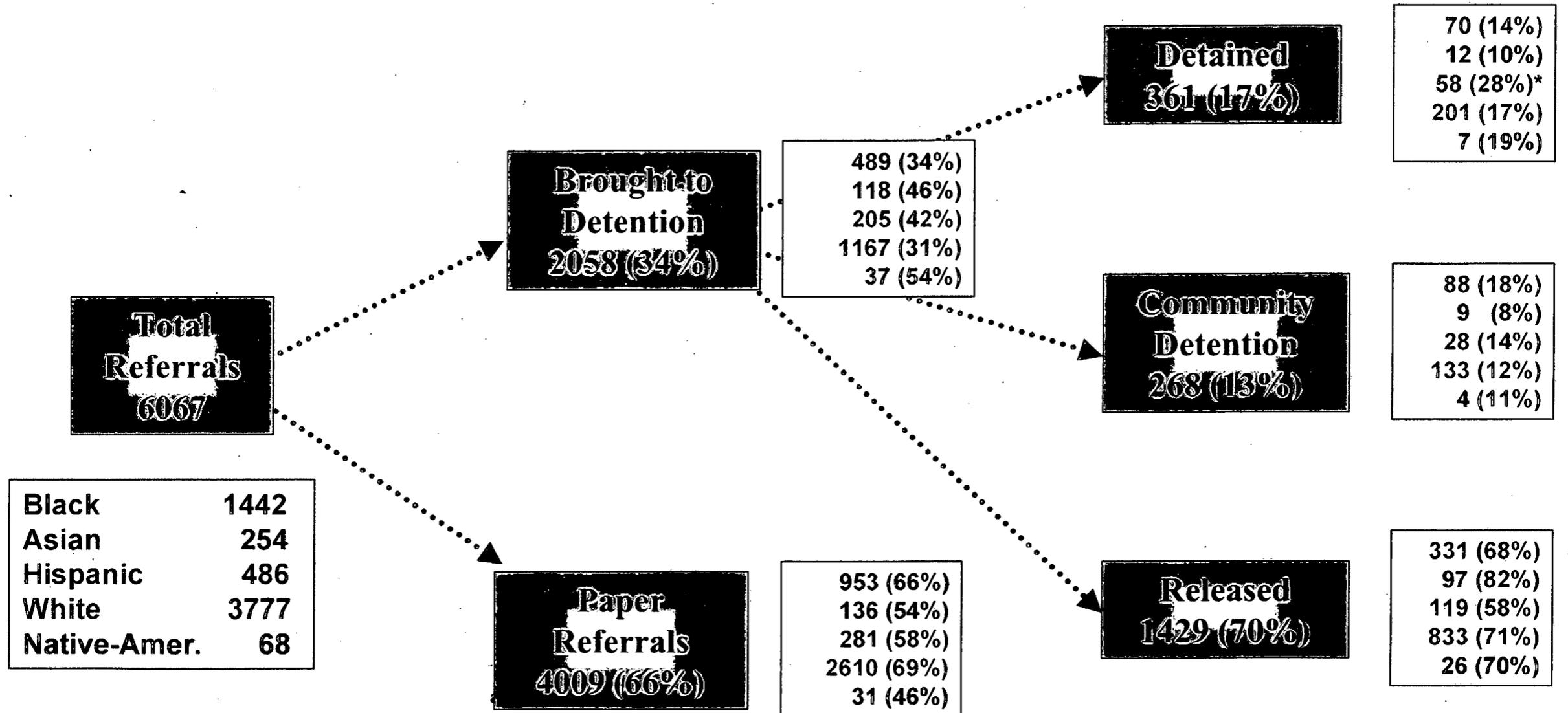
⁴ The Disproportionate Representation Index (DRI) has been calculated based on 1996 Census Population estimates by Race and Age for Multnomah County.

Figure 1 - Unduplicated Youth Referred to DJACJ with Criminal Charges Compared to the All Youth in Multnomah County: 1997



* - DRI = Disproportionate Representation Index (Over-Rep >1.0; Under-Rep < 1.0) and is based on an unduplicated count of juveniles referred to the Juvenile Justice system.

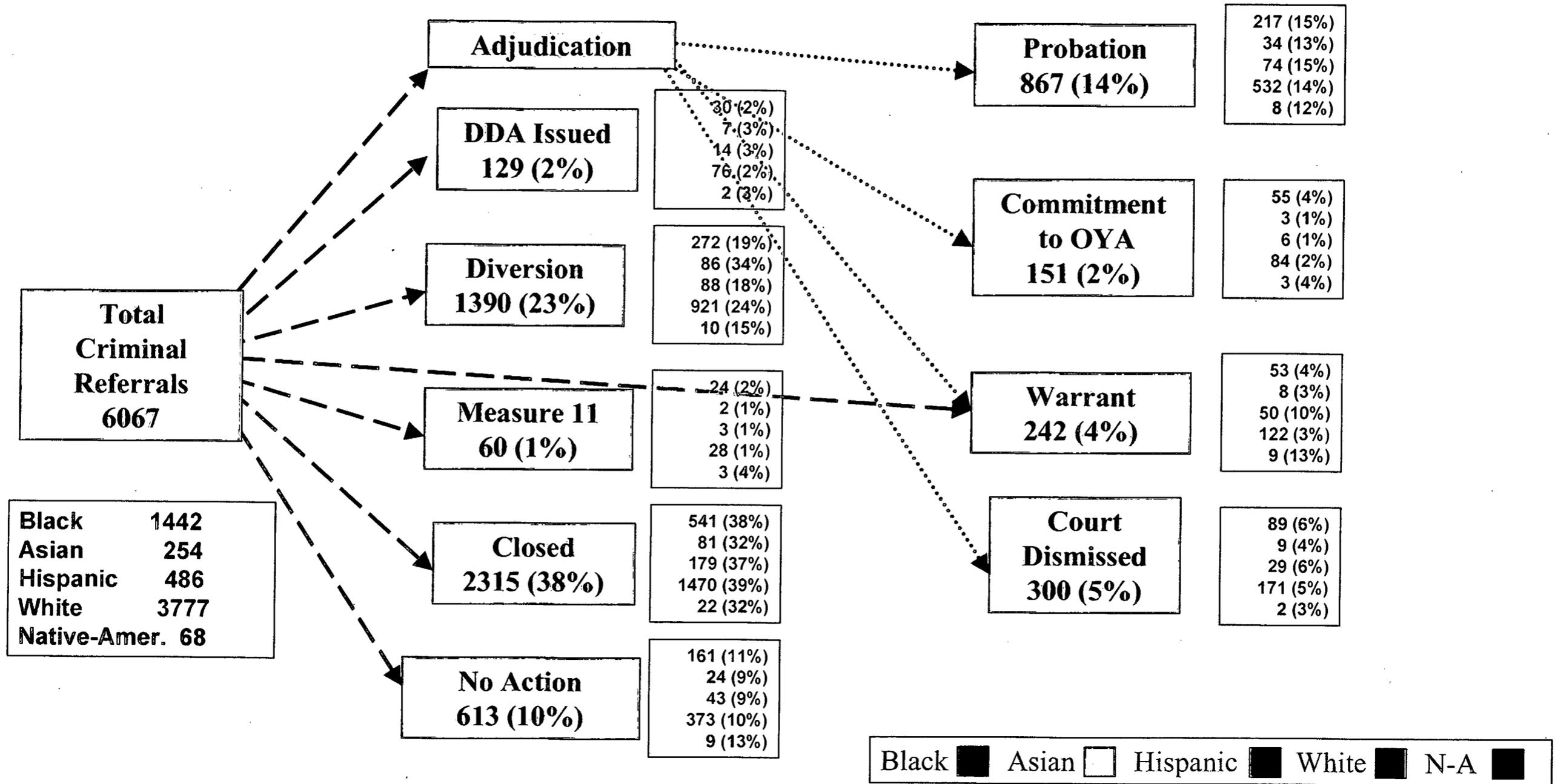
Figure 2 - All Juvenile Criminal Referrals Processed Through Multnomah County's Detention Facility By Race: 1997



Black ■ Asian ■ Hispanic ■ White ■ N-A ■

* - This total includes the 18 INS detainees. When these youths are not included in the figure, the percentage drops to 21%.

Figure 3: All Juvenile Criminal Referrals Processed Through Multnomah County's Juvenile Justice System By Race: 1997





MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

**Department of
Juvenile and Adult Community Justice**

**Violent Juvenile Offenders Referred to
Multnomah County in 1997**

August 1998

Prepared by:

Thach Nguyen, Program Evaluation Specialist
Scott Keir, Ph.D., Principal Evaluation Specialist

Introduction

The following draft summary was developed to assist members of the committee developing the plan for the Governor's High-Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Partnership. The numbers reported here reflect an effort to share a snapshot of juveniles who were charged with "violent" offenses as they entered the DJACJ system and show the result of their disposition in 1997. The summary and figures in Section I relate to the profiles of these (unduplicated) youth as they enter the community justice system. The summary and figures in Section II relate to the result of the dispositions (as far as the data can inform us at this stage) of the referrals before and after adjudication.

I. Violent Juvenile Offenders - Profile ¹

- In 1997 there were 1,160 misdemeanor and criminal allegations defined as "violent" offenses² and these 1,160 violent allegations comprised 1,082 unique criminal (misdemeanor and felony) referrals.
- These 1,082 referrals were committed by 954 unduplicated "violent" juveniles (1.1 referrals per individual).
- The typical offender in this group was a male (71.1%), between 15 and 16 years old (38.9%), and Caucasian (53.6%), although over one-quarter of these juveniles were African-American (27.4%).
- Over half of these juveniles had their first delinquency referral before 14 years of age (59.9%) and almost one-fourth before the age of 12 (23.3%).
- Almost three-quarters of these juveniles had one or more dependency referrals (74.5%) and just over 70 percent had their first dependency referral at the age of 11 or younger.
- The top charge for all of the referrals made was Assault IV (595) followed by Assault III (241). These two charges comprised over three-quarters of the 1,082 referrals.

¹ This population includes all juveniles who were either actually brought to the detention facility as well as those who were referred through paper only.

² Violent offenses were defined by 24 allegations. Included are referrals for 19 felony charges: Firearm used in felony, Unlawful poss. of machine gun, Felony poss. of firearm, Rape III, Sexual abuse II, Sodomy III, Arson II, Att. assault II, Assault III, Assault IV dom. viol., Robbery III, Riot, Poss. of weapon in pub. bldg., Unlawful use of weapon, Carrying dang. weapon, Unlawful mfg. of destruct. device, Throwing obj. overpass I, Unlawful poss. of weapon; and 5 misdemeanor charges: Assault IV, Reckless endangerment, Assault on pub. safety off., Encourage child sex abuse III, Animal abuse.

GENDER

	Frequency	Percent
Male	570	71.1
Female	232	28.9
Total	802	100.0

* - Of the 954 unduplicated juveniles identified for this analysis, 152 individuals (15.9%) did not have gender information available.

AGE (at REFERRAL)

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
12 or less	69	8.6	8.6
13-14	186	23.2	31.8
15-16	312	38.9	70.7
17-18	233	29.1	99.8
19 or greater	2	.2	100.0
Total	802	100.0	

* - Of the 954 unduplicated juveniles identified for this analysis, 152 individuals (15.9%) did not have date-of-birth or age information available.

RACE

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Asian	98	12.2	12.2
Black	220	27.4	39.7
Caucasian	430	53.6	93.3
Hispanic	37	4.6	97.9
Native- American	9	1.1	99.0
Other	8	1.0	100.0
Total	802	100.0	

- Of the 954 unduplicated juveniles identified for this analysis, 152 individuals (15.9%) did not have race information available.

AGE at First Delinquency

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
less than 12 yrs.	166	23.3	23.3
12 yrs. old	117	16.5	39.8
13 yrs. old	143	20.1	59.9
14 yrs. old	127	17.9	77.8
15 yrs. old	81	11.4	89.2
16 yrs. old	47	6.6	95.8
17 yrs. old	30	4.2	100.0
Total	711	100.0	

* - Of the 954 unduplicated juveniles identified for this analysis, 243 individuals (25.5%) did not have information on age at first delinquency.

AGE at First Dependency Referral

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 12 yrs.	674	70.6	94.8	94.8
12 yrs. old	8	.8	1.1	95.9
13 yrs. old	9	.9	1.3	97.2
14 yrs. old	11	1.2	1.5	98.7
15 yrs. old	6	.6	.8	99.6
16 yrs. old	3	.3	.4	100.0
Sub-Total	711	74.5	100.0	
No Dependency Referral	243	25.5		
Total	954	100.0		

* - Of the 954 unduplicated juveniles identified for this analysis, 243 individuals (25.5%) did not have information on age at first dependency referral.

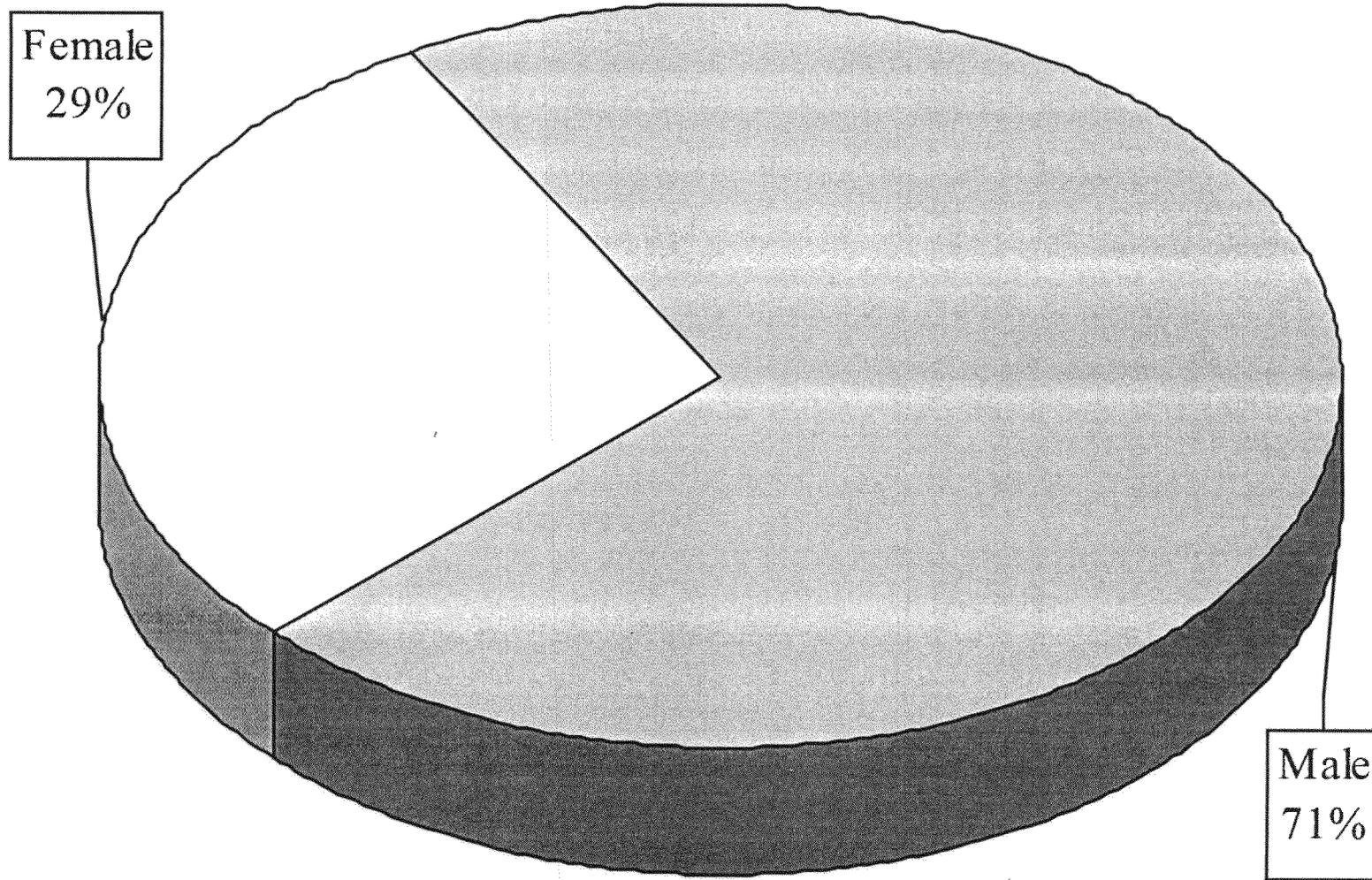
II. Violent Juvenile Offenders - Dispositions

- Of the 1,082 total referrals made to the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice system, 384 referrals were brought to the detention facility (36%).
- Of these 384 referrals, over half were released unconditionally (54%), approximately one-quarter were detained (28%) and the remainder of the referrals were released to community detention (18%).
- Before adjudication, 14% of these juveniles were sent to diversion programs.
- Either before or after adjudication³ approximately 2 in 5 of these referrals were dismissed (39%).
- Only 16% of these juveniles were placed on probation. Of all those juveniles discussed in this flow chart, these are the individuals for whom Juvenile Justice has responsibility.
- It was not possible for us with the data available to us to determine the outcome for 18% of the juveniles (“no action taken” plus “DDA issued”) in this flow chart.

Disposition	Number of Referrals	Percent
Diverted	148	14%
Probation (includes TC to OYA and SCF)	173	16%
Warrant	30	3%
Commitment State Training Schools	29	3%
No Complained Charges/Dismissed	424	39%
Closed (transferred/referred to other jurisdictions/agencies)	87	8%
DDA issued on charges, no other action taken	52	5%
No action taken (lack of data entered)	139	13%
Total	1082	100%

³ Due to the complexity of this issue, it is extremely difficult to determine whether the final outcomes for these juveniles occurred before or after adjudication. As a result, these outcomes are discussed here without knowing on which end of adjudication they occurred.

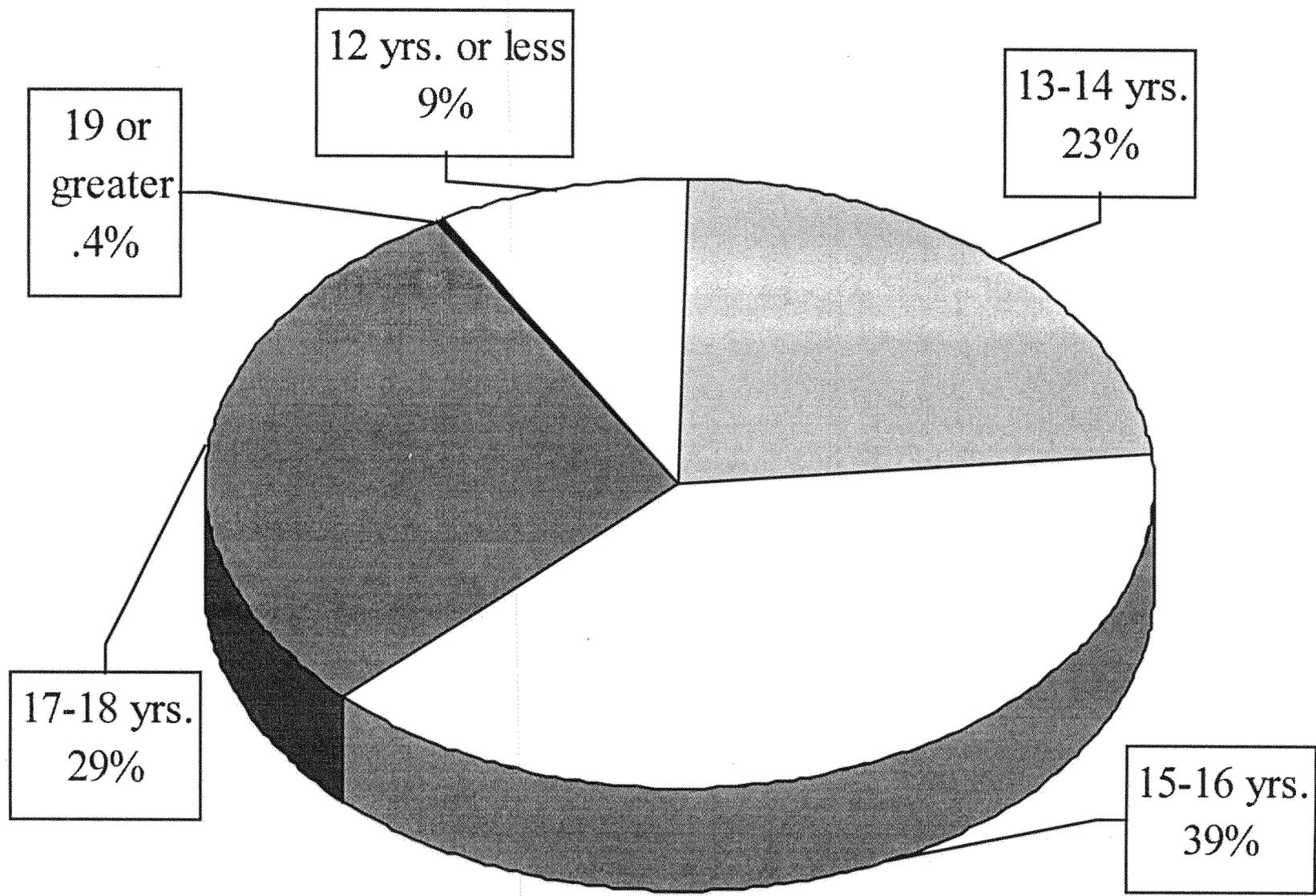
Juvenile Offenders in 1997: Gender*



* - Missing Cases =152

N=802

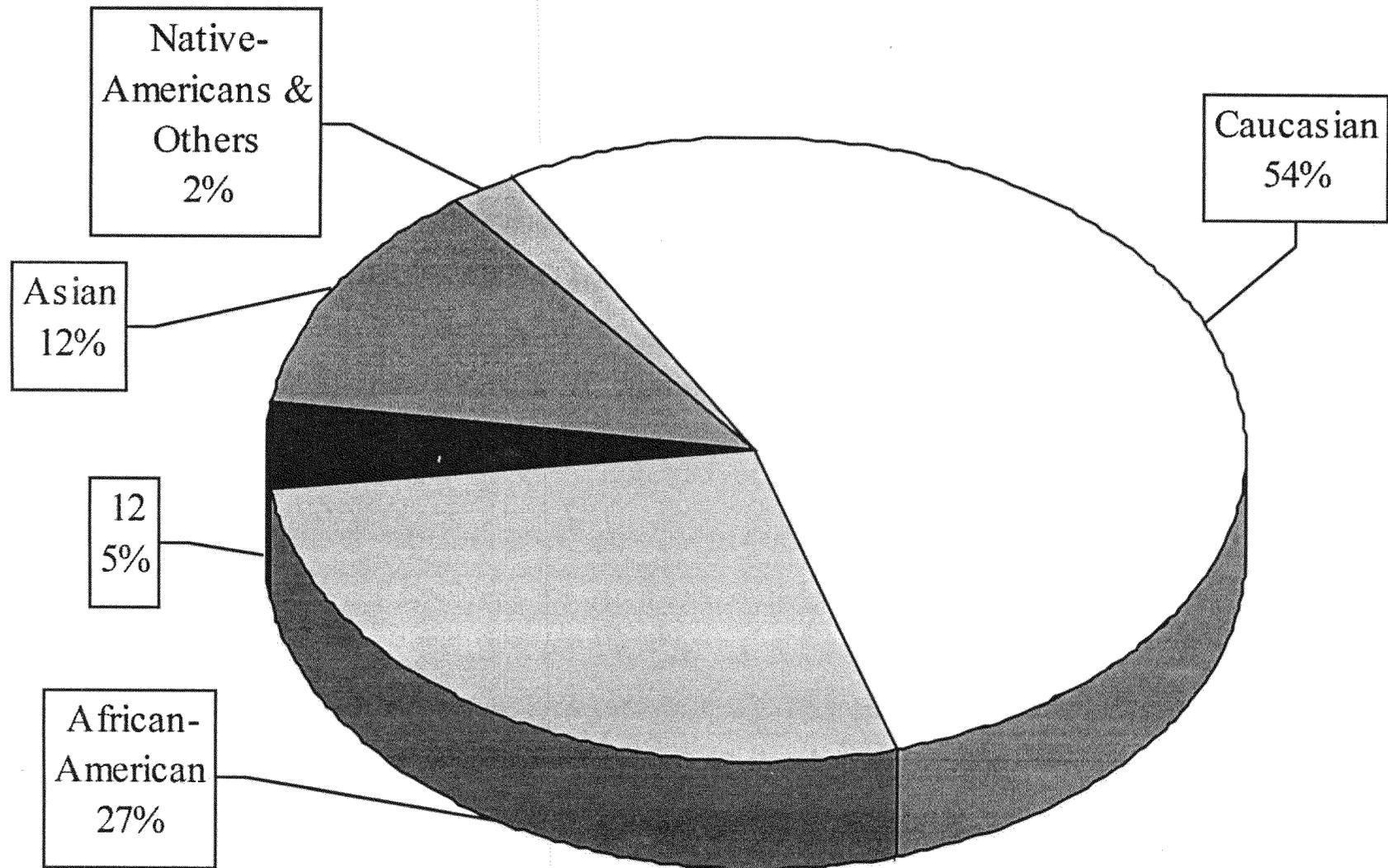
Juvenile Offenders in 1997: Age *



* - Missing Cases =152

N=802

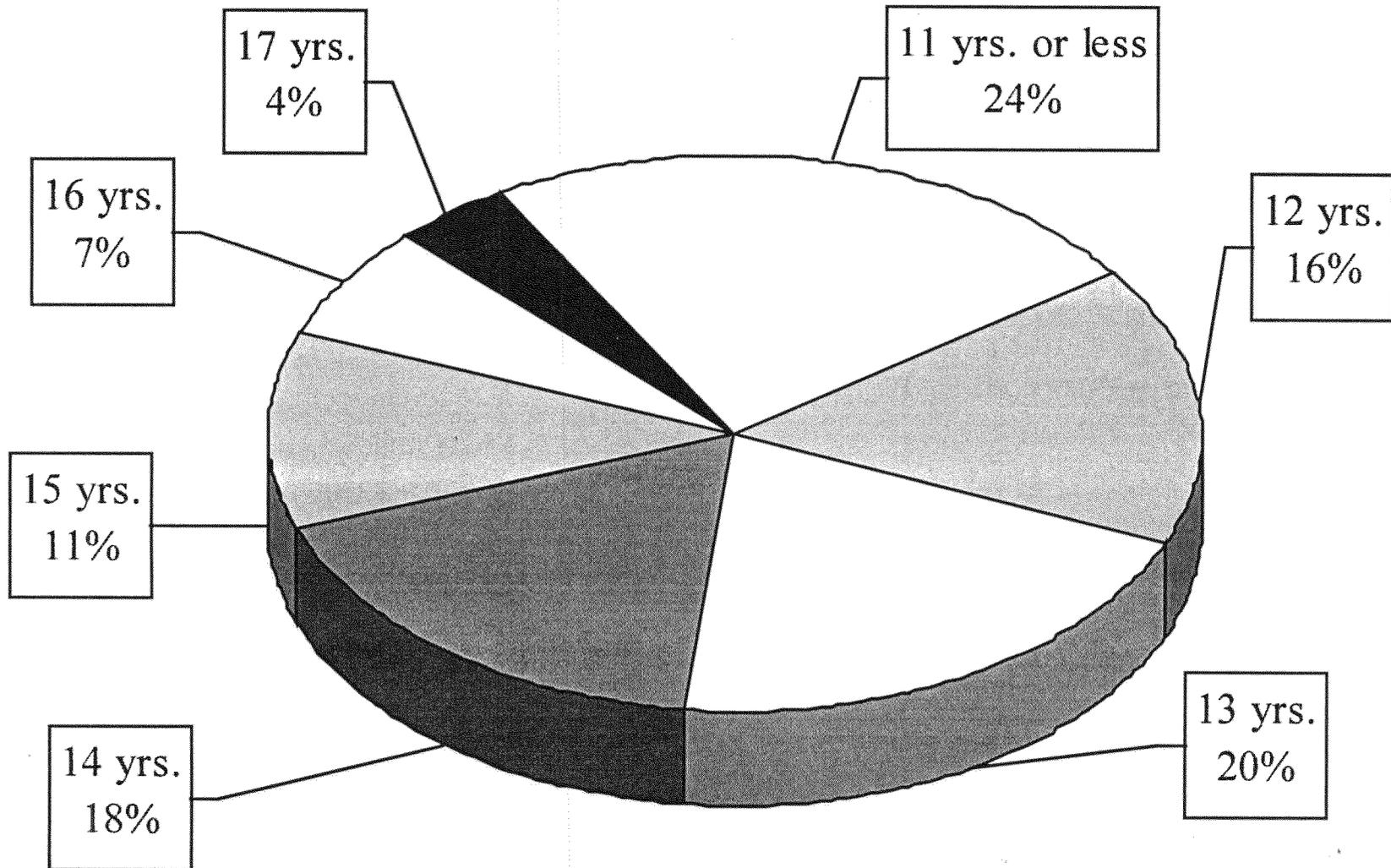
Juvenile Offenders in 1997: Race *



* - Missing Cases =152

N=802

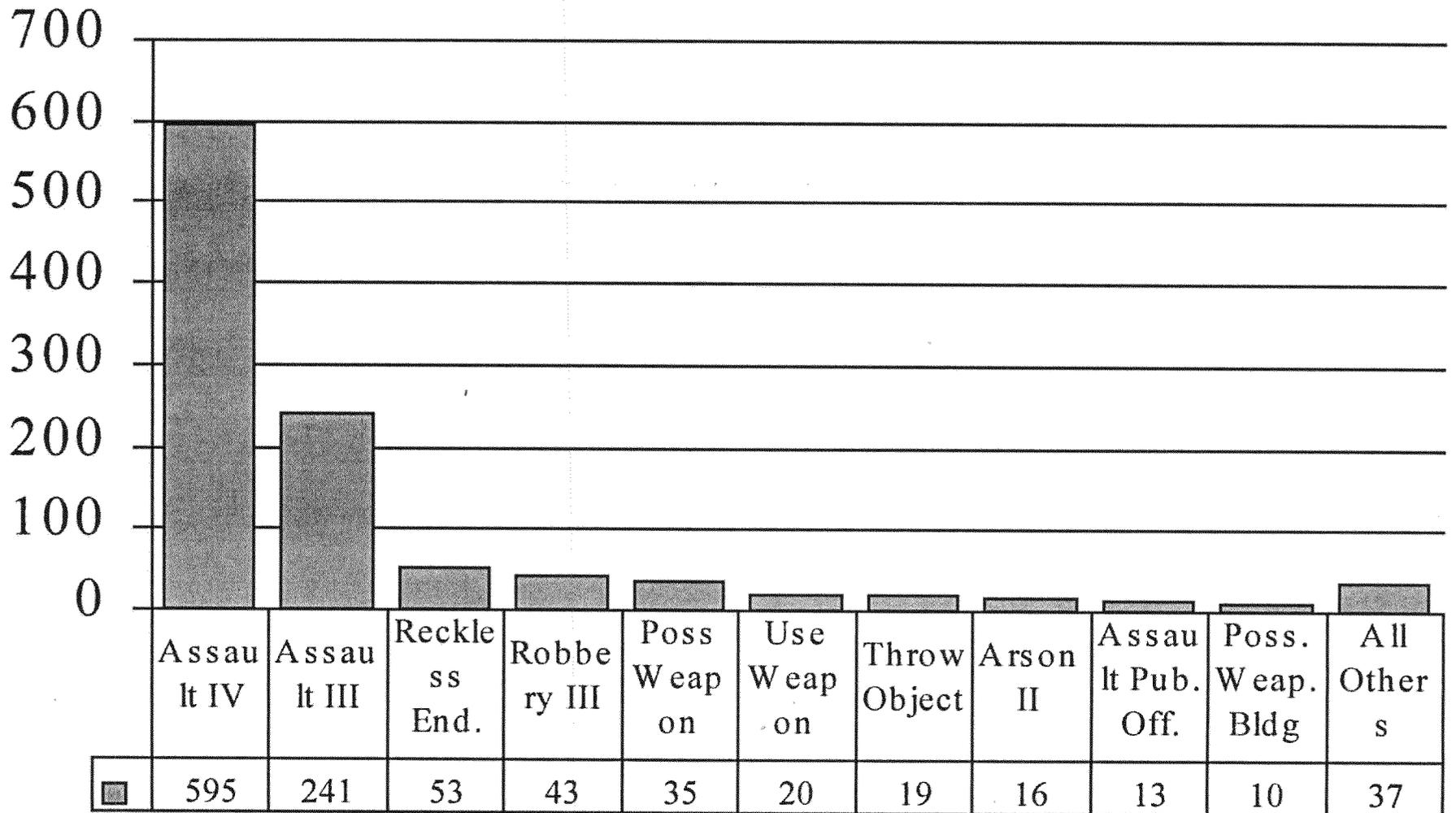
Juvenile Offenders in 1997: Age at First Delinquency *



* - Missing Cases =243

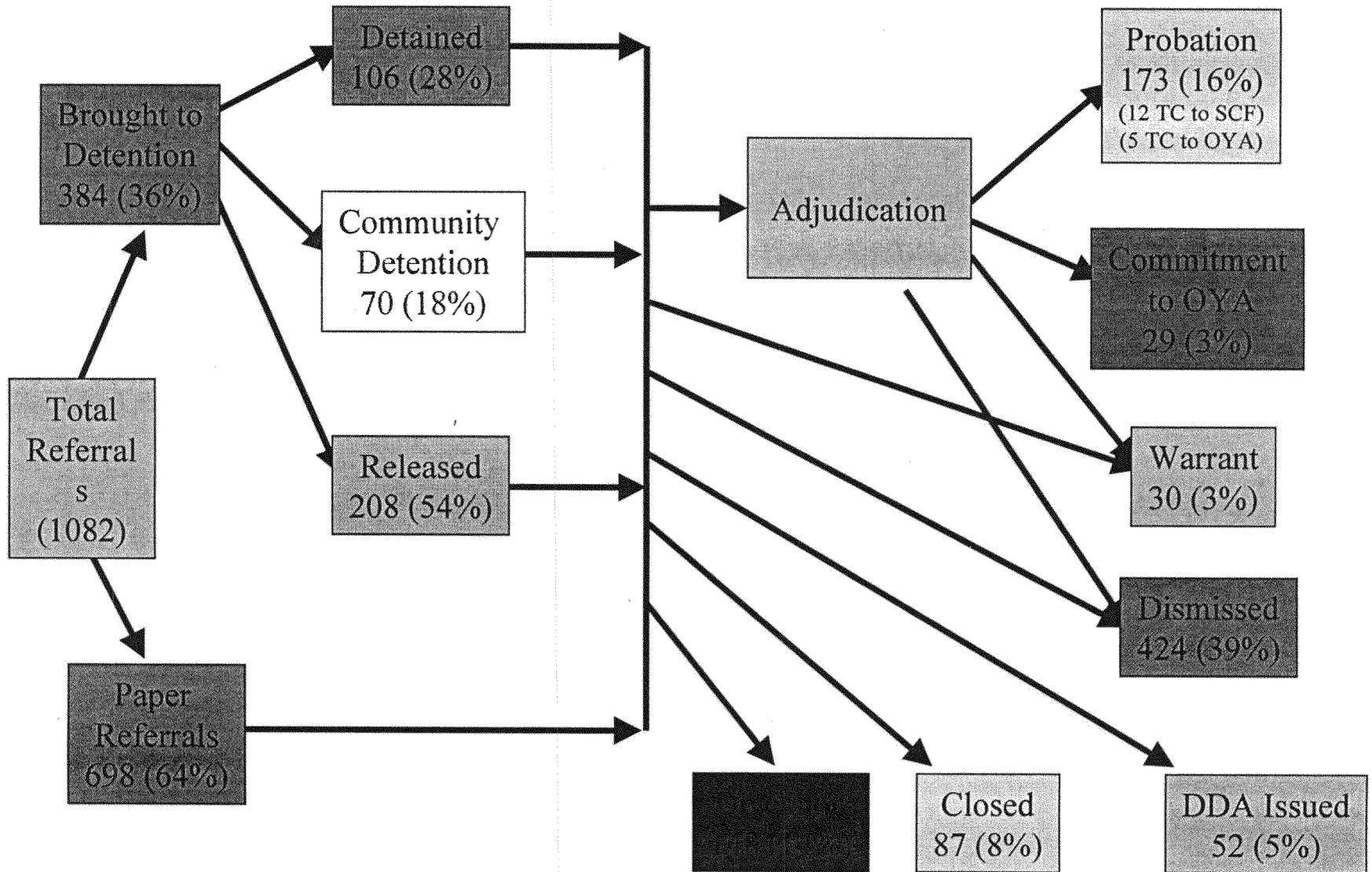
N=711

Top 10 Charges for Referral of Violent Offenders in 1997



Total Referrals = 1082

Violent Juvenile Offenders Processed Through Multnomah County's Juvenile Justice System in 1997



No Data Available = 139 (13%)

DRAFT

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE AND
ADULT COMMUNITY JUSTICE**

**TURNAROUND SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY REPORT**



MAY 1998

Prepared by:

**Thach Nguyen, Program Evaluation Specialist
Scott Keir, Ph.D., Principal Evaluation Specialist**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	Page 1
II. Summary Description of Students	3
III. Outcome Summary	3
Figure 1: Ethnicity of Participants	4
Figure 2: Grade of Participants	4
Figure 3: Age of Participants	5
Figure 4: Current Most Serious Offense	5
Figure 5: Program Completion Rate	6
Figure 6: Attendance by Program Completion	7
Figure 7: Graduation Rate by Ethnicity	8
Figure 8: School Transition Results of Participants	8
IV. Findings	9
V. Recommendations	9
VI. Follow-up Reporting Strategy	10
Tables:	
Demographic Information	11
School Information	11
Referral Information	12
Behavior Problem History	12
Criminal History	12
Prior Intervention	13
Program Attendance	13
Outcomes	14

I. INTRODUCTION

A. NEEDS STATEMENT

Turnaround School is a collaboration of Portland Public Schools (PPS), Multnomah County Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice (DJACJ), East County School districts, Multnomah County Department of Community and Family Services (C&FS) and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). Turnaround is a full day school program serving students who are expelled, pending expulsion or referred by the DJACJ or OYA and needing skill development or transition services to be successful in their school placement.

The school, which opened in September 1997, grew out of previous successful collaborations with Portland Public Schools and Multnomah County in the Positive Alternatives to Expulsion (PAX) and Counteract Programs. PAX, partially funded through a federal grant, served students referred for weapons violations or incidents of violence in the schools. Counteract, also a recipient of an initial federal grant, served students referred for drug and alcohol violations at school. Multnomah County DJACJ was interested in a program offering enhanced skill development for students who were not being successful in their home school program due to problem behaviors. The Oregon Youth Authority had also been interested in improved access to educational programs and transition services for difficult to place youth returning from institutions or camps. East county school districts, through the Educational Service District, were interested in a program serving similar needs. Traditionally, many of these students were either not served by educational programs or were poorly served.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Turnaround is a full day educational program focussing on behavioral change that allows students to return to home schools successfully. The program ensures the safety of students and staff through a structured, self-enclosed program that is attuned to the emotional and social needs of youth. Each classroom is staffed with a teacher, teacher's aide and counselor who also have case management responsibilities for the students in that class. An "on ramp" class orients new students to the Turnaround School environment and assesses their further placement in the school. Students are usually in this class one to two weeks and are transitioned into one of four "Bridges" classrooms. Bridges will work with students up to 90 days teaching skills in five topic areas: anger management, conflict resolution, alcohol and other drugs, problem solving, and empathy.

Students who are returning from institutions, work camps or who have existing resources and skills may be placed in a short-term classroom called "Rivers". This classroom focuses on reinforcing and practicing positive skills.

In addition to classroom services a Touchstone counselor works with youth and their families around drug and alcohol issues. One counselor is responsible for overseeing the referral/intake process and two others for successfully transitioning youth to their school placements.

Turnaround serves youth of middle and high school age. Other features of the school include a behavior management level system where students gain increased privileges and autonomy through improved behavior; service learning component where students engage in community activities tied to their academic program; and Certificate of Initial Mastery (CIM), Certificate of Advance Mastery (CAM) proficiency or GED preparation track depending on students abilities and needs. Special Education students are served based on their IEP and ability to profit from a cognitive behavioral program. Transportation is provided on regular school buses on a late arrival and release schedule at several pickup sites throughout the county. Strong parental involvement and networking component assures that students are given the support and assistance they need to succeed. A North/Northeast Day Reporting Center and Juvenile Court Counselors are also located on site. Future development of the program is expected to include more additional work with families.

C. PROGRAM GOALS

The changes which Turnaround School expects to make are:

1. Improve school attendance
2. Reduce recidivism
3. Increase successful transition back to a community school
4. Reduce school suspension and expulsion referrals
5. Reduce substance abuse



II. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF STUDENTS AT INTAKE

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (See page 10)

- 56% are Caucasian and 25% are African-American.
- 81% are male and 89% are between 13 to 17 years old.
- 56% participate in the free or reduced lunch program.
- 12% are bilingual.

SCHOOL INFORMATION (p. 10)

- Students have been referred from 45 public schools and 16 alternative schools.
- 57% of referrals are from Portland Public Schools.
- 54% are in high school (grades 9-12).
- 27% are identified as Special Education students.
- 71% are currently suspended, expelled, or pending expulsion.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEM HISTORY (p. 11)

- 48% have substance abuse problems.
- 45% have family & home problems.
- 80% exhibit antisocial behavior.

CRIMINAL HISTORY (pp. 11 & 12)

- 69% are identified as probationers with the juvenile justice system.
- 81% have been involved in the juvenile justice system.
- 58% have one or more delinquency referrals between 1993-1997.

III. OUTCOME SUMMARY

ATTENDANCE (p. 12)

- 48% had an attendance rate of at least 80%.
- Average attendance was 70% of the possible days in school.
- 39 students (14%) had perfect attendance.

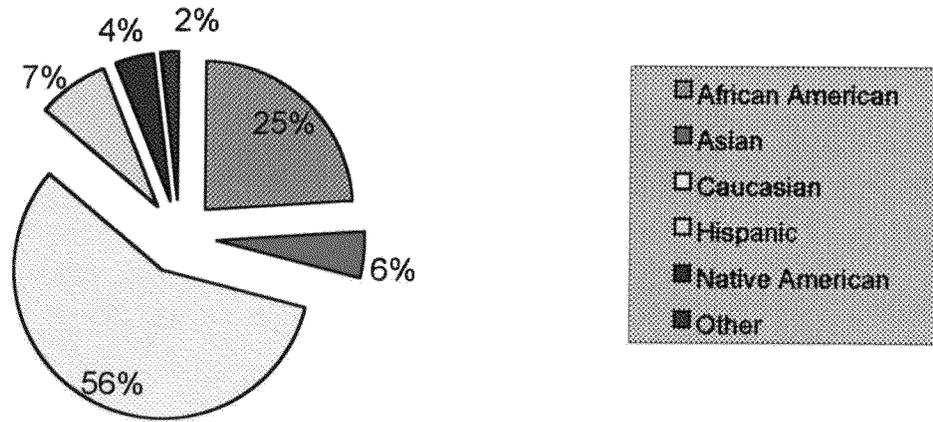
GRADUATION (p. 13)

- 44% graduated from the program.
- African-American and Native-American graduation rates were below the average.

TRANSITION BACK TO HOME SCHOOL (p. 15)

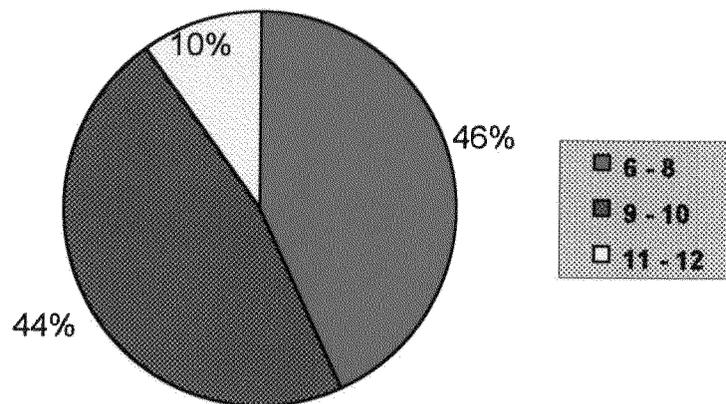
- 37% transitioned back to their home school.
- 42% transitioned to another public school or an alternative school.

FIGURE 1: Ethnicity of Participants



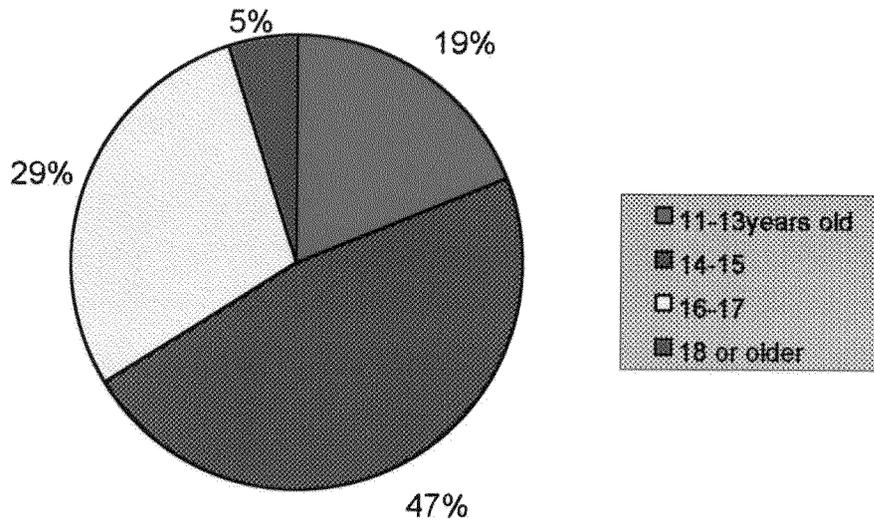
N= 299

FIGURE 2: Grade of Participants



N= 299

FIGURE 3: Age of Participants



N=296

FIGURE 4: Current Most Serious Offense (n =163)

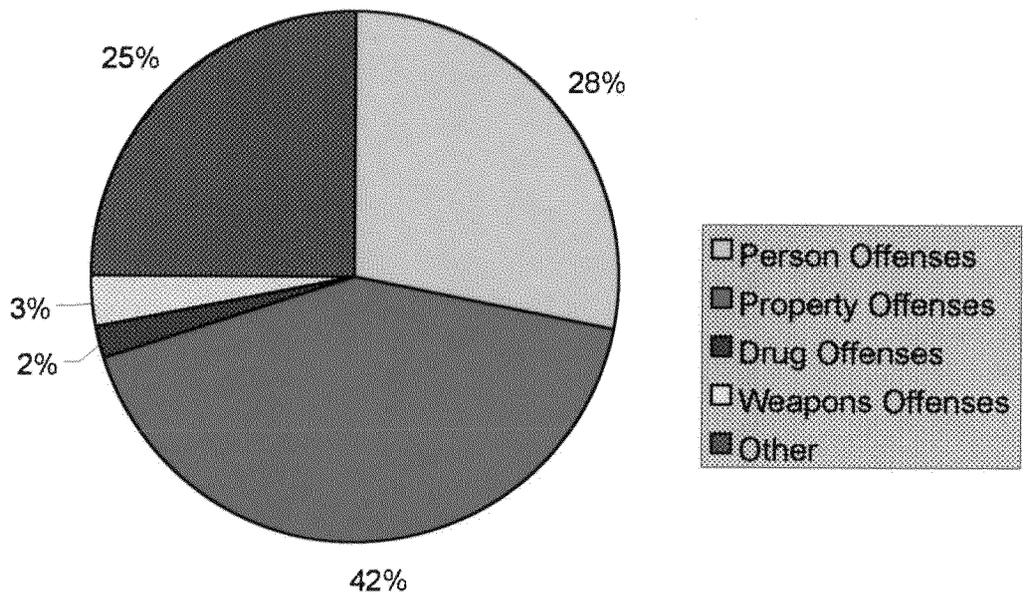
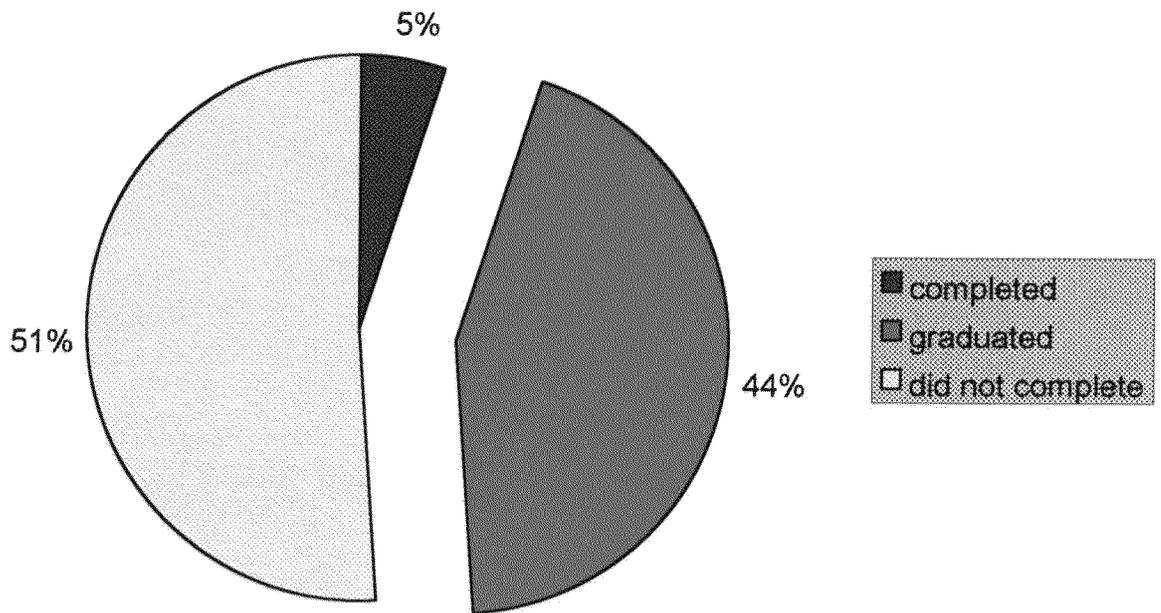
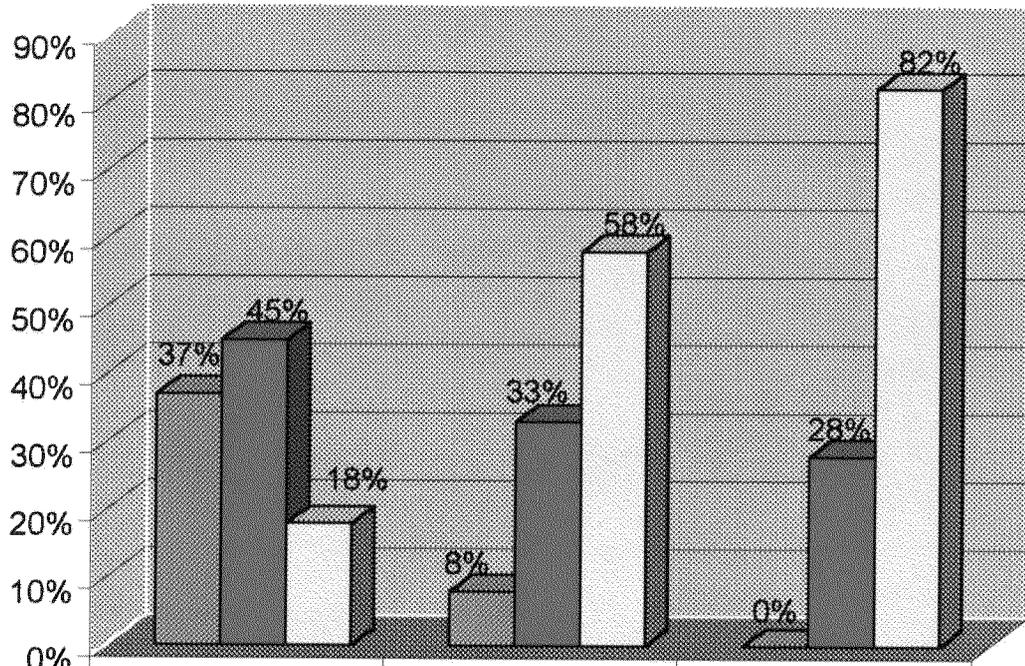


FIGURE 5: Program Completion Rate



N= 226

FIGURE 6: Attendance by Program Completion (n=248)



	did not complete	completed	graduated
■ less than 50%	37%	8%	0%
■ 51-79%	45%	33%	28%
□ 80% or better	18%	58%	82%

FIGURE 7: Graduation Rate for Participants by Ethnicity

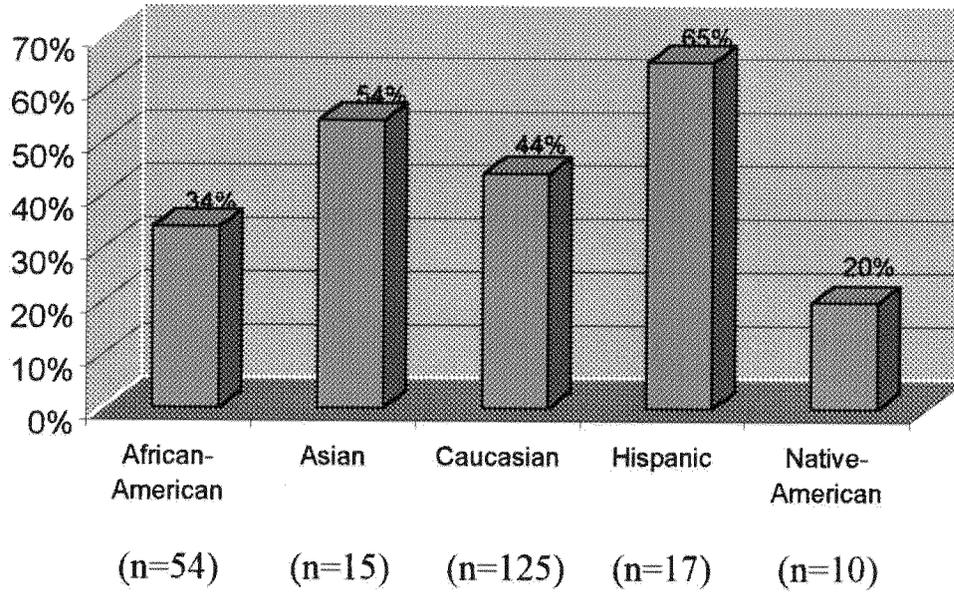
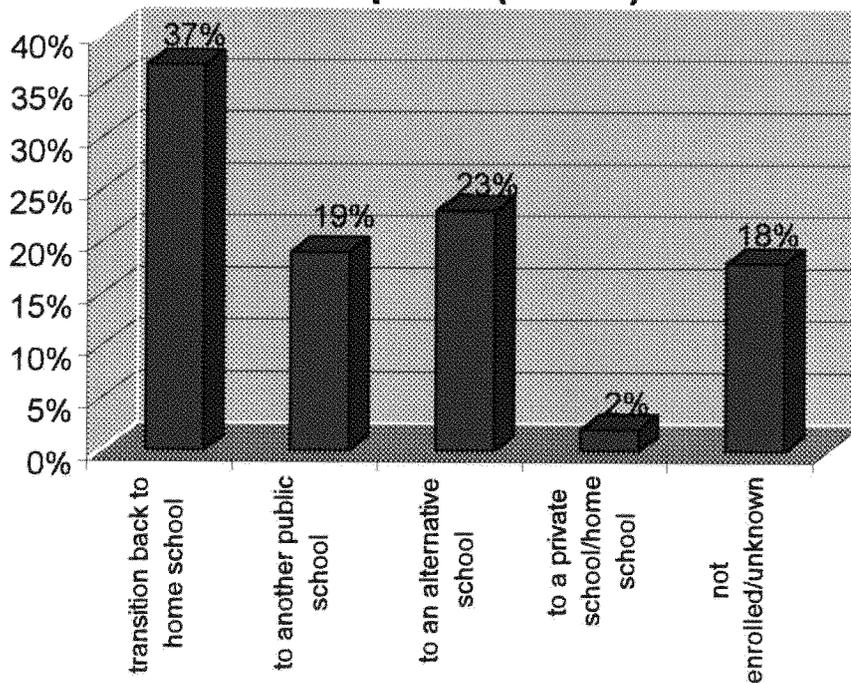


FIGURE 8: School Transition Results of Participants (n=249)



IV. FINDINGS

A. PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS: The typical participant in the Turnaround School program is a 15-year old Caucasian male in 8th grade who is currently suspended from his home school. The reasons for referral to this program most commonly cited are "chronic rule violations" and "chronic behavior problems." Most of the referrals come from the Portland Public Schools.

Anti-social behavior and substance use were identified as most prevalent in the participants' past history. Almost three-quarters of the participants were on probation. Of those students who have had one or more delinquency referrals (1993-97), most had committed property offenses. Most of those with delinquency referrals had their first referral between the ages of 13 and 14 and most often had more than one in their past.

B. OUTCOMES: Forty-four percent of those participating in the Turnaround School graduated from the program (not including those students who "No Showed" for the initial referral or "Moved out of the School District"). The reason most frequently offered for termination from the program was "rule violation." For those graduating, attendance was the key. Graduates attended many more days at the Turnaround School than those who failed to graduate or complete the program.

Certain sub-groups were more successful graduating from Turnaround School than other sub-groups. Hispanics were much more likely to graduate than any of the other ethnic groups. Native-Americans and African-Americans were the least likely. Other sub-groups less likely to succeed in Turnaround School were a) referrals from DJACJ or OYA, b) special education students, c) participants on probation, and d) participants who were not suspended, expelled, or pending expulsion. Those most likely to succeed were a) referrals from Portland Public Schools, b) participants who were expelled or pending expulsion, and c) participants not on probation. For those students who experienced a successful transition out of Turnaround School, most went back to their home schools.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Focus on attendance for all of these students, since this aspect is so pivotal to improving the graduation rate.
2. If at all possible (in terms of human and financial resources), more attention should be focused on low-performing sub-groups:
 - Native-American and African-American students
 - Special Education students
 - Participants on probation and parole
3. More resources need to be targeted to monitoring attendance for low-performing sub-groups if their graduation rates are achieve that other groups.
4. Study more closely the Hispanic participants' experience to uncover what is being done for these students that can be modeled to the other sub-groups.

VI. FOLLOW-UP REPORTING STRATEGY

The results discussed above do not address all of the issues concerning the impact of the Turnaround School. Some of the issues yet to be explored include variables that require a longer timeframe in order to document the outcomes of students who have attended the Turnaround School. Some areas that will be visited in the coming months are the following:

- Transition to home school or another public/alternative school – To be checked in the Fall (September/October) when school is in session again.
- School attendance – Check attendance rates for students who have transitioned to their home school or another public/alternative school in new Fall session (September/October).
- Behavioral referrals – Check records for the students who have transitioned to their home school or another public/alternative school to see how they have been doing in terms of suspension and expulsions (September/October).
- Recidivism – Look in TJIS data base approximately 6 months after students complete program to see if any students have been referred to Juvenile Justice system for any re-offenses *after* leaving Turnaround.
- Substance Abuse – Work with schools where Turnaround students have been transitioned to develop a way to indicate the youths' success in this area.

All of these program outcomes for students of Turnaround will require more time to elapse in order to indicate whether or not this program has had any impact in these areas on these juveniles.

TURNAROUND SCHOOL EVALUATION REPORT

September 1997 - May 1998

Demographic Information

Source: Student Referral Form

Ethnicity (n=299)

African-American	76 (25%)
Asian/ Pacific Islander	17 (6%)
Caucasian	166 (56%)
Hispanic	21 (7%)
Native-American	13 (4%)
Others	6 (2%)

Age (n=296)

11 years old	3 (1%)
12	14 (5%)
13	38 (13%)
14	73 (24%)
15	67 (22%)
16	60 (20%)
17	27 (9%)
18	12 (4%)
19 & 20	2 (1%)
Mean Age	15 (range 11-20)

Gender (n=299)

Male	242 (81%)
Female	57 (19%)

Bilingual (n=299)

..... 35 (12%)

Free or Reduced Lunch (n=299) 167(56%)

School Information

Source: Student Referral Form

Home School

	<u># students</u>
Alternative Education Programs	35
Portsmouth	26
Marshall	20
Parkrose	15
Hosford	12
Whitaker	11
Franklin	10
Madison	10
Lane	10
Cleveland	9
Centennial	9
Reynolds	9

19 other schools have 4 students or less.

	<u># students</u>
Gregory Heights	9
Beaumont	9
Grant	8
Roosevelt	8
George	8
Jefferson	7
Mt. Tabor	7
Ockley Green	6
Vocational Village	6
Kellog	6
Binsmead	5
Gresham	5

Grade (n =299)

6	10 (3%)
7	48 (16%)
8	80 (27%)
9	63 (21%)
10	67 (22%)
11	24 (8%)
12	7 (2%)

School Behavior (n=299)

Currently Suspended	122 (41%)
Currently Expelled	60 (20%)
Pending Expulsion	29 (10%)
Non-attendance (n=299)	124 (41%)
School-related substance abuse (n=299) ...	55 (18%)

Special Education (n=299) 83 (27%)

PPS (40, 48%), East County Schools (19, 23%),
Court /OYA (24, 29%)

Referral Information
Source: Student Referral Form

Referral Reasons* (n=299)

Lack of attendance	103 (34%)
Failure to participate in school	58 (19%)
Chronic behavior problems	277 (91%)
9 (3%)	
Chronic rule violation	294 (97%)
169(57%)	
Assaultive behavior	126 (41%)
Lack of progress in school	15 (5%)

Referral Agency (n=299)

Juvenile Justice	59 (20%)
East County Schools.....	62 (21%)
OYA	
Portland Public Schools	

* The total is not 100% because students could have multiple referral reasons.

Behavior Problem History* (n=299)

Source: Student Referral Form

Substance abuse	144 (48%)	Anti-social Behavior	242 (80%)
History of Suspension	77 (25%)	Difficult with Peers	183 (60%)
History of Expulsion	31 (10%)	Gang Affiliation	65 (21%)
Family & Home Problems	137 (45%)	Low Self-esteem	122 (40%)
Domestic Violence	29 (10%)	Threat of Suicide	5 (
2%)			

* The total is not 100% because students could have multiple behavior problems.

Criminal History

Source: TJIS Database

CURRENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE (N= 163)		CURRENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE	
Person offenses	46 (28%)	Property offenses	68 (42%)
Conspiracy to commit murder	1	Burglary	11
Sex offenses	5	Criminal mischief (vandalism)	17
Robbery	4	Theft	32
Assault	36	Motor vehicle theft	8
Drug offenses	4 (2%)	Other offenses*	40 (25%)
Weapons offenses	5 (3%)		

*Other offenses include Criminal Trespass, Harassment, Menacing, Disorderly Conduct, Escape, Reckless Burning, Attempt UUMV, Interfering with Public Transportation, Reckless Endangering Another Person, Forgery, Tampering with Witness, Conspiracy, and Offensive Littering.

Criminal History (Cont.)

Source: TJIS Database

Age at First Delinquency Referral

10-11 Years old.....	23 (14%)
13-14	99 (61%)
15-18	40 (25%)

Number of Prior Delinquency Referral

1 referral	55 (34%)
2-4 referrals	60 (37%)
5 or more referrals	48 (29%)

- 209 students (69%) were identified as probation youth in the Student Referral Form (n =299).
- 227 students (81%) had a TJIS number (n =279).
- 163 students (58%) had one more delinquency referrals in the 1993-1997 TJIS database.(n =279)

Prior Intervention

Source: Student Referral Form

Prior Interventions (n=299)

Individual counseling	137 (45%)
Family counseling	42 (14%)
D & A assessment and treatment	88 (29%)
Out-of-home placement	31 (10%)
State training schools	10 (10%)
Hospitalized for mental health issues	5 (2%)
Probation	209 (69%)

Number of Prior Intervention (n=299)

0	52 (17%)
1	72 (24%)
2	96 (32%)
3	74 (24%)
4	9 (3%)

Program Attendance

Source: Final Student Evaluation

	Mean	Range
Number of days in the programs*	59	0-158
Number of days attended**	23	0-68
Number of days absent **	8	0-41

* Calendar days

** School days

% Days Attended (n=287)

50% or less	65 (23%)
51% - 79%	85 (30%)
80% or better	137 (48%)

Average attendance 70%

Outcomes

Source: Final Student Evaluation Form

In order to graduate, students are expected to complete (1) *Behavioral objectives*: individual behavior goals, (2) *Counseling Objectives*: Competency in anger management, problem solving, empathy, conflict resolution and drug and alcohol education, and (3) *Academic Objectives*: complete a portfolio to take to their home school. If all three of these areas are not completed, the student can still complete the program but not be considered a “graduate.”

% Completed* 5%
 % Graduated * 44%
 % Did Not Complete* 51%

Termination Status	# Students	Ave. # days in the program	% Days Attended		
			less than 50%	51-79%	80% +
Completed	12	76	8%	33%	58%
Graduated	99	70	0%	18%	82%
No show	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moved out of the district	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Did not complete	115	55	37%	45%	18%
Total	248	59	23%	30%	48%

- The number of “No Show” and “Moved out of the District” were not included in the calculation of percentages for “Graduated”, “Completed”, and “Did Not Complete” categories.

ETHNICITY

	<u>African American</u> (n=54)	<u>Asian</u> (n=15)	<u>Caucasian</u> (n=125)	<u>Hispanic</u> (n=17)	<u>Native American</u> (n=10)
% Graduated	19 (35%)	8 (54%)	55(44%)	11(65%)	2(20%)

REFERRAL AGENCY

	<u>East County School</u> (n=48)	<u>PPS</u> (n=118)	<u>COURT/OYA</u> (n=60)
% Graduated	16(33%)	67 (57%)	16(27%)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

	<u>YES</u> (n=63)	<u>NO</u> (n=163)
% Graduated	19(30%)	80 (49%)

PROBATION

	<u>YES</u> (n=160)	<u>NO</u> (n=66)
% Graduated	54 (34%)	45(68%)

Outcomes (Cont.)

Source: Final Student Evaluation Form

SCHOOL BEHAVIOR

	Pending <u>Expulsion</u> (n=8)	<u>Expulsion</u> (n= 42)	<u>Suspension</u> (n=108)	<u>None</u> (n=68)
% Graduated	7 (88%)	22 (52%)	48 (44%)	23 (34%)

AGE

	11-12 (n=14)	13 (n=25)	14 (n=55)	15 (n=52)	16 (n=46)	17 (n=22)	18+ (n=10)
% Graduated	6 (43%)	15(60%)	22 (40%)	30(58%)	21 (46%)	7(32%)	4(40%)

GENDER

	<u>Male (n=188)</u>	<u>Female (n=38)</u>
% Graduated	79 (42%)	20 (53%)

GRADE

	6 (n=7)	7 (n=29)	8 (n=59)	9 (n=46)	10 (n=62)	11 (n=17)	12 (n=6)
% Graduated	4 (57%)	62 (41%)	28 (48%)	17 (37%)	27 (44%)	7 (41%)	4 (67%)

Termination Reasons (n=112)

Termination Reasons	# and % Students*
Lack of attendance	64 (57%)
Failure to participate/lack of progress in the program	49 (44%)
Chronic behavior problems	54 (48%)
Rule violation	82 (73%)

* The total does not equal 100% since there can be multiple reasons for termination.

Number of Termination Reasons	# and % Students
1	12 (12%)
2	80 (71%)
3	26 (23%)
Total	112 (100%)

School Transition Results

Transition back to home school	91	37%
Transition to another public school	48	19%
Transition to an alternative school	58	23%
Transition to a private school/home school	6	2%
Not enrolled	10	4%
Unknown*	36	14%
Total	249	100%

* 11 students were "No Show"

TURNAROUND

Provides a safe environment where students can learn and practice skills to succeed in school and the community.

At Turnaround we focus on:

- teamwork
- anger management
- problem solving
- conflict resolution
- alcohol and other drug education
- practicing empathy.

TURNAROUND
5135 NE Columbia
Portland, Oregon 97218
(503) 916-5322
FAX (503) 916-2711

TURNAROUND

Provides a safe environment where students can learn and practice skills to succeed in school and the community.

At Turnaround we focus on:

- teamwork
- anger management
- problem solving
- conflict resolution
- alcohol and other drug education
- practicing empathy.

TURNAROUND
5135 NE Columbia
Portland, Oregon 97218
(503) 916-5322
FAX (503) 916-2711

Turnaround School

A collaboration among the
Multnomah Education Service District,
Multnomah County's Juvenile Justice Division,
Portland Public Schools, Oregon Youth Authority,
and the Department of Community and Family Services

Turnaround School:

Serving students who have been expelled, or are at risk of expulsion from local districts, are returning from state custody, are substance abusers, or who would like to benefit from a structured and enriching educational environment.

Services Provided:

- * Full day program
- * Violence, Drug and Alcohol Prevention
- * Skills acquisition in Anger Management and Conflict Resolution, Problem Solving, Alcohol and other Drug Prevention
- * Juvenile Court Counselors on site
- * Transportation
- * Community Service/Service Learning
- * Academic opportunities to earn credit toward a high school diploma, and demonstrate proficiencies for CIM and CAM
- * Strong family component
- * Community-based support services available
- * Workplace readiness opportunities
- * Serving students in grades 6-12

Location:

5135 NE Columbia Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97218
(503) 916-5322
(503) 916-2711 (FAX)

Turnaround School

5135 NE Columbia Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97218
Phone: (503) 916-5322
FAX: (503) 916-2711

I. Description of Turnaround School

Turnaround School is designed to assist students in grades 6-12 to achieve goals consistent with their behavioral and academic needs. It includes a service delivery model that is student-centered, and is supported by teachers, family, and community-based programs and services. School staff takes into account individual student interests and needs in the design of curriculum and instruction. Turnaround School offers a student-centered curriculum, uses a variety of instructional strategies, and is accountable for outcomes comparable to other educational programs. Turnaround School differs from other schools in its emphasis on affective skills development, as well as cognitive skills development. This school benefits all students equally, and maintains learning situations that are flexible with regard to environment, time, structure, and pedagogy.

Students today come to school with multiple risk factors, as victims as well as perpetrators of violence and drug-related behaviors. These students need multiple interventions, including mental health and social services. A major goal of Turnaround School is to house needed services under one roof in a "one-stop shop" that will meet students' social and school-related needs. It is designed to help students achieve high academic and behavioral standards comparable with other school programs. Turnaround School provides each student with specialized counseling and support for multiple risk factors, including, but not limited to, substance abuse and anger management issues. An overall goal is to help each student develop positive ways of coping with problem behaviors.

II. Goals of Turnaround School

Turnaround School proposes to:

- * Help students develop alternative ways of coping with specific behavioral problems
- * Provide individual and group learning experiences which teach the skills necessary for students to deal with problems constructively
- * Provide opportunities for students to earn academic credit toward a high school diploma

- * Help students and their families develop a lifestyle free of alcohol and drugs
- * Reduce high risk and negative behaviors, and replace them with positive and effective behaviors which will lead to success.
- * Provide students and their families with a basic education about the correlation between alcohol and drug involvement, violence, crime, and how various substances affect human behavior and judgment.
- * Provide students and their families with information regarding the impact of weapons use, and other violent behaviors
- * Provide parents with strategies for dealing effectively with their child's behavior.
- * Recommend and use other community resources as needed
- * Assist students and their families in developing a transitional plan for returning to school

Long range goal:

Each student will successfully return to his or her home school or another alternative, with new skills and replacement behaviors.

III. Accountability

Goals are met using a variety of strategies which include personal education plans, large and small group activities addressing issues of anger management, conflict resolution, alcohol and drug issues, a service learning component, and other intensive activities. Students earn levels of achievement and receive immediate feedback on their progress.

A formal intake and application procedure takes place. Students are expected to make a reasonable commitment to the program in order to be involved. The length of stay at Turnaround School is determined by the appropriate staff, with family and student consent, and depends on the time it takes to meet a student's behavioral needs.

Parents and family are involved at the following times: 1) student intake, 2) during parent and family meetings while student is enrolled, and 3) at the transition meeting at the end of the student's program. Staff is available on a regular basis to work with both student and family through home visits, family meetings, or to assist with appropriate referrals. It is important for both student and parents to commit to the school program and all components offered.

Academic instruction includes the opportunity to work toward high school credit and CIM proficiencies through a personal education plan designed by school staff and individual student, addressing appropriate academic skill level, interests, and needs. Individual learning styles are taken into account. Large group, small group, and individual activities take place. Students earn credit in content areas as outlined in the Common Curriculum Goals, as well as in Interpersonal Relationships and Workplace Readiness.

Every student participates in projects of benefit to the community through service learning activities. These service learning projects give students a directed, hands-on approach to learning that is relevant and makes sense. Students learn new skills, think critically, and reflect on essential elements such as collaboration and teamwork, as well as prepare for lifelong employment and adulthood as they meet the needs of the community.

IV. Program Funding

Turnaround School is a collaboration of Portland Public Schools, Multnomah County's Division of Juvenile Justice, the Multnomah Education Service District, the Oregon Youth Authority, and the Department of Community and Family Services. Turnaround School is an efficient use of district and agency resources because it retains students in school who formerly would have been expelled and protects the community from increased cost related juvenile crime.

TURNAROUND SCHOOL

MISSION STATEMENT

Turnaround provides a safe environment where students can learn and practice skill to succeed in school and in the community.

SIX SAFE SCHOOL QUALITIES

Turnaround is committed to incorporating the six safe school qualities:

1. The program follows a multicultural curriculum, telling many points of view.
2. Staff are caring and sharing, having a sense of humor.
3. Staff have inspiration and belief in youth.
4. Staff practice and teach conflict resolution skills.
5. Turnaround provides a tolerant classroom with climate that values and accepts differences.
6. The program emphasizes cooperation rather than competition.

TURNAROUND PROGRAM GOALS

1. Turnaround students will feel: Welcomed, Wanted, Worthy
2. Staff will teach, practice, and expect respect
3. Staff will find a place to “connect” with all students
4. There is a program belief that all children will learn and succeed
5. Turnaround will have zero tolerance for disrespectful behavior and will be a safe zone for all
6. Turnaround will be a responsive NOT reactive program
7. Turnaround will maintain a clear policy about student behavior
8. Turnaround will provide healthy rituals: comings, goings, and unique daily rituals

WHY IT WORKS

- ◆ **WELL TRAINED AND SUPPORTIVE STAFF**
- ◆ **USE OF COMMON LANGUAGE
THROUGHOUT PROGRAM**
- ◆ **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**
 - **CURRICULUM INFUSED EVERYWHERE**
- ◆ **SMALL NUMBERS OF STUDENTS**
 - SMALL GROUPS AND CLASSES**
- ◆ **EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION VALUED**

COMMUNICATION

- ◆ **ONGOING REGULAR COMMUNICATION:
--STAFF, SCHOOLS, STUDENTS,
COMMUNITY RESOURCES, FAMILY**
- ◆ **PROVIDE IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK**
- ◆ **STRONG PARENT COMPONENT**
- ◆ **EFFECTIVE TRANSITION IN AND OUT OF
PROGRAM**

STRUCTURE

- ◆ **RECEPTIVE ENVIRONMENT--
STUDENTS FEEL
WELCOME, WANTED, AND WORTHY**
- ◆ **BUILDS ON STUDENTS' STRENGTHS**
- ◆ **PREDICTABLE AND CONSISTENT**
- ◆ **DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY RITUALS
--RITES OF PASSAGE**
- ◆ **CLEAR EXPECTATIONS
--ENTRY, DAILY, EXIT**

3/R's OF EFFECTIVENESS

- ◆ **RELATIONSHIP**
- ◆ **RELEVANCE**
- ◆ **RESPECT**

3. SANCTIONS

The purpose of this group of programs is to provide sanctions for offenders who violate the conditions of probation and parole and in most cases have not committed a new person-to-person crime. Sanctions may be utilized in combination with interventions and treatment to address offender behavior change. These "swift and sure" sanctions have been shown to deter further criminal activity.

Alternative Community Service

A program which places offenders in community service assignments with nonprofit organizations and public agencies or on supervised work crews.

Alternative Community Service

1120 SW 3rd Ave #358
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3081
FAX (503) 248-3086

Day Reporting Center

This program provides daily contact for offenders and access to cognitive restructuring, substance abuse counseling, and other services.

Day Reporting Center

400 SW 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 248-3747
FAX (503) 248-3307

Forest Project

This program requires offenders to participate in a four to ten week residential work experience on Forest Service land. Participants build trails, plant trees, maintain campgrounds, etc.

Community Service Forest Project

1120 SW 3rd Ave #358
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3081
FAX (503) 248-3086

Local Control Services Unit

The 1995 Legislature shifted responsibility from the state to the counties

for offenders sentenced to 12 months or less in prison. In Multnomah County, the LCSU team, in coordination with the sheriff's office, evaluates and supervises these offenders as they move through jail and community programs.

Local Control Services Unit

407 NE 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 248-5056
FAX (503) 248-5376

Alternative Sentencing and Sanctions Program

The ASSP program provides weekend sanctions, cognitive restructuring, substance abuse counseling, and other case management services for low risk offender populations.

Alternative Sentencing and Sanctions Program

400 SW 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 248-3747
FAX (503) 248-3196

Electronic Monitoring

This program utilizes electronic surveillance for offenders under house arrest as a sanction. The offender must pay for the electronic tracking device they wear while completing the sanction.

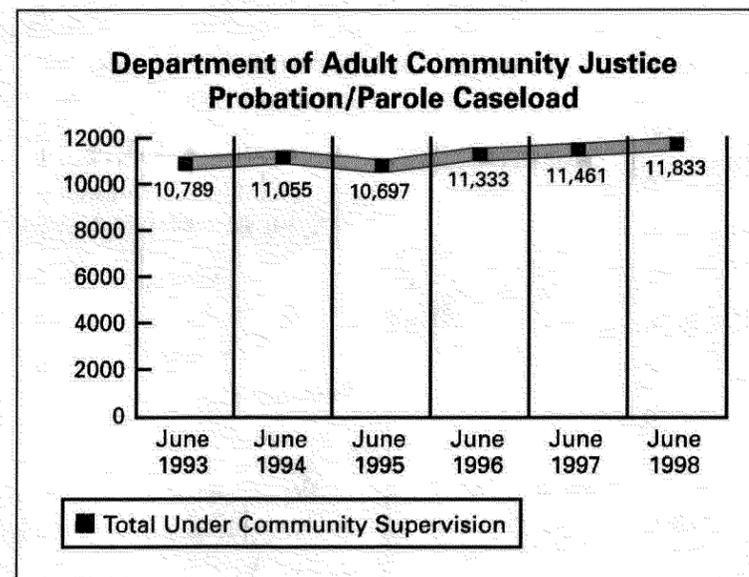
Electronic Monitoring Program

1120 SW 3rd Ave #358
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3795
FAX (503) 248-3086

GOALS

The long-term benchmark goals for Multnomah County and the Department of Juvenile & Adult Community Justice are:

- school completion by all students which will prepare them for their future as skilled workers, competent parents, active citizens and compassionate people
- reduction of child poverty by assuring that all parents have the skills and social support to get and keep living wage jobs, and
- reduction of crime through a continuum of services and sanctions for juveniles and adult offenders.



IN OUR COMMUNITIES

Adult Community Justice recognizes that it cannot succeed without the support and participation of the communities it serves. ACJ seeks to strengthen its role as a partner with citizens, civic groups, crime victims, schools, and other organizations in building healthy communities.

ACJ works closely with law enforcement agencies in support of community policing initiatives. These initiatives help integrate law enforcement and community justice with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups, schools and social service agencies.

Public Information Officer

The information officer responds to public and media requests for information, coordinates a speaker's bureau and acts as liaison between the community and the Department.

Public Information Officer

421 SW 5th Ave #600
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 306-5820
FAX (503) 248-3990

Volunteer Program

The volunteer program provides opportunities for volunteers and student interns to serve the public and gain valuable experience in the Department.

Volunteer/Student Intern Program

1401 NE 68th Ave
Portland, OR 97213
(503) 306-5634
FAX (503) 306-5791

Victim Services

This program responds to the needs of crime victims in our community by providing assistance, information and advocacy in such areas as restitution and victim's rights.

Victim Services Program

421 SW 5th Ave #600
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 306-5819
FAX (503) 248-3990



Restorative justice in action: the Alternative Community Service Program allows offenders to give back to the community.



1. SUPERVISION

ACJ is charged with monitoring and enforcing conditions set by the courts, the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, and the Local Control Services Unit. An offender is generally assigned to the ACJ office serving his/her neighborhood. Parole and Probation Officers will visit offenders at their homes or places of work, and offenders may be required to report to their assigned field offices. When appropriate, staff will refer offenders for needed services, sanction for noncompliance, or make arrests when public safety is threatened.

Diagnostic/Intake Center

1120 SW 3rd Ave #358
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3081

FAX (503) 248-3086

Gresham Office

495 NE Beech Ave
Gresham, OR 97030
(503) 248-3802

FAX (503) 306-5909

Mid-County District Office

1415-B SE 122nd Ave
Portland, OR 97233
(503) 248-3190

FAX (503) 248-3234

North District Office

2205 NE Columbia Blvd
Portland, OR 97211
(503) 248-3393

FAX (503) 248-3357

Peninsula Office

7220 N Lombard Street
Portland, OR 97203
(503) 248-3020

FAX (503) 306-5897

Southeast District Office

421 SE 10th Ave
Portland, OR 97214
(503) 248-5051

FAX (503) 248-3677

West District Office

412 SW 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 248-3136

FAX (503) 248-3239

Centralized Team Supervision

727 NE 24th Ave
Portland, OR 97212
(503) 248-3680

FAX (503) 306-5534

Local Control Services/ Domestic Violence/DUI

Supervision Unit
407 NE 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 248-5056

FAX (503) 306-5517

Specialized teams operating at various field offices supervise offenders such as gang members and convicted sex offenders. The domestic violence unit provides supervision and counseling for perpetrators of domestic violence, services for victims of domestic violence, and monitors offenders participating in the deferred sentencing program. These teams promote public safety through close supervision and collaboration with law enforcement and community agencies.

Probation/Parole Officer Stefan Jones (c.) from the Gang Supervision Team and Portland Police Officer Dave Barrios (r.) work closely with neighbors on a variety of issues including graffiti.



2. SERVICES

Supervising offenders requires more than just monitoring offenders' activities and behavior to detect violations. It also includes providing offenders with comprehensive opportunities to change their behavior through a wide range of treatment, education, and other special case management.

The African American Program

This program provides specialized case management, including treatment, life skills, and job development training geared toward the culturally specific needs of African American parolees.

The African American Program

Northeast District Office

2205 NE Columbia Blvd
Portland, OR 97211
(503) 248-3393

FAX (503) 248-3357

Donald H. Londer Center for Learning

The Learning Center provides literacy, basic education, GED preparation, job development, and life skills training.

Donald H. Londer Center for Learning

412 SW 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 248-3466

FAX (503) 248-3307

Parole Transition Project

This project is designed to help parolees released from prison with transitional housing and other needs.

Parole Transition Project

1120 SW 3rd Ave #358
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3081

FAX (503) 248-3086

Women's Services

This program provides specialized case management and housing for female offenders.

Women's Services

412 SW 12th Ave
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 248-3136

FAX (503) 248-3239

Sanctions Tracking Unit

This program assists the court, hearing officers, and Parole and

Probation officers in determining appropriate sanctions for offenders.

Sanctions Tracking

421 SW 5th Ave #600
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3701

FAX (503) 248-3990

Pretrial Release Services Intake/ Pretrial Release Supervision Program

Staff in these programs interview jail inmates, make release recommendations, and supervise those offenders that are released, pending court disposition.

Pretrial Release Services

1120 SW 3rd Ave #301
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-5042

FAX (503) 248-3057

Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit

This unit prepares a report for the sentencing judge on the defendant's background, sentencing offense, and other factors.

Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit

421 SW 5th Ave.#600
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3701

FAX (503) 248-3990

Contract Services

Contracts with private non-profit agencies to provide culturally relevant case management, substance abuse treatment, drug testing, mental health services, job development, drug free housing, sex offender treatment, and polygraph examinations.

Contract Services Resource Management Services

1401 NE 68th Ave
Portland, OR 97213
(503) 248-3460

FAX (503) 306-5791

THE Mission

of Adult Community Justice (ACJ) is to enhance public safety and promote the positive change of offenders in the community through integrated supervisory, rehabilitative, and enforcement strategies.

Adult Community Justice utilizes three components to accomplish its mission:

- Supervision
- Services
- Sanctions

These components, when used together, have been found to be effective in protecting the community by holding offenders accountable for their criminal behavior.

Adult Community Justice is a division of Multnomah County Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice.



Multnomah County Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice

Adult Community Justice Administration
421 SW 5th Ave, Suite 600
Portland Oregon 97204
(503) 248-3701
FAX (503) 248-3990

Elyse Clawson, Director

An equal opportunity employer

Printed on recycled paper
Rev. 8/98



*Department of
Juvenile and Adult
Community Justice*

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TEAM



Prepared by:

Skill Development Team
1401 N.E. 68th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97218
(503) 248-3251
Fax 248-3293

Current Skill Groups Offered:

Anger Resolution Skill Group teaches conflict resolution, communication skills, positive alternatives to dealing with anger, and awareness of the anger cycle.



A.I.T. Aftercare Skill Group offers support and enhancement of skills learned in AITP. It provides opportunities to problem-solve life situations and encourages youth toward positive peer culture.

Save our Youth (SOY) provides parents and youth with information and strategies to help prevent further weapons-related violence and offers reality based program about injuries from assaultive behavior. In addition, they learn to respect differences in cultures and learn communication skills to avoid future conflict.

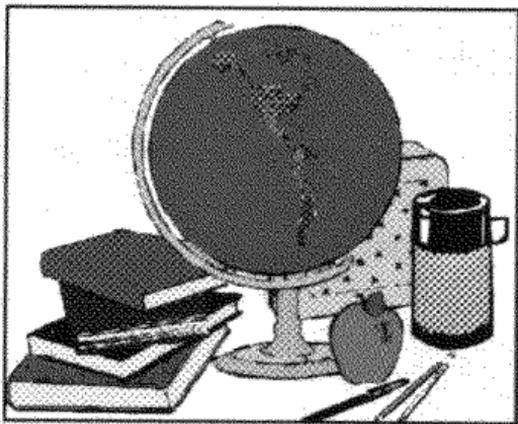
Probation Orientation Program (POP) provides youth and parents with overview of the probation process. We want youth to be successful on probation by showing that their choices determine whether they will be successful on probation and that probation is a team effort – youth, parents, and Juvenile Justice Dept.

The **Objectives** of our skill groups are to:

Give Youth the needed skills to mature into responsible adults.

Help delinquent youth on probation to change their lifestyles and become law-abiding citizens.

Assist youth in getting their basic education by staying in school.



The benefits of our groups are that youth learn skills to become responsible adults.

Families learn skills to better deal with each other.

Society benefits with law-abiding citizens.

HOW DO I REFER CLIENTS?



Juvenile Court Counselors, court staff, or Diversion Outreach Specialists can refer families and youth by filling out the Skill Development Referral Form found in the counseling forms room, on e-mail, on the template in the computer, or just ask a Skill Development Staff for a supply of forms.

The Skill Development Team consists of:

Program Supervisor

Phil Lingelbach

Lead Counselor

John Ashford

Counselors

Elsie Garland

Tracey Lynch

Kathy Ruberg

Kim Maney

Dave Riley

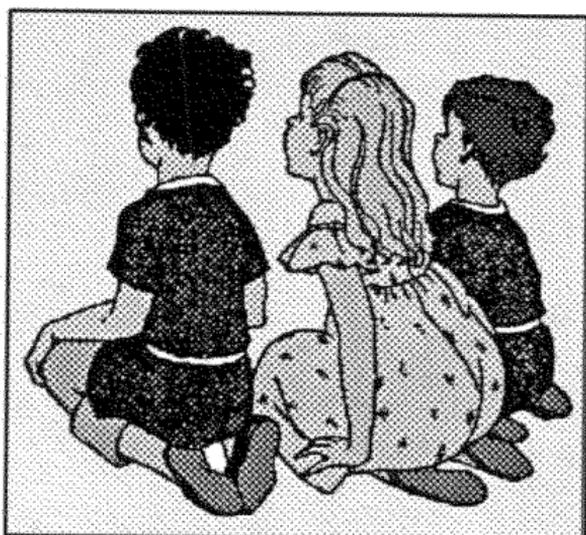
Counseling Assistant

Steve Poindexter

Sr. Office Assistant

Julie Rogers

Victim Impact Panel (VIP) is an educational program about property crimes for youth. It also is an added resource to learn about how their behavior affects others because youth need accurate information to make responsible choices.



The Purpose of the Skill Development Team is to facilitate groups that provide strategies and tools to promote youth and families.

Family Strengths Group provides increased communication skills within the family, builds on family strengths, and improves family management. It empowers effective parenting and combines support with skill development.

Personal Growth Groups teach youth to make responsible choices, effective communication, and problem-solving, empathy, and assertiveness skills.

Skill Development Team

In July 1997, the Multnomah County Commission, acting upon a Change Team proposal, initiated funding for a program to enhance counseling services with the Juvenile Justice Department. A robust body of research supports skill development through group counseling as the most effective intervention with adjudicated adolescents.

The **MISSION** of the Skill Development Team is that *in support of the Department mission, we will provide quality skill-enhancement services that promote individual growth and family strengths to enhance the integrity of the community.*

We are meeting the needs of the court, counselors, and community by providing skill groups in the following areas:

Anger Resolution

Personal Growth

Family Strengths

Save our Youth

A.I.T. Aftercare

Probation Orientation

Victim Impact Panel



**Multnomah County
Department of Juvenile
and Adult Community
Justice**

**VICTIM
IMPACT**



An Educational Program for Youth

WHY HAVE A PROGRAM LIKE THIS?

IMPACT was created as an added resource for youth to learn about how their behavior affects others so they are able to make informed choices in the future.

WHY MAKE SUCH A BIG DEAL ABOUT THIS?

Across the United States, citizens continue to list crime as one of their most disturbing concerns. This fear is based on the fact that in our country the crime epidemic exceeds that of most other developed countries.

HOW DOES THIS INFORMATION STOP CRIME?

We know that people make choices based on their values and beliefs. Young people often make choices on distorted information or act impulsively without considering the effect. We want young people to have accurate information which helps them understand the broader consequences of their choices. When alternatives are clear, we trust that most youth will make good choices.

IS THERE REALLY A CRIME EPIDEMIC?

In the 2½ hours that this program lasts, there will be approximately 10 burglaries, 45 thefts, 7 auto thefts, 15 vandalism incidents or 75 property crimes in Oregon. These could be against **your** property or home. As a result, the quality of life in our community is reduced.

IMPACT is an educational program about property crimes for first time youth offenders.



This program was developed through a partnership of:

Multnomah County Department of
Juvenile and Adult Community Justice
1401 NE 68th Avenue,
Portland, Oregon 97213
Phone (503) 306-5677

Resolutions Northwest
1401 NE 68th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213
Phone (503) 306-5607

Trauma Nurses "Talk Tough"
Legacy Emanuel Hospital
Trauma Services
2801 North Gantenbein
Portland, Oregon 97227
Phone (503) 413-4239

North Pacific Insurance Company
1675 SW Marlow Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97225
Phone (503) 520-3381

WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE PRESENTATION?

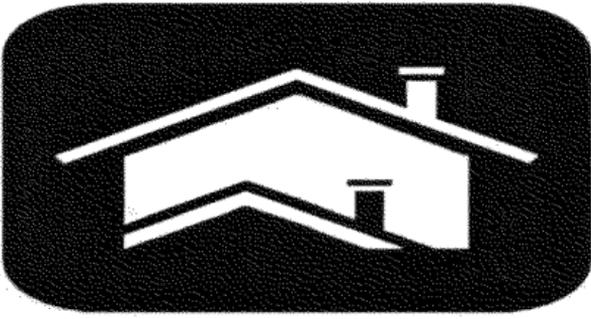
- ◆ An insurance industry representative does an overhead presentation on the high cost and frequency of crimes.
- ◆ Victim speakers tell their stories.
- ◆ A trauma unit health professional presents a graphic, "real" slide show about the consequences for people who engage in high-risk behavior. The slides show serious injury and death – the reality of what occurs in our community.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE PRESENTATION?

After a short discussion and break, youth will have an opportunity to apply what they have seen and heard to their own situation. Staff will be located around the room to help youth work on how their behaviors **IMPACT** others.

HOW WILL YOUTH DO THIS? Youth will be appointed as reporters who gather information to do a story. Staff and parents will help youth develop the story and prepare it for presentation to the panel. The youth will be given several ways to report their story to the panel.

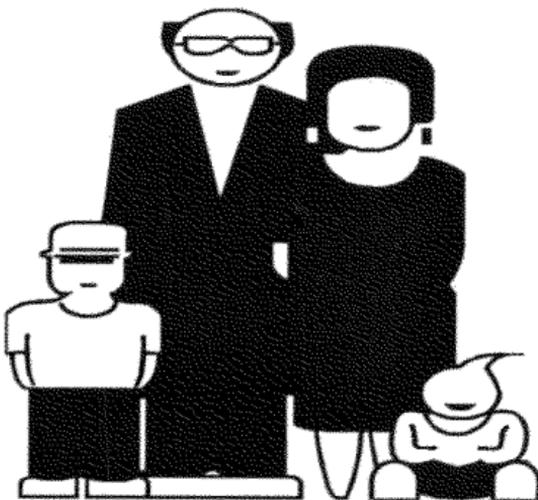
FINALLY, the session will acknowledge the efforts of all involved and ask for feedback to help make the program more effective.



Meanwhile, prisons and juvenile correctional institutions are being built at an increasing rate and more people imprisoned at a high personal and societal cost. As a result, money for schools, community projects, parks, roads and families is limited.

Unique about the **IMPACT** program presentation is that it involves those directly affected by crime in teaching youth the lessons in life we all need to learn.

Parental participation in a youth's life is necessary to effect positive changes.



WHEN AND WHERE IS THE PROGRAM HELD?

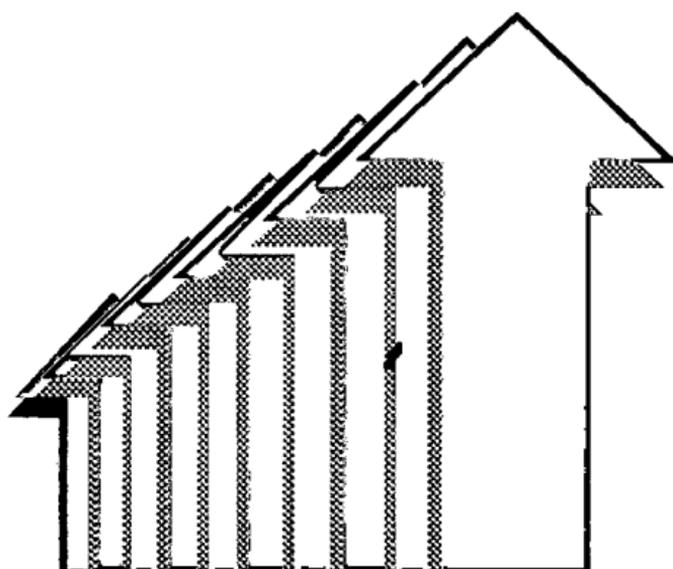
The **Impact** program is held at the Juvenile Justice Complex, 1401 NE 68th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

The presentation is held in the evening, from 5:45 p.m. to approximately 8:30 p.m., to enable parents to attend.

To offset the program's cost, a \$10 fee is charged to those able to pay.

For more information, please call any of the partners listed or Elsie Garland, Program Coordinator, at (503) 248-3251 x 229.

1 81063.J-R/07/28/98

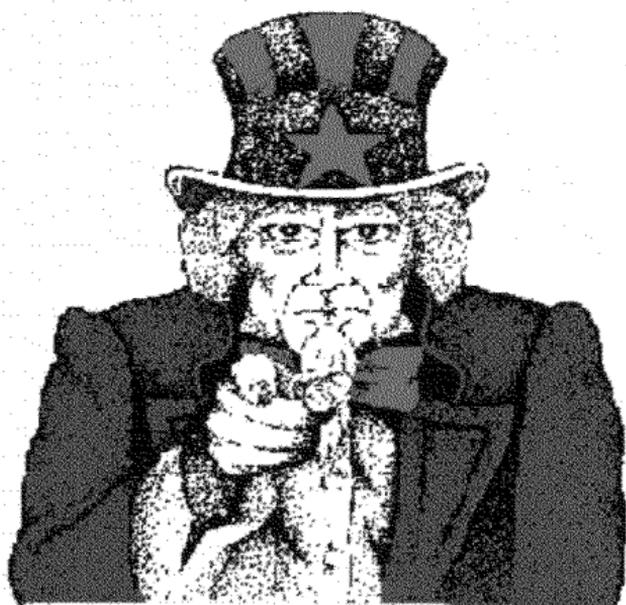




Multnomah County
Department of
Juvenile and Adult
Community Justice

WE WANT YOU!!

To be successful on probation.



**PROBATION
ORIENTATION
PROGRAM**

WHAT IS PROBATION?

Probation is a time to look at changes that may be needed to enable you to live a healthy and productive life. It is also a time when youth are held accountable for their actions. Youth have the opportunity to demonstrate that they can be responsible in the community. Youth and families are also offered services that might assist them.



SANCTIONS:

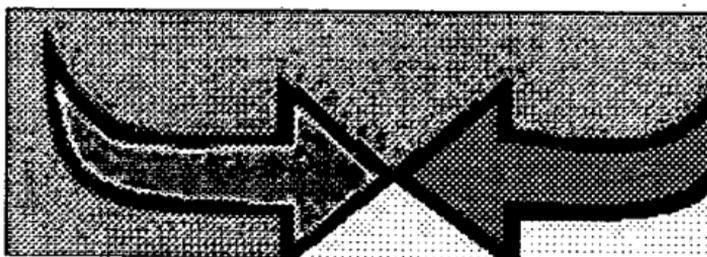
Sanctions are consequences of negative behavior and can include:

- ◆ **COMMUNITY SERVICE**
- ◆ **RESTITUTION**
- ◆ **HOUSE ARREST**
- ◆ **ELECTRONIC MONITORING**
- ◆ **DAY REPORTING CENTER**
- ◆ **FOREST CAMP**
- ◆ **AITP**
- ◆ **DAY TREATMENT**
- ◆ **RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT**
- ◆ **YOUTH ACCOUNTABILITY CAMP**
- ◆ **MACLAREN or HILLCREST**

Services are ordered or offered to assist youth and families in meeting the demands of probation, school, and family life.

Examples of services are:

- ◆ **SAVE OUR YOUTH**
- ◆ **COUNSELING**
- ◆ **FAMILY STRENGTHS**
- ◆ **ANGER RESOLUTION**
- ◆ **MENTAL HEALTH REFERRAL**
- ◆ **PERSONAL GROWTH**
- ◆ **DRUG AND ALCOHOL REFERRAL**
- ◆ **DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING**
- ◆ **PLACEMENTS**
- ◆ **ADVOCACY**
- ◆ **TURNAROUND SCHOOL**
- ◆ **AITP**

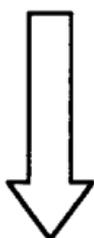


What is the Probation Orientation Program?

The Probation Orientation Program explains the probation process and answers questions that parents and youth may have. Topics covered are: levels of supervision, probation violations, services available, youth expectations, and formal and informal sanctions.

OUR MESSAGE:

- ◆ We want youth to be successful on probation
- ◆ Youths' choices determine whether they succeed
- ◆ Probation is a team effort of youth, parents, and juvenile justice



PLACE AND TIME:

EVERY TUESDAY EVENING from
6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. at the
Juvenile Justice Complex located at
1401 NE 68th Ave., Portland, OR 97213
(503) 248-3460

PROGRAM OUTLINE

WELCOME

INTRODUCTIONS

HOW YOU GOT HERE

WHAT IS PROBATION?

PROBATION PROBLEM

SUPERVISION LEVELS

PROBATION VIOLATIONS

INFORMAL SANCTIONS

FORMAL SANCTIONS

SERVICES

BALLOT MEASURE 11

WHAT WORKED TONIGHT?

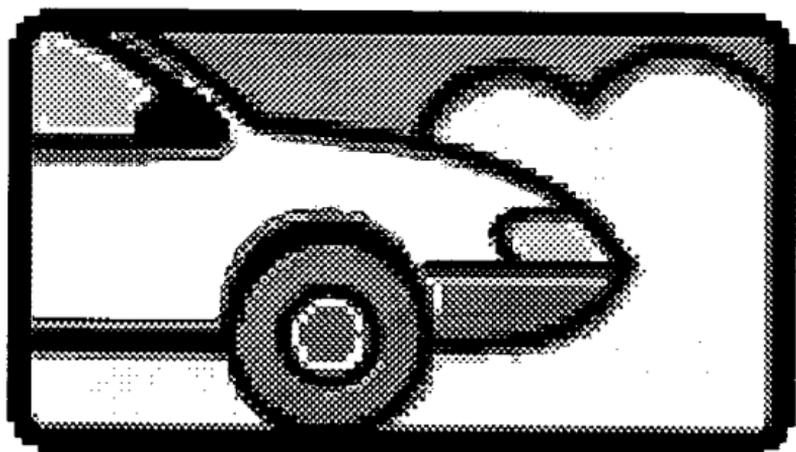
For more information contact:

**Multnomah County
Dept. of Juvenile and Adult
Community Justice
1401 NE 68th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213
(503) 248-3460**



*Multnomah County
Department of Juvenile and
Adult Community Justice*

AITP
Aftercare
Program



**“Where the Rubber
Meets the Road”**

What is it?

The Assessment, Intervention, and Transition Program has been in operation for six years as a 30-day custody services program. Effectiveness of the program has sometimes been limited by the lack of community connection. In July 1997, funding for a Skill Development Program allowed for a transition or aftercare and a parent involvement component. Both components involve a collaboration of AITP and Skill Development staff in providing the group services.

The aftercare component focuses on retention and application of skills learned in the AIT Program. A problem-solving model is used to concentrate on decision making and thinking things through. A daily journal allows for youth to daily appraise the efforts they are making in changing their behavior. The youth meet as a group with an AITP and Skill Development counselor to learn how to use their newly learned skills and to support each other's efforts at change. Youth enter as they leave the AIT Program and graduate in six to eight weeks, depending on their progress in meeting probation goals. The group is held weekly after school hours and usually lasts one hour.

Who is eligible?

Youth graduating from AITP are eligible for the Aftercare Program if they are returning home, awaiting placement, or in a foster or shelter care home. The assigned Juvenile Court Counselor refers youth to the program when they are first entering AITP. Goals and areas needing attention are identified at the transition meeting that typically occurs the last week of AITP placement.

The Assessment, Intervention, and Transition Program

The Assessment, Intervention, and Transition Program, AITP for short, is a program for adjudicated youth housed in Multnomah County's Custody Services facility. The program is a locked 30-day program licensed by the state and serving Multnomah County youth. All youth in the program are court-ordered to participate in and successfully complete the intensive counseling program.

Initially, the program was designed for youth in danger of a Youth Correctional Facility commitment. Targeted were youth who failed to cooperate with probation, had extensive referrals, or were gang-involved. The emphasis was on an assessment that indicated in what areas the youth needed assistance and intervention that focused on a cognitive behavioral approach.

Responding to community concerns, the program, beginning in 1996, reviewed usage and began focusing more on youth involved in violent or weapons violations. Targeted were youth who had chronic, but not severe histories of violent behavior and youth with a history of acute and escalating violent behavior. Although the assessment program remained multidimensional, the intervention program began to target issues related to anger management, conflict resolution, and development of empathy.

The AIT Program was highly rated by users but the above-mentioned shifts of emphasis were needed to improve transition services. The Aftercare Program is part of this effort to enhance the program's ability to serve the community by building transition bridges.

Who may benefit?

- Youth needing continued support in order to decrease the chance of future referrals
- Youth at home awaiting residential placement and needing a focused program to maintain them in the community
- Youth needing further skill development in applying the skills learned in AIT to their daily living
- Medium and high risk youth that require more Juvenile Court Counselor contact and the added intervention to successfully complete probation
- Youth lacking in home and community support who may benefit from peer support and input
- Youth who tend to be impulsive and need the additional focus and support to keep on track

What is the cost?

There is no cost for the services that are funded out of Multnomah County General Fund dollars.

Where can I find out more?

Further information is available by calling program staff at (503) 248-3460 or writing the Department of Juvenile & Adult Community Justice, 1401 NE 68th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97213.
FAX (503) 248-3218

What is a typical group like?

A typical group may be like this:

- Welcome and warm-up exercise
- Rules & Confidentiality
- Ice Breaker/Experiential Exercise
- Assignment
- Journal Reading & Discussion
- Role Plays of Real Life Issues
- Checking & Setting Goals
- Feedback & Closure

What are the goals & objectives?

1. Continue care and support of youth and skills learned in AITP.

- Youth will be able to apply skills learned in AITP to real life situations.
- Youth will be able to identify road blocks
- Youth will be able to role model positive behaviors while participating in groups
- Youth will be able to recognize thinking errors he/she uses thus decrease negative behaviors
- Youth will be able to facilitate groups

2. Reduce recidivism and probation

- Youth will be able to appropriately participate in his/her probation
- Youth will decrease new referrals



Multnomah County
Department of Juvenile and
Adult Community Justice

Juvenile Department



**Family
Strengths
Program**



Prepared by

Skill Development Team
1401 NE 68th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213

Phone

(503) 248-3460
FAX (503) 248-3218

Family Strengths Program

The purpose of the family strengths program is to provide skills that build upon family strengths and improve family management.

Features of the program are:

- ⇒ Parents and youth learning together
- ⇒ Facilitation by experienced counselors
- ⇒ Evening groups when parents are available
- ⇒ 1½ hour sessions
- ⇒ Family strengths model
- ⇒ Multi-family experience
- ⇒ Combines support with skill development
- ⇒ Innovative techniques

Who Will Benefit?

- ◆ Parents and youth who require additional support and assistance in communication.
- ◆ Parents committed to strengthening the family by increasing consistency and establishing appropriate limits.

Who will not Benefit?

- ◆ Families in need of extensive therapy or substance abuse treatment.

How Do I Refer Clients?

Juvenile Court Counselors or Diversion Specialists can refer families by filling out the Skill Development Referral Form. Interested parents should contact their court worker.

For more information, contact **Kathy Ruberg, MSW** at 248-3460.

Family Strengths Curriculum

Session I Introduction &
orientation to program

Session II Defining family and
clarifying values

Session III Defining strengths
and empowerment

Session IV Learning
communication skills

Session V Practicing skills
learned in Session IV

Session VI Setting limits and
imposing consequences

Session VII Resolving conflicts

Session VIII Writing letters:
acknowledging personal tributes

Session IX Sharing the letters

Session X Closure & celebration

Program Goals

Increasing Communication Skills within the Family:

- ✓ Parents and youth will be able to identify verbal and nonverbal cues that hinder effective communication
- ✓ Parents and youth will practice active listening skills
- ✓ Parents and youth will use "I" statements when conveying messages to each other
- ✓ Parents and youth will increase conflict resolution skills

Empowering Effective Parents

- ✓ Parents will increase consistency
- ✓ Parents will increase ability to set limits
- ✓ Parents will understand punishment vs. consequences
- ✓ Parents will use natural and logical consequences to shape behavior



**Multnomah County
Department of Juvenile and
Adult Community Justice**

Juvenile Department

**Anger
Resolution
Program**

Prepared by

**Skill Development Team
1401 NE 68th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213**

Phone

**(503) 248-3460
FAX (503) 248-3218**

Anger Resolution Program

The Anger Resolution Program's purpose is to assist youth in controlling violent behavior through education and cognitive restructuring.

Who is eligible? Any youth, age 12 to 18, under court supervision who has demonstrated violent behavior or has difficulty controlling anger is eligible. Youth with disabilities or language barriers who otherwise are appropriate will be served.

When do youth meet? Youth enrolled in the program meet twice a week for 1½ hours after school for six (6) weeks.

Who is not eligible? Youth who are not able to benefit from a cognitive behavioral approach would not be well served by the program.

What are the program's features? Experiential learning, role play, and innovative methods are utilized.

Skill Development Team

In July 1997, the Multnomah County Commission, acting upon a Change Team proposal, initiated funding for a program to enhance counseling services within the Juvenile Department. A robust body of research supports skill development through group counseling as the most effective intervention with adjudicated adolescents. The purpose of the Skill Development Team is to facilitate groups that provide strategies and tools to promote youth and family strengths.

Team Staff

Phil Lingelbach, Program Supervisor
John Ashford, Jr., Lead Juvenile Court Counselor
Elsie Garland, Juvenile Court Counselor
Tracey Lynch, Juvenile Court Counselor
Kim Maney, Juvenile Court Counselor
Dave Riley, Juvenile Court Counselor
Kathy Ruberg, Juvenile Court Counselor
Steve Poindexter, Juvenile Counseling Assistant
Julie Rogers, Senior Office Assistant

Supporting Field Counselors

How do I refer youth who may need the program? Referral forms are found in the counseling forms room, e-mail a completed template, or just ask a Skill Development staff for a supply.

How will I know whether youth attend? Referring staff will usually be notified of their youth's attendance by the next working day after group.

What other information will I get about a youth's performance? At the end of the group, referring staff will get a report indicating the youth's attendance, attitude, and performance in the group.

What if the youth is not meeting minimal standards? Skill Development staff will meet individually with you, with their counselors and with others to assist them in completing the program successfully.

How can I get more information? Contact Tracey Lynch at (503)-248-3251, ext. 226.

Goals and Objectives

- ◆ Reduce violent behavior
- ◆ Alter attitudes, values, and beliefs that support violent behavior

When Youth Complete the Program They Will

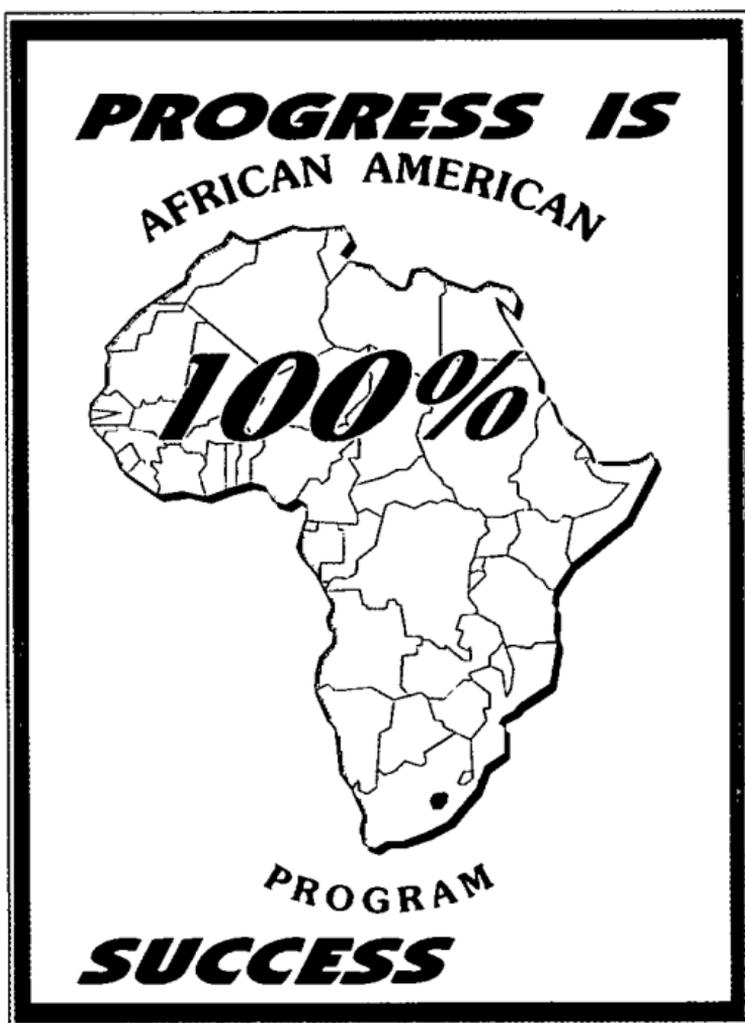
- ◆ Understand what triggers their anger
- ◆ Recognize physical and emotional signs of anger
- ◆ Use visualization and relaxation skills
- ◆ Be able to de-escalate when angry
- ◆ Be able to disengage from confrontation
- ◆ Recognize dangers and risky situations
- ◆ Be able to give and receive feedback
- ◆ Apply negotiation skills

African American Program

Multnomah County Oregon
Department of
Adult Community Justice
Parole & Probation Division



Beverly Stein, County Chair
Elyse Clawson, Director ACJ





Members support and encourage members during regular group meetings. Shared experiences and strong cultural themes assist in lifestyle changes.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

After barely a year in its pilot phase, the successes seen in the *African American Program* have earned strong support among community leaders and local businesses. More and more local business are offering job placements for AAP participants. Educational, vocational and other unique resources are available through the department's Londer Learning Center and Day Reporting Center. Culturally specific alcohol and drug counseling and treatment services are available through special contracts, and transitional housing, involving only AAP participants, is available when needed. Institutional counselors have noted the positive benefits of this program, and their statewide support has also contributed significantly to its success.

Inmates must make a commitment to lifestyle and perception changes that will enable them to deal with the issues that keep them trapped within a system. Once involved with AAP, behavior within the institution, while awaiting release, must reflect this commitment. Upon release, AAP immediately assumes supervision, and culturally specific group meetings continue. Alcohol and drug issues are addressed within the AAP environment. Education, job skills training, employment and black history are part of the program's peer support process.

One of the greatest strengths of AAP is the peer support found in the weekly group sessions required of all participants. Members learn to share their triumphs and failures with others who share their experiences. Longer-term group members help newer members cope, and the members hold each other accountable for success. Family participation is encouraged. As families grow stronger, school attendance by children improves, helping to break a cycle of failure for a new generation.





African American male parolees account for approximately 25% of the parole violators in Multnomah County, while comprising only about 6% of the general population. As a group, their recidivism and parole revocation rates are disproportionately high, compared to other segments of the population under supervision. Traditional methods of supervision have shown only marginal success with this population.

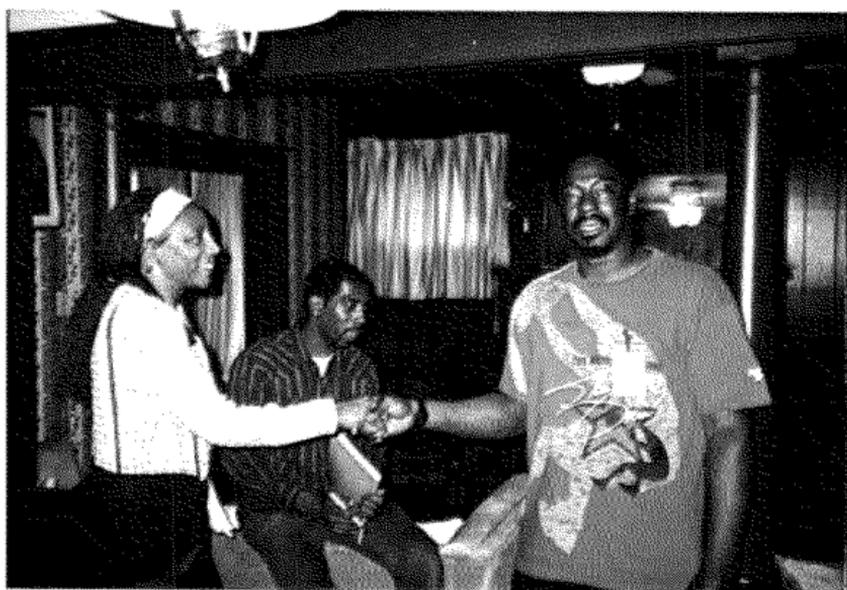
The need for culturally specific approaches to dealing with issues of employment, education, vocational training and financial and family stability led to Multnomah County's development of the *African American Program*, administered through the parole & probation division of the Department of Adult Community Justice.

AAP's goals include:

- Decreasing criminal activity.
 - Decreasing parole violations.
 - Decreasing drug and alcohol abuse.
 - Decreasing domestic violence.
 - Increasing full time employment.
 - Increasing educational levels.
 - Increasing family involvement and diminishing truancy within families.
 - Stabilization, with affordable housing.
 - Breaking the "system" cycle of defeat.
- 

HOW AAP WORKS

Beginning inside institutions, and with the cooperation of institution staff, AAP identifies inmates who are scheduled for release to parole in Multnomah County within 120 days. To be considered, inmates must be willing to voluntarily participate in the program. Those with significant criminal histories and criminogenic needs receive assessments and may be moved to the Columbia River Correctional Institution, where they will participate in individual and group counseling aimed at beginning their transition to the *African American Program* upon release.



Parole officers and corrections counsellors work with AAP participants to provide culturally specific, outcome-oriented support for successful parole transition back to the community of responsible, employed individuals.

LETTERS FROM INMATES:

The following are examples of some of the many letters AAP receives from inmates on a regular basis, as word spreads about the benefits of this new program, and more seek its offers of hope.

"I was told about your program and said it's for me. I'm in a gang and trying to get out. I been in a wheelchair for getting shot in the back two time... That enough for me. I have kid and don't no how to take care him and I think your program will help to find out who I am and learn about my people."

"...I have 5 1/2 months left on a 7 year sentence. I've heard about your African American Program and I am very interested. ...I am very interested in my culture and would like to become a part of your program not only for myself but also for my children. ...I had a brother who was shot and killed by another black man in a gang related shooting. I feel that it is senseless for people to kill each other, but even more so for blacks to kill other blacks after all we've been through to get to where we are today. And I stress that to the young brothers in here. Some listen and some don't. But if I can reach just one, then it will all be worth it. ...I'm a 39 year old father of 4 and I feel that if I could learn about my past I can help save the future of our young blacks from destruction. I also feel that I could be an asset to the program even after my release..."

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

African American Program
Multnomah County Adult Community Justice
Parole & Probation Division - North Office
2205 NE Columbia Blvd
Portland, OR 97211
(503) 248-3393

Copyright 1998, Multnomah County Oregon
Department of Adult Community Justice

Assistance provided by
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory



Multnomah
County
Department of
Adult Community
Justice

SEX OFFENDER NOTIFICATION

**WORKING IN
PARTNERSHIP
FOR A SAFER
COMMUNITY**

Sex Offender Notification

*For Safer, More Informed
Neighborhoods*

Multnomah County takes the supervision of sex offenders very seriously. Our goal is to reduce the incidence of sexual offense, thereby making Multnomah County a safer place to live and work.

Those convicted of sex crimes will eventually be returned to the community. In accordance with state statutes, Multnomah County has developed a procedure for notifying the communities in which potentially dangerous sex offenders live or work.

When Is Notification Appropriate?

Notification is appropriate when a sex offender is determined to pose a high risk to the community.

Mid-County Office (503) 248-3190
1415-B SE 122nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97233

Gresham Office (503) 248-3802
495 NE Beech Avenue
Portland, OR 97030

North Office (503) 248-3393
2205 NE Columbia Boulevard
Portland, OR 97211

Southeast Office (503) 248-5051
421 SE 10th Avenue
Portland, OR 97214

West Office (503) 248-3136
412 SW 12th Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

Peninsula Office (503) 248-3020
7220 N. Lombard Street
Portland, OR 97203

Administration (503) 248-3701
421 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

- photo
- physical description
- type(s) of vehicle
- potential victim profile
- method of operation for crimes committed
- conditions of supervision

The Parole/Probation Officer's name and number will be provided when a notification is made.

Can I Inquire About Individuals?

Yes, if you have concerns about an individual, you may call one of the offices listed on the back of this brochure to find out if they are under our supervision as a sex offender. To retrieve the information, you must have the full name of the person in question.

M ultnomah County
Department of Adult
Community Justice is
committed to working in
partnership with neighborhoods
for appropriate notification
about high risk sex offenders.
For more information, call the
District Office closest to you.

Who Is Considered High Risk?

Offenders who have been convicted of a serious sexual offense, show a tendency to victimize or injure others, and are not benefiting from treatment are classified as high risk.

How Will My Neighborhood Be Notified?

The Department of Adult Community Justice employs a variety of means to notify neighborhoods, depending on the nature of the case. Methods include working with community-based organizations such as neighborhood associations and schools, distributing or posting fliers, and door-to-door/telephone contact by Parole/Probation Officers.

What Information Will Be Given?

Depending on the case, neighborhood notification may include the following information about the offender:

- **name**
- **address**

**MULTNOMAH
COUNTY**

**ADULT
COMMUNITY
JUSTICE**



**DAY
REPORTING
CENTER**

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

ADULT COMMUNITY JUSTICE

DAY REPORTING CENTER

Following the national trend to provide services for offenders in the community, Multnomah County Adult Community Justice's, Day Reporting Center, stresses accountability and on site services. The Day Reporting Center, (DRC) is a highly structured non-residential program offering supervision and access to services coordinated from a central location

- **ASSESSMENT**
- **COGNITIVE
RESTRUCTURING**
- **EMPLOYMENT
READINESS**
- **JOB PLACEMENT**
- **LIFE SKILLS**
- **ALCOHOL & DRUG
SERVICES**

OUR MISSION

**TO CREATE A
STRUCTURED
ENVIRONMENT
FOR CHANGE
THROUGH ACCESS
TO EDUCATION
AND PERSONAL
SKILL
ENHANCEMENT**

**TO REFER A CLIENT TO
THE DAY REPORTING
CENTER**

1. Page DRC intake technicians at 778-8900.
2. Staff will respond promptly and ask questions regarding client.
3. Client will be scheduled for intake.
4. Client will be assigned to a Correction Counselor's caseload.

Participation in the program requires a sanction or court order.

**DAY REPORTING
CENTER
400 SW 12TH
248-3747
(FAX) 248-3307**

The Day Reporting Center also offers access to therapeutic services for offenders who are unable to respond to traditional case management.

- **DUAL DIAGNOSIS
CLIENTS**
 - **LATE STAGE MEDICAL
PROBLEMS**
 - **LEARNING AND
BEHAVIORAL
DIFFICULTIES**
 - **ORGANIC IMPAIRMENT**
-
-

DAY REPORTING
CENTER
400 SW 12TH
PORTLAND OR 97205

Crime Victims' Handbook



Produced by:
Multnomah County
Department of Community Corrections

Table of Contents

Forward	3
Important Numbers for Crime Victims	4
Multnomah County Police Departments	5
Tri-County Sheriff's Offices	5
General Information	6
What is the difference between Probation and Parole?	6
Getting Information	8
Restraining Orders	10
Stalking Protective Order	12
Restitution	14
Crime Victims' Compensation Program	16
Supervision	18
Support and Treatment Programs	22
How to Reach Us	24

Forward

You are a victim of crime. No matter what was taken or who was hurt, you may feel that a part of your life is missing as the result of an offender's actions. The sense of safety and security you once enjoyed may have been diminished by the criminal act. You did not aspire to this status, and it is not unusual for the hurt and anger to linger long after the criminal act.

For years, America's correctional systems (probation, parole, jails and prisons) were uneducated about the needs of crime victims. Day-to-day operations of these huge systems and an accompanying preoccupation with our "clients" (offenders) kept corrections turned inward, with our backs to victims of crime. Thanks to victims and their advocates, corrections is reexamining its relationship with crime victims and responding with programs and services. More importantly, we come now to see victims of crime, their families and communities as important recipients of our services.

This booklet provides some information about the Multnomah County Department of Community Corrections. It may answer your questions regarding our supervision of the person who victimized you. It also notes resources that are available to crime victims. If you have additional questions or suggestions for improving our services, we would like to hear from you. Please call our Victim Services Coordinator at 306-5819.

Important Numbers for Crime Victims

Domestic Abuse Hotline

(800) 799-SAFE

Metro Crisis Hotline (24-hour)

(503) 223-6161

Multnomah County Department of Community Corrections

Administration

(503) 248-3701

Multnomah County District Attorney

Victim's Assistance Program

(503) 248-3222

Multnomah County Legal Aid Service

(503) 224-4086

National Organization for Victim Assistance

(202) 232-6682

National clearinghouse of victim service information.

National Victim Center

(800) 394-2255

Provides referrals and information on a wide variety of crime and victim-related issues.

Oregon Crime Victims' Compensation Program

Department of Justice, Salem

(503) 378-5348

Multnomah County Police Departments

Non-emergency numbers

Gresham Police

(503) 669-2318

Fairview Police

(503) 665-7929

Portland Police

(503) 823-0097

Troutdale Police

(503) 665-5175

Tri-County Sheriff's Offices

Clackamas County Sheriff

(503) 655-8218

Multnomah County Sheriff

(503) 255-3600

Washington County Sheriff

(503) 629-0111

General Information

What is the difference between Probation and Parole?

Parole

When a person has completed all or part of a prison sentence, the release back into the community is a conditional release, with supervision by Parole and Probation Officers. The period of supervision varies according to the crime severity, and can be as long as the remainder of the offender's life. During this period of supervision, the state parole board, now known as the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, has authority with regard to release conditions, sanctions and revocation and return to prison for serious violations. Parole/Probation Officers act as agents of that supervision, in the same manner they do for the courts, in probation cases.

When someone is granted Parole/Post-Prison Supervision...

Prior to their release from prison, a Release Plan is determined. Housing is investigated, the offender is notified if he/she is eligible for public housing, and the conditions of supervision are determined before they are released. Once an offender is released into the community, the methods of supervision are generally the same as they would be for a probationer.

Probation

Formal probation is a sentence, imposed by the court, in which the defendant is supervised in the community by the local Community Corrections agency. Conditions of Supervision (a set of rules given to him/her by the court) may include jail time, treatment, and restitution. *See page 19 for more information on Supervision Conditions.*

Bench Probation is a sentence imposed by the court in which the sentencing judge maintains supervision of the defendant. Bench probation is often used in misdemeanor cases; formal probation is generally used in felony cases. Only the court can grant probation, and consequently, only the court can *revoke* (take it away).

When someone is sentenced to Probation...

After the judge sentences an offender to probation, he/she reports immediately to the Diagnostic/Intake Unit. Intake workers interview the offender, explain the Conditions of Supervision (which they must sign), and assign them to a field office, usually determined by their place of residence. The offender has a limited number of days to report to that field office, where they are assigned to a Probation/Parole Officer (PO).

If the Offender refuses to do what he/she is supposed to...

The PO has several options available to discipline the offender. Sanctions (punishments) may be used in combination with treatment or intervention to address non-compliance in offenders who have not committed a new person-to-person crime. A sanction can include jail (See page 21 for detailed information on different types of sanctions). If the offender refuses to obey the conditions of his/her supervision, the PO can recommend to the court that the offender's parole or probation be *revoked*. After a hearing, the court decides whether the offender will be returned to community supervision or serve a term in jail, or both.

Getting Information

What kind of information can I get?

The Department of Community Corrections (DCC) is bound by confidentiality laws. These laws prevent us from releasing certain types of information. We can tell you the name of the Parole/ Probation Officer (PO) and how to contact him/her; why the person is under supervision; physical description; age; and offense information. However, DCC is not able to give out all information we have on an offender without a Release of Information signed by the offender.

As a victim, does confidentiality apply to me?

This department does not give out victim information without written consent. However, police reports are public record. If your name appears in a police report, you can be identified. If you are concerned about your safety, you may qualify for a Public Record Exemption, contact your local police or sheriff's office for information.

How do I find the PO?

You can call a Department of Community Corrections District office (see page 24 for a complete listing of our offices) and give them the Full Name of the offender (including middle name or initial, if known). It is also helpful if you know the birth date or age of the person. DCC staff can access offender information through a computer data base.

Whom do I talk to?

If you need information on the offender you would need to contact the PO or the Victim Services Coordinator at 306-5819.

If you request it, you will be notified of parole/probation violation hearings or court cases relating to you. If you would like to be notified, please return the enclosed "contact card" or call the Victim Services Coordinator.

If the offender is committing a crime - Call 911

If you think someone (including yourself) is in danger - Call 911

What if the offender keeps harassing me - or I see him/her violating parole or probation?

Call the PO and make a report. The PO will investigate to determine if there is a violation. If the activity continues, and it is a crime, contact the police.

In most cases, the offender's PO will be notified of any police contact.

Restraining Orders

A Restraining Order is an order from the court telling the person abusing you (the Respondent) to stop. Specific points can require the other person to:

- ◆ stop abusing you
- ◆ move out of your home
- ◆ stay away from your home, school, business, and/or place of employment

Do you qualify?

A Restraining Order can help if you are being abused or threatened by a family or household member which includes:

- ◆ a husband or wife, or an ex-husband or wife
- ◆ a person with whom you are living, or have lived with in the past year in a sexually intimate relationship
- ◆ parent of your minor child
- ◆ adult family members, such as in-laws or adult children

Abuse is when a family or household member:

- ◆ causes or attempts to cause you bodily injury
- ◆ threatens to cause you bodily injury; or
- ◆ causes you to engage in sexual relations, either by force or threat of force

How to obtain a Restraining Order

Pick up a set of blank Restraining Order forms in the office of the Family Law Clerk, Multnomah County Courthouse, 1021 SW 4th Avenue, Room 211, Portland. The Family Law Clerk (248-3943) can help you fill it out and answer any questions. If you turn in

your completed forms before 1:00 PM, you will go before the judge at 1:30 PM the same day. The Restraining Order is good for one year.

After the judge grants the order, the Respondent will be served with the order. If the respondent opposes the order, he/she will notify the court to set a hearing date. Please keep the court informed of your address so you can be notified of the hearing date.

Restraining Order Violations

If the respondent does not obey the Restraining Order, call 911 or the police non-emergency number. Tell police you have a Restraining Order and need their help enforcing it.

If you want to drop the Restraining Order

If you decide you want to drop the Restraining Order, go to the Family Law Clerk's office and fill out a form asking the Judge to vacate (remove) the Restraining Order. If the Judge signs the Order, give copies to the Family Law Clerk and the Sheriff's office. The Restraining Order will remain in effect until the order is signed. **Do not have contact with the person until the Order has been removed: they can be arrested!**

If you do not live in Multnomah County

Call your Sheriff's office for information on how to go about obtaining a Restraining Order.

Stalking Protective Order

A Stalking Protective Order will protect you (the Petitioner) from any unwanted contact by another person (the Respondent).

Background

The stalking law became effective on June 14, 1995 and requires two or more stalking incidents to have occurred after that date to file a "stalking complaint" with the court. The Stalking Protective Order prohibits a person (the Respondent) from having contact with you. There is no time limit on the Stalking Protective Order.

Obtaining the Stalking Order

If you are interested in obtaining a Stalking order, you can go to Room 211 of the Multnomah County Courthouse (1021 SW 4th Ave, Portland) between the hours of 8:30 am and 5:00 PM and fill out a Stalking complaint. It is very important that you fill out the stalking complaint clearly and completely (with full names and addresses). If you need help filling out the form, call the Family Law Office at 248-3471.

The court must have your paperwork by 5:00, the day before you want to see the Judge. You would turn your paperwork in to the clerk in Room 211.

At the time you file your "Stalking Complaint" you will receive your hearing date, time and room number from the court clerk.

The Hearing

At this hearing, the judge may grant you a "Temporary Stalking Order". If he/she does, you would return to Room 211 and obtain a certified copy of this order. The Temporary Stalking Protective Order gives you the same protection as a Permanent Stalking Protective Order in terms of prohibiting contact by the Respondent with you. If the Respondent does make contact with you, you should contact the police.

When you receive a copy of the "Temporary Stalking Order", you will also be given a date to return to court for your "final" hearing. At this hearing the respondent will also be there, if he/she so chooses. **YOU MUST APPEAR** at the final hearing or the judge may dismiss your case. Both you and the respondent will be given the opportunity to tell your story and present witnesses, but remember time is limited.

If the judge enters the Permanent Stalking Protective Order, and the Respondent violates the Order, the Respondent will be subject to arrest and prosecution.

If you want the Stalking Order removed

If for some reason you would want to drop the Stalking order, Motions to Modify with accompanying affidavits are also available in Room 211. Follow the procedure above to have it vacated.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact the family law court at 248-3943.

Restitution

How is restitution determined?

The amount of restitution is usually based on information provided by the crime victim to the police, the District Attorney, or the Department of Community Corrections pre-sentence investigator (located at the Diagnostic Center). The Pre-Sentence Investigation is an opportunity for the victim to address his/her loss with a DCC Pre-Sentence Investigator prior to the offender's sentence. In many cases, the District Attorney's Victims Assistance Program will also investigate the loss, ask the victim for documentation, and submit a report to the sentencing court. The judge will order an amount of restitution as part of the Judgment in the defendant's case. The judge may establish a payment schedule, or leave it to the probation/parole officer to determine the schedule based on the defendant's income.

How is restitution paid to the crime victim?

The Court Clerk will make monthly disbursements out of payments received from the offender. In some cases, an offender will have several court-ordered payment obligations as part of the Judgment in his/her case. These payment obligations can include restitution, punitive fines, court costs, and other assessments. In such cases, state law determines the order in which the Court Clerk applies payments to satisfy the obligations. *The Department of Community Corrections does not control restitution disbursement payments.* In order for you to receive disbursement payments, you should keep the court Clerk's office (248-3235) informed of the address to which you wish to have payments sent.

How is restitution collected?

The probation/parole officer will require an offender to make payments according to an established schedule. Payments are

mailed or delivered directly to the Multnomah County Circuit and District Court by the offender. Probation/parole officers can access computerized records to determine whether an offender is making the required payments. *Victims can request payment information by calling court records at 248-3235.* Be sure you have the court case number available before you call. The case number will provide easy access for the court clerk.

What happens if an offender fails to pay court-ordered restitution?

An offender who is unemployed will have difficulty making restitution payments. If this is the case, the probation/parole officer will address employment issues with the offender. The officer might refer the offender to an education or job training program with the expectation that restitution payments would begin when employment is attained. A probation/parole officer might also help an offender establish a budget that allows for regular restitution payments, or refer the offender to a budgeting class. When an offender has the ability to make payments as directed, but refuses to do so, the probation/parole officer will report that to the court as a probation violation or to a parole hearings officer as a parole violation. This violation report may result in a violation hearing and additional sanctions (punishments) or conditions of supervision for the offender.

For additional information on sanctions and punishments, please refer to page 21.

Crime Victims' Compensation Program

You may qualify for financial help if you have been physically or mentally hurt as a victim of crime or if you were the dependent of a deceased victim of crime. Property loss is not covered.

Compensation may include:

- ◆ Up to \$10,000 for reasonable medical and/or counseling expenses from a licensed professional.
- ◆ Loss of earnings/support up to \$200 per week to a maximum of \$10,000.
- ◆ Funeral Expenses up to a maximum of \$2,000.
- ◆ Rehabilitation up to a maximum of \$3,000.

To be eligible for compensation you must:

- ◆ Be a victim of a crime which occurred in Oregon or an Oregon resident victimized in a state without a victim compensation program.
- ◆ Report the crime to the police or sheriff within 72 hours.
- ◆ Cooperate fully to apprehend and prosecute the assailant.
- ◆ Have not been involved in a wrongful act and/or did not provoke the assailant.
- ◆ Apply for compensation within 6 months of the crime.
- ◆ Have compensable losses/expenses resulting from the crime that total at least \$100.

Compensation Losses/Expenses may include:

- ◆ Mental health counseling expenses.
- ◆ Reasonable medical and hospital expenses.
- ◆ Eyeglasses, hearing aids, dentures and other medically necessary device expenses.
- ◆ Funeral expense.
- ◆ Loss of support to dependents of homicide victims.

- ◆ Victim's loss of earnings.
- ◆ Grief counseling expenses for relatives of homicide victims.
- ◆ Rehabilitation expenses.

To file a claim for benefits contact:

Crime Victims' Compensation Program

Department of Justice

1162 Court St. NE

Salem, Oregon 97310

(503) 378-5348

TDD (505) 378-5938

FAX (503) 378-5738

Or applications can be obtained from the Victim Services Coordinator (503) 306-5819.

Supervision

The Department of Community Corrections (DCC) is charged with monitoring and enforcing conditions set by the courts and the Parole Board. An Offender is generally assigned to the DCC office serving his/her neighborhood. Probation and Parole Officers will visit offenders at their homes or places of work. Offenders may also be required to report to their assigned field offices. As appropriate, staff will refer offenders for needed services, sanction for non-compliance or make arrests when public safety is threatened.

Most offenders are supervised from one of our District field offices. (See page 24 for a complete listing of the field offices). Other (non-sanction) supervision offices include:

Pre-Trial Intake Unit (Recognizance)

This unit interviews defendants after they are booked into jail to help the court determine whether they are appropriate for release pending trial.

Pre-Trial Release Supervision Program

Many of those released by the Intake Unit are supervised by the Pre-Trial Release Supervision Program (PRSP). This program monitors defendants' compliance with release conditions pending adjudication of their charges. PRSP also tracks court dates to assist defendants and others with an interest in the proceedings.

Volunteer/Misdemeanor Traffic Unit

Parole/Probation officers in this unit supervise misdemeanor and major traffic offenders, including those convicted of DUII. The unit is designed to orient community and student volunteers to community corrections. By working alongside officers who supervise the offenders, volunteers are able to participate in an educational and personally productive endeavor that is also beneficial to Multnomah County.

Standard Conditions of Probation/Parole/Post-Prison Supervision

While the specific conditions of supervision may vary from case to case, there is a group of standard conditions which apply to almost every offender. In addition, special conditions of probation may be imposed by the court, in response to the offender's risk to the community or his/her rehabilitative needs. What follows are the standard conditions of supervision which are typically used by the criminal courts in Multnomah County. These are intended as reference only and may not be completely applicable to a particular case. If you wish to learn the conditions of supervision for a specific offender, please contact his/her probation/parole officer.

- 1 Pay supervision fees, fines, restitution or other fees ordered by the Court.
- 2 Not use or possess controlled substances except pursuant to a medical prescription.
- 3 Submit to testing of breath or urine for controlled substances or alcohol use if the probationer has a history of substance abuse or if there is a reasonable suspicion that the probationer has illegally used controlled substances.
- 4 Participate in a substance abuse evaluation as directed by the supervising officer and follow the recommendations of the evaluator if there are reasonable grounds to believe there is a history of substance abuse.
- 5 Remain in the State of Oregon until written permission to leave is granted by the Department of Community Corrections or a county community corrections agency.
- 6 If physically able, find and maintain gainful full-time employment, approved schooling, or a full-time combination of both. Any waiver of this requirement must be based on a finding by the Court stating the reasons for the waiver.
- 7 Change neither employment nor residence without promptly informing the Department of Community Corrections or a county community corrections agency.

- 8 Permit the probation officer to visit the probationer or the probationer's residence or worksite, and report as required and abide by the direction of the supervising officer.
- 9 Consent to the search of person, vehicle or premises upon the request of a representative of the supervising officer if the supervising officer has reasonable grounds to believe that evidence of a violation will be found, and submit to fingerprinting or photographing, or both, when requested by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency for supervision purposes.
- 10 Obey all laws, municipal, county, state and federal.
- 11 Promptly and truthfully answer all reasonable inquiries by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency.
- 12 Not possess weapons, firearms or dangerous animals.
- 13 If under supervision for, or previously convicted of, a sex offense under ORS 163.305 to 163.465, and if recommended by the supervising officer, successfully complete a sex offender treatment program approved by the supervising officer and submit to polygraph examinations at the direction of the supervising officer.
- 14 Participate in a mental health evaluation as directed by the supervising officer and follow the recommendation of the evaluator.

Structured Sanctions (Description)

Oregon Statutes allow county community corrections departments to impose sanctions, including limited jail terms, without having to go through formal Court or Parole Board hearings. These "swift and sure" sanctions have been shown to deter further criminal activity.

Sanction Programs of Multnomah County Department of Community Corrections

The purpose of this group of programs is to provide sanctions (punishments) for felony offenders who violate the conditions of probation and parole and in most cases have not committed a new person-to-person crime. Sanctions may be utilized in combination with interventions and treatment to address offender behavior change. For information on interventions, see "*Support and Treatment Programs*" following this section.

Alternative Community Service

This program places misdemeanor and felony offenders in community service assignments with non-profit organizations and public agencies.

Day Reporting Center

The Center provides daily monitoring of offenders and access to cognitive restructuring, substance abuse counseling, and other services.

Domestic Violence

This interagency deferred sentencing program provides supervision and counseling for perpetrators of domestic violence and services for victims of domestic violence.

Forest Project

This program requires offenders to participate in a four to ten week residential work experience on Forest Service land. Participants build trails, plant trees, maintain campgrounds, etc.

Intensive Case Management

This intensive supervision program targets offenders with serious or numerous violations of supervision. A high level of supervision and programming is provided in an attempt to bring offender behavior into compliance.

Work Release Center

This is a transitional or sanction program for parolees and probationers who require a structured residential setting.

Support and Treatment Programs of Multnomah County Department of Community Corrections

The purpose of these programs is to provide a variety of interventions targeting the needs of offenders who are under the supervision of the Department or referred for services by the Courts. These interventions are designed to help offenders comply with release conditions and successful reintegration into their communities.

Donald H. Londer Center for Learning

The Learning Center provides literacy, basic education, GED preparation, job skills, and employment readiness training.

Family Court Services

This program attempts to resolve custody and access issues involving divorces and filiation findings. Staff also provides short-term marriage counseling, conciliation, mediation, and evaluation services.

Parole Transition Project

This project is designed to help indigent parolees released from prison with transitional housing and other needs.

Women's Transition Services

This unit provides specialized case management and housing for female offenders. ADAPT is an interagency program providing services for pregnant, addicted women.

Contract Services

Contracts with private non-profit agencies provide substance abuse treatment, drug testing, mental health services, job development, drug-free housing, sex offender treatment, and polygraph examinations.

How to Reach Us

Alternative Community Service

400 SW 12th Ave
Portland OR 97205
248-3007 FAX 248-3307

Community Service Forest Project

County Courthouse
1041 SW 4th Ave #802
Portland OR 97204
248-3710 FAX 248-3716

Day Reporting Center

400 SW 12th Ave
Portland OR 97205
248-3747 FAX 248-3307

Diagnostic/Intake Center

1120 SW 3rd Ave. #358
Portland OR 97204
248-3081 FAX 248-3086

Donald H. Londer Center for Learning

400 SW 12th Ave
Portland OR 97205
248-3747 FAX 248-3307

East Unit

495 NE Beech
Gresham OR 97030
248-3802 FAX 306-5909

Family Court Services

1021 SW 4th Ave #350
Portland OR 97204
248-3189 FAX 248-3232

Intensive Case Management

407 NE 12th Ave
Portland OR 97232
248-5066 FAX 306-5517

Mid-County District Office

1415-B SE 122nd Ave
Portland OR 97233
248-3190 FAX 248-3234

Northeast District Office

2205 NE Columbia Blvd
Portland OR 97211
248-3393 FAX 248-3357

Parole Transition Project

2205 NE Columbia Blvd
Portland OR 97211
248-3393 FAX 248-3357

Peninsula Office

7220 N Lombard
Portland OR 97203
248-3020 FAX 306-5897

Pre-Trial Intake Unit (Recognizance)

1120 SW 3rd Ave #301
Portland OR 97205
248-3893 FAX 248-3033

Pre-Trial Release Supervision Program

1120 SW 3rd Ave #301
Portland OR 97205
248-5042 FAX 248-3057

Southeast District Office

421 SE 10th Ave
Portland OR 97214
248-5051 FAX 248-3677

Volunteer/Misdemeanor Traffic Unit

727 NE 24th Ave
Portland OR 97212
248-3680 FAX 306-5534

Women's Transition Services

4610 SE Belmont
Portland OR 97214
248-5374 FAX 248-5376

West District Office

412 SW 12th Ave
Portland OR 97205
248-3136 FAX 248-3239

Work Release/PV Center

temporary phone 248-3701

Crime Victims Bill of Rights

In 1987, Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 10, the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights. This Bill provides certain rights for victims: Among these are the rights to:

- ❖ Keep your address and phone number from the defendant;
- ❖ Be advised that it is your decision whether or not to speak with a defense attorney or his/her representative;
- ❖ Have a court hearing if you are being harassed or intimidated by the defendant;
- ❖ Be informed of changes in court dates;
- ❖ Be in the courtroom during the trial against the defendant;
- ❖ Provide a written or oral statement to the court at the time of sentencing;
- ❖ Request the court to impose a compensatory fine on the convicted offender; and
- ❖ Provide input and receive notification about parole decisions and release dates.

Notes

Offender Name: _____

Parole/Probation Officer: _____

Phone: _____ Office: _____

We, the people of the State of Oregon, declare that victims of crime are entitled to fair and impartial treatment in our criminal justice system. Victims' rights shall be protected at each stage of the criminal justice system. We reject the notion that a criminal defendant's rights must be superior to all others. We seek to secure balanced justice by eliminating unbalanced rules.

ORS 147.410



Multnomah County Department of Community Corrections
Administration
421 SW 5th Avenue, Suite 600
Portland Oregon 97204
(503) 248-3701

Violation Notification Contact Card

Offender: _____

I do _____ do not _____ wish to be notified in the event the offender violates the conditions of probation.

If you do wish to be notified, would you like to attend the Violation Hearing? Yes _____ No _____

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Phone _____

Please return card to Victim Services Coordinator, 421 SW 5th STE 600, Portland OR 97204 Call 306-5819 if you have questions.