

**oregon youth authority**

**1995 - 1997 biennial report**





John A. Kitzhaber, M.D.

Governor, State of Oregon

Rick Hill

Director, Oregon Youth Authority

The biennial report highlights the facilities, activities, and accomplishments of the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) from July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997. The report represents the efforts and contributions of the employees and partners of the Oregon Youth Authority.

Prepared by the OYA Program Office: Barbara McGuire, Assistant Director

Cynthia Booth, Editor

Printing and Graphic Design: Brent Hiatt and Mary Gorton, DAS Print Services

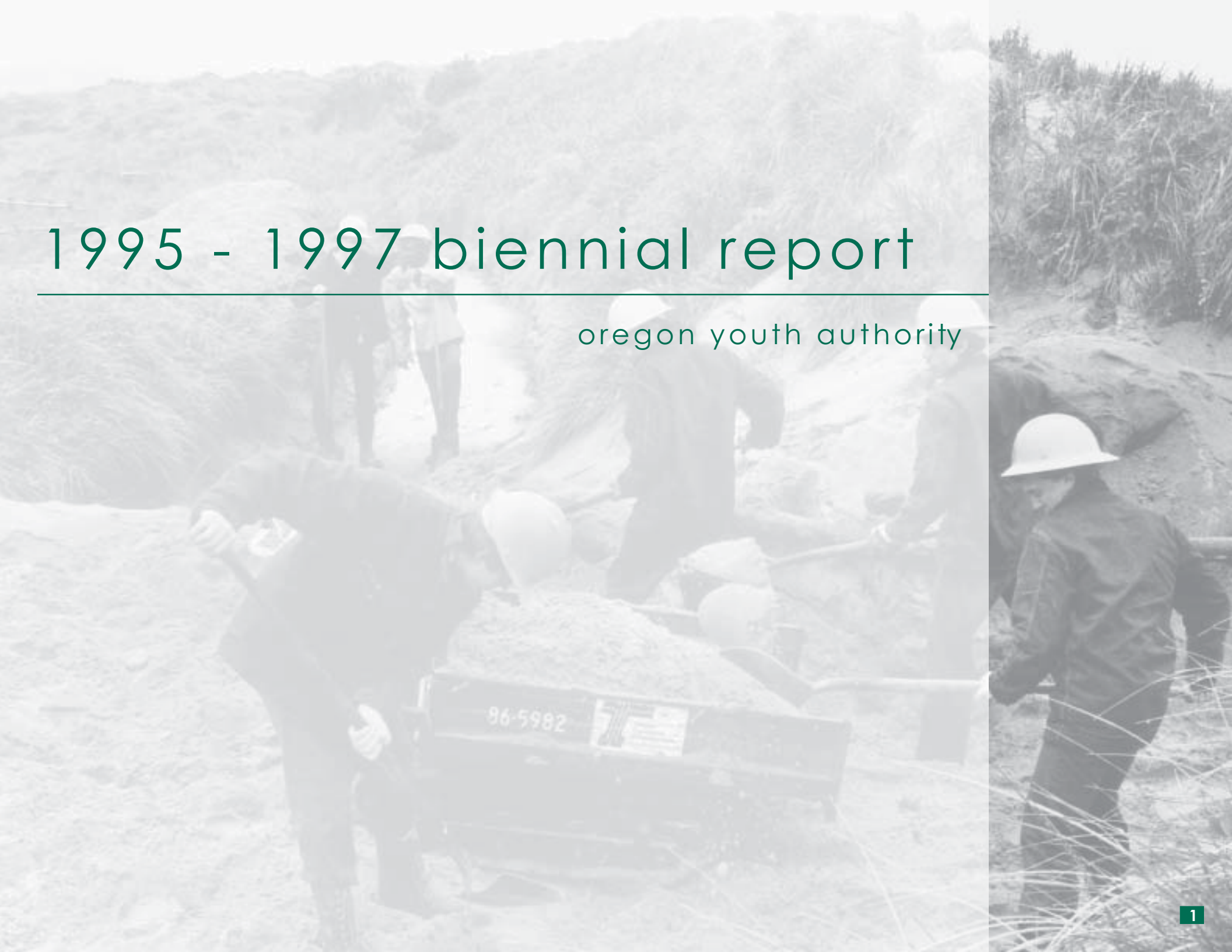
Copyright © 1998

All rights reserved. The reproduction, distribution, or inclusion of any information, in total or in part, from this report into other publications or in electronic form is prohibited without prior written permission from the Oregon Youth Authority. Permission to quote one or two sentences for purposes of review is granted where full credits are cited.

# 1995 - 1997 biennial report

---

oregon youth authority





# table of contents

---



introduction ..... 5



a brief history of youth corrections in Oregon ..... 11



role of oya ..... 21



overview of commitment processes ..... 31



institutional programs ..... 39



under construction ..... 51



charts and graphs ..... 59



serving youth in communities ..... 69



highlights, accomplishments ..... 77



A young person with short, dark hair is shown in profile, looking out through a chain-link fence. The person is wearing a light-colored, button-down shirt. The background is a bright, overcast sky. The fence is made of metal and has a diamond-shaped pattern. The overall tone is muted and somewhat somber.

# introduction





# forward

---

Rick Hill



As Director of the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), it is my pleasure to present you with our first biennial report.

New public agencies face the challenge of defining themselves while carrying out their mandated mission. During the 1995-97 biennium, Oregon's juvenile corrections system went through many changes, made many adjustments and made much progress. I am

pleased to share with you the extraordinary achievements made by the Oregon Youth Authority during its first two years as an independent department.

We have formed a talented team of professionals dedicated to serving the citizens of Oregon. These professionals continue to work hard to refine programs which provide a continuum of services for youth offenders. These services are designed to protect the public and support efforts to reduce crime. This continuum is enhanced by our valued partnerships with counties and local communities.

During this biennium we sited and constructed five new secure regional youth correctional facilities which are scheduled to open in December, 1997. We opened Oregon's first youth accountability camp in March, 1997, and are well underway in the development of a comprehensive statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

We are dedicated to holding youth offenders accountable for their actions, and investing in opportunities for youth to learn personal responsibility, develop social skills, and make positive choices for themselves and for Oregon's future.

The Oregon Youth Authority has set many goals to be accomplished in its second biennium. I am confident that we are up to the task.

# our mission statement

---

## our mission is

To protect the public by holding youth offenders accountable and providing opportunities for reformation.

## we value

- Excellence in public service;
- Partnerships with local communities and other agencies;
- Openness and accountability to the public; and
- Provision of service in a fair, respectful and humane manner.

## to achieve this, we

- Emphasize public safety;
- Provide certain, consistent sanctions for youth offenders;
- Support the concerns of crime victims;
- Provide comprehensive youth reformation programs;
- Promote and support juvenile crime prevention activities;
- Encourage family involvement and responsibility; and
- Select, train, support and empower a competent and diverse work force.







# a brief history

---

of youth corrections in oregon



# historical highlights

---

The passage of Senate Bill 1 in 1995 brought sweeping changes to Oregon's juvenile justice system. This legislation established the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). It implemented Ballot Measure 11 which requires fixed sentences for youth and adults committing violent crimes. It prescribed a tiered system of sanctions for juvenile offenders and provided for the construction of 400 additional state-level secure custody beds. It made broad changes in juvenile court procedures, all aimed at increasing the level of accountability for youth committing crime in Oregon.

Senate Bill 1 was the culmination of the work of the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Crime which was appointed in 1993 by then Governor Barbara Roberts and chaired by Attorney General Ted Kulongoski. The focus of the Task Force was to expand the capacity of Oregon's juvenile institutions to meet growing need and to assure that youth offenders are held accountable throughout the juvenile justice system.

The Task Force decided that it was essential to separate state-level juvenile corrections from the child welfare system and, therefore, the OYA was created July 1, 1995 as an independent department, separate from the former Children's Services Division.

On January 1, 1996, the Oregon Youth Authority became an independent department of the State of Oregon.

The history of juvenile correction programs in the state is much longer, however. The emphasis of programs to address delinquency in Oregon has evolved as the nature and rate

of juvenile crime have changed at the national and state levels. OYA's philosophical roots can be traced back to the late 1800's and the Oregon State Reform School, which opened in November of 1891. The reform school's goal was to provide a positive influence on delinquent boys.

---

The Oregon State Reform School opens in Salem on November 5th. The emphasis of the reform school is to provide a positive influence on delinquent boys. The school's 50-bed capacity is exceeded within two years.



1 8 9 1

1 8 9 7

State Reform School Shoe Shop





## historical highlights continued...

---

Society of the late 1800's felt that youth were delinquent because of poor home surroundings and temptations. In response, the 1889 Legislature appropriated \$30,000 and the Reform School was established to give these youth a structured living environment where they received an education, were helped to develop self-respect, a good work ethic and a desire for success once returned to society.

Commitments to the State Reform School quickly overwhelmed its design capacity, however, and on October 1, 1892 the Board of Trustees announced that no more boys would be received until additional accommodations could be secured by provision of the legislature.

The legislature of 1893 made appropriations sufficient for the institution to carry on its intended work. By 1897, the institution had grown to over 600 acres of farm, orchard, vineyard and garden, and made significant progress in its change to an industrial school which housed a shoe and harness shop, tailor shop, steam laundry and dryroom, carpenter shop, kitchen, engine and dynamo room, blacksmith, plumbing and finning shop, and barbershop.

In 1911, the Oregon Reform School was renamed the Oregon State Training School. Scandal plagued the school over the next decade, and a special commission found that wards of the state were neglected. A series of recommendations were made to improve conditions at the training school, and ongoing investigations paved the way for the school to be moved from Salem to Woodburn in the 1920's.



Kitchen Crew

"We can urge no stronger plea for our need of more room and working facilities. We have here material with which to make carpenters, shoemakers, printers, to fill all the demands of trade, and it is with great regret we see our boys go away unfitted for some especial position."

-- M.W. Smith / Superintendent

---

The Oregon State Reform School is renamed the Oregon State Training School for Boys. Length of stay averages 12 to 24 months. Programs emphasize academic and vocational training.



Lunchroom



State Reform School's Boiler Room Crew

1 9 1 1



# historical highlights continued...

---

Delinquent boys were not society's only concern. In 1913, the Oregon Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to purchase land and erect a building for Oregon's first state correctional facility for girls. The State Industrial School for Girls opened on July 17 in the old Polytechnic School building on the grounds of the School for the Deaf, awaiting its new building (pictured right) scheduled for completion in 1914.

The law establishing this institution called for it to be used as "a place of detention for delinquent girls between the ages of 12 and 25 years." Wayward girls were committed to the school for three years — the purpose being to "protect them, protect society and, if possible, to train and educate them that they will become good and useful women."

A daily record was kept of the work and conduct of each girl. They were graded on their manual work and studies in school, as well as tidiness, truthfulness, obedience, promptness, honesty, good influence and clean talk. Once paroled, the girls were required to report to the superintendent, by letter, every month. They were also required to send one-fourth of their earnings to the superintendent who placed the money in a bank account on behalf of the girl. The money was returned to the girl once she completed parole and was released from the jurisdiction of the school.



The State Industrial School for Girls gets a new home situated on approximately 50 acres of land, about 5 miles south of the city of Salem.

Girls who work in the laundry or kitchen rise every morning at 5:30, except Sundays. The girls must dress neatly, comb their hair, wash, air their beds, and straighten and clean their rooms before breakfast.



1 9 1 3



## historical highlights continued...

---

The Oregon State Training School moved to a site near Woodburn, Oregon and began operations there on November 1, 1926. Four cottages housed 45 boys each. They were housed according to age, mental capacity, and commitment offense in a homelike atmosphere complete with a “mother and father” figure.

The 1930's brought “The Great Experiment” in which it was believed that issues over which a child had no control — their environment or heredity — were the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency. Rather than incarcerating boys for 12 to 24 months, they were paroled when school officers felt their attitude was right. Length of stay at the training school dropped to an average of 100 days, and the average daily population ran about 120 boys. Vocational experience was still the primary focus.

In 1951, the State Training School became the MacLaren School for Boys in honor of Reverend William MacLaren, who had worked many years with troubled youth and adults in Oregon. During the 1950's, MacLaren resembled a large working farm and ranch. The school produced most of its own food and even provided some for other institutions. House parents — husband and wife teams — worked the farm alongside youth.

Camp Necarney was the first juvenile correctional camp authorized by the Oregon Legislature. Established in 1951, Camp Necarney was located on the Nehalem sand spit on the northern coast of Tillamook County. It was designed to house 25 older boys who worked full-time for the State Parks Department. Camp Necarney closed in 1956.

# 1 9 2 6

---



The Oregon State Training School for Boys moves from its Salem location to a 180-bed campus in Woodburn. For the first time, boys are separated by age, mental capacity and crime committed. Average length of stay drops to 100 days as personal responsibility for crimes is de-emphasized and non-controllable environmental factors for delinquency gains significance in juvenile justice arenas.

---

The Oregon State Training School for Boys is renamed the MacLaren School for Boys in honor of the Reverend William MacLaren.



Reverend William MacLaren

---



Oregon's first juvenile work/study camp opens at Nehalem. Camp Necarney is designed to house 25 older boys who work full-time for the Oregon State Parks Department.

---

# 1 9 5 1

# historical highlights continued...

---

Camp Tillamook was started in 1956 with the acquisition of three old barracks buildings at the Blimp Base in Tillamook, Oregon. The work/study camp was designed to serve a younger population of delinquent youth who went to school half a day and worked half a day.

Another work/study camp was built on State Parks land on the mid-Oregon coast near Florence, Oregon in 1965. Camp Florence was initially used to serve academically-challenged delinquent youth.

In 1972, youth at the MacLaren School for Boys were sleeping on mattresses on the floor because of overcrowding. After Legislator Gracie Peck made a midnight visit to view the overcrowded situation, bunk beds were put in the cottages.

Starting in 1973, girls were transferred from Hillcrest to MacLaren making the MacLaren School a co-ed campus. This approach was abandoned after about two years.

With the help of some federal funding, the Portland Intensive Care Unified Rehabilitation Effort (PICTURE House) opened in Portland in 1974. The project was designed to reduce the number of training school commitments from Multnomah County. Picture House was also used as a transition resource for Portland area youth transitioning back to their community from the training schools.

In 1975, Senate Bill 703 decreed that status offenders could no longer be held or committed to the training schools. Commitments were limited to youth having committed felonies and misdemeanors.

---

Camp  
Tillamook  
opens to  
house 25  
young teens  
who work  
half-days and  
attend school  
half-days.



1 9 5 6

1 9 6 5



Camp Florence  
opens on State  
Parks land. The  
program  
emphasizes working  
with severely  
academically-  
challenged boys.





## historical highlights continued...

---

A class-action lawsuit was filed against MacLaren School, in 1977, alleging cruelty to students, unfair disciplinary actions, no due process and citing other issues. The lawsuit was settled in 1989, following the implementation of numerous changes.

The 1977 Legislature approved monies for diversion beds to keep youth out of the training schools. In 1978, thirty community beds were added to transition youth back to the community.

Eastern Oregon was the site selected for Oregon's next work/study camp. Camp Hilgard opened in 1979 near LaGrande, Oregon in Union County. Like Camp Florence, it offered a half-time work/half-time school program.

Corvallis House work/study camp opened in 1980 on the site of a former Oregon State University fraternity house. The twenty-five bed facility emphasized an "Outward Bound" wilderness program for youth with substance abuse issues.

During the 1980's, offense-specific treatment models for sex offenders, drug/alcohol abusers, and violent offenders were developed. Programs to serve minority youth were also introduced into the array of close custody treatment services.

In 1985, the legislature put a "cap" on the number of youth who could be committed to close custody, reducing that population from 728 to 513 over the next two years. Savings were invested in contracts with county juvenile departments to serve youth in the community.

---

Camp Hilgard opens near LaGrande. The twenty-five bed facility follows Camp Tillamook's model of half-time work and half-time school programs.



1 9 7 9

1 9 8 0

---



Corvallis House work/study camp moved into a former Oregon State University fraternity house.

# historical highlights continued...

---

In 1986, the Assessment and Observation Center (AOC) was opened at the Multnomah County Juvenile Detention Hall as an intake center for Metro-area youth.

By 1988, gangs had emerged as a major problem, especially in the Portland metropolitan area. The legislature authorized \$2.5 million to address the problem.

The voter initiative Measure 5 budget cuts forced the closure of PICTURE House in 1991. AOC was moved to MacLaren as a centralized Juvenile Corrections Assessment Center to screen all youth for diversion or the most appropriate close custody program. State budget cuts also resulted in the loss of the State Parks contracts at both Corvallis House and Camp Tillamook.

In building the 1993-95 budget, juvenile corrections programs were separated from child welfare programs within the Children's Services Division of the Department of Human Resources. Forty-one staff having primary responsibility for delinquent-youth cases were transferred to the Office of Juvenile Corrections. In order to maximize federal funding for learning disabled youth in secure custody settings, all educational programs at MacLaren and Hillcrest training schools and the work/study camps were transferred to the Oregon Department of Education.

Nineteen ninety-three's House Bill 2630 expanded the cap on the training school population to allow for increase or decrease according to the under 18-year-old population in Oregon.

Governor Barbara Roberts appointed a Task Force on Juvenile Crime in 1993. Chaired by Attorney General Ted

Kulongoski, the focus of the Task Force was to expand the capacity of Oregon's juvenile institutions to meet growing need and to assure youth offenders are held accountable throughout the juvenile justice system. Their report and recommendations were published in 1994.

In 1995, a bill was introduced in the Oregon Senate to establish an independent department, the Oregon Youth Authority, to administer youth correctional facilities and programs within a multi-tiered system of sanctions, and to provide leadership in a coordinated statewide juvenile justice system.

Senate Bill 1 passed the Oregon Senate with a vote of 23 to 4, and the Oregon House with a vote of 46 to 7. Governor Kitzhaber signed Senate Bill 1 into law on June 30, 1995.

The Oregon Youth Authority became a division of the Oregon Department of Human Resources on July 1, 1995.

January 1, 1996 the Oregon Youth Authority became an independent department of the State of Oregon.



A Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice is created to review and recommend changes to Oregon's juvenile justice system in light of the increase in violent juvenile crime.

1 9 9 4





# role of the oya

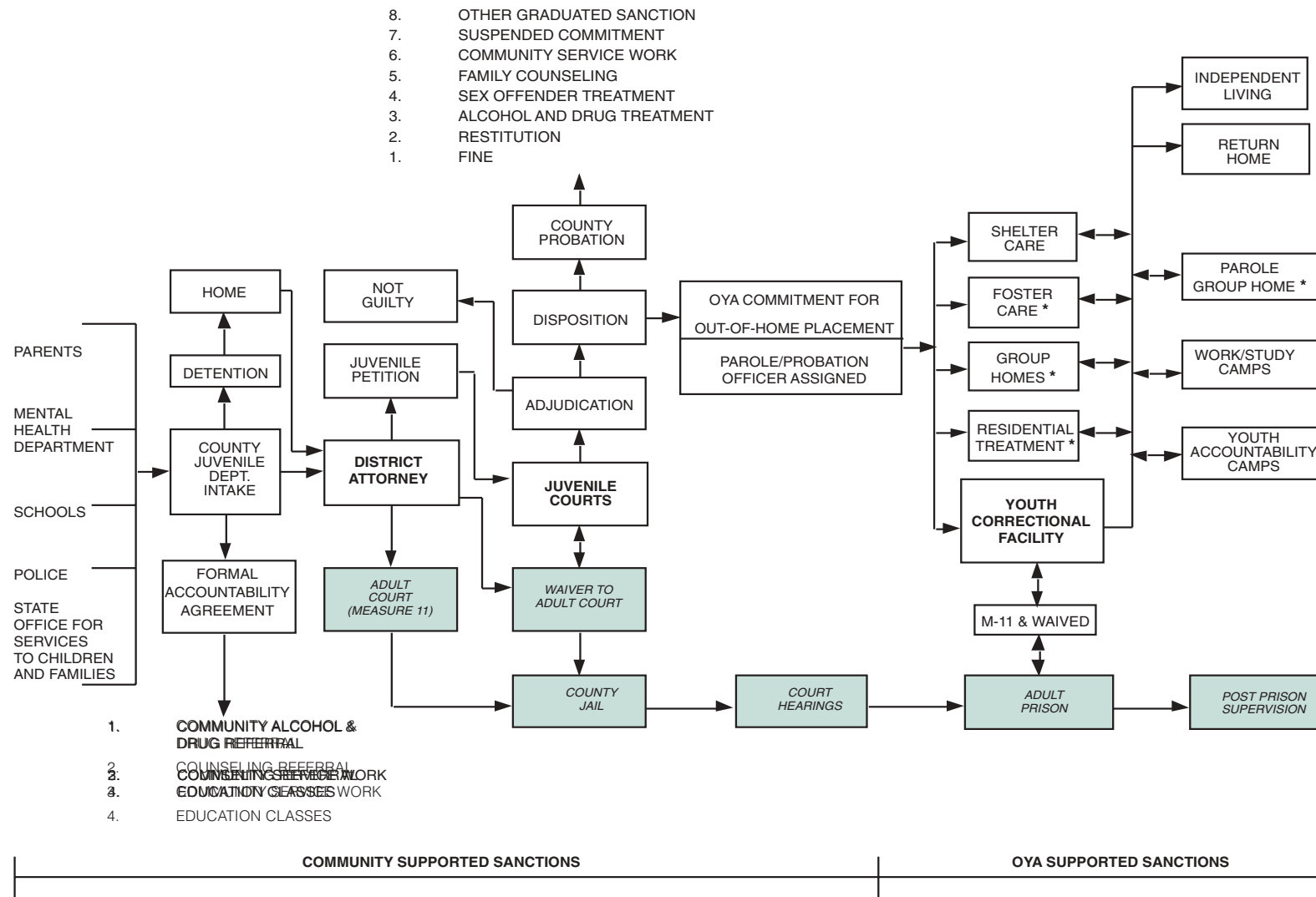
---







# oregon's juvenile justice system



\* Reviewed by Citizen's Review Board

# agency overview

---

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) was created by the 68th Legislative Assembly. Senate Bill 1 established the OYA as the agency responsible for the supervision, management and administration of youth correction facilities, state parole and probation services, community out-of-home placements for youth offenders and other functions related to state programs for youth corrections. Formerly, services to youth offenders were provided by the Children's Services Division of the Department of Human Resources.

The purpose of the OYA is to address the issues of rising juvenile crime by implementing the many changes embodied in Senate Bill 1. The OYA exercises legal and physical custody over youth offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 who have been committed to the OYA by county juvenile courts. Juvenile court-committed youth offenders may remain in OYA's legal and physical custody up to age 25. Juveniles, ages 15, 16 or 17 who commit crimes for which they have been waived to and convicted in adult court, or for which the State's mandatory minimum sentences apply, are in the legal custody of the Oregon Department of Corrections (adult corrections), but can be placed in the physical custody of the OYA up to age 25.

The OYA's mission is to protect the public by holding youth offenders accountable and providing opportunities for youth to reform. We accomplish our mission by providing rehabilitation and treatment programming in a multi-tiered system of secure custody facilities. In addition, the OYA provides community-based parole and probation services to youth committed to the OYA for out-of-home placement.

OYA's continuum of services emphasize decisive intervention in delinquent behavior, certain sanctions for crimes committed by youth, restitution to victims, and effective and innovative rehabilitation programs for youth offenders.

## a time of transition

With the signing of Senate Bill 1 on June 30, 1995, the Oregon Youth Authority was established as a division within the Department of Human Resources. Separate state agency status would become effective on January 1, 1996 giving the OYA six months to efficiently work through transition details with the Department of Human Resources and become operational as a new state agency.

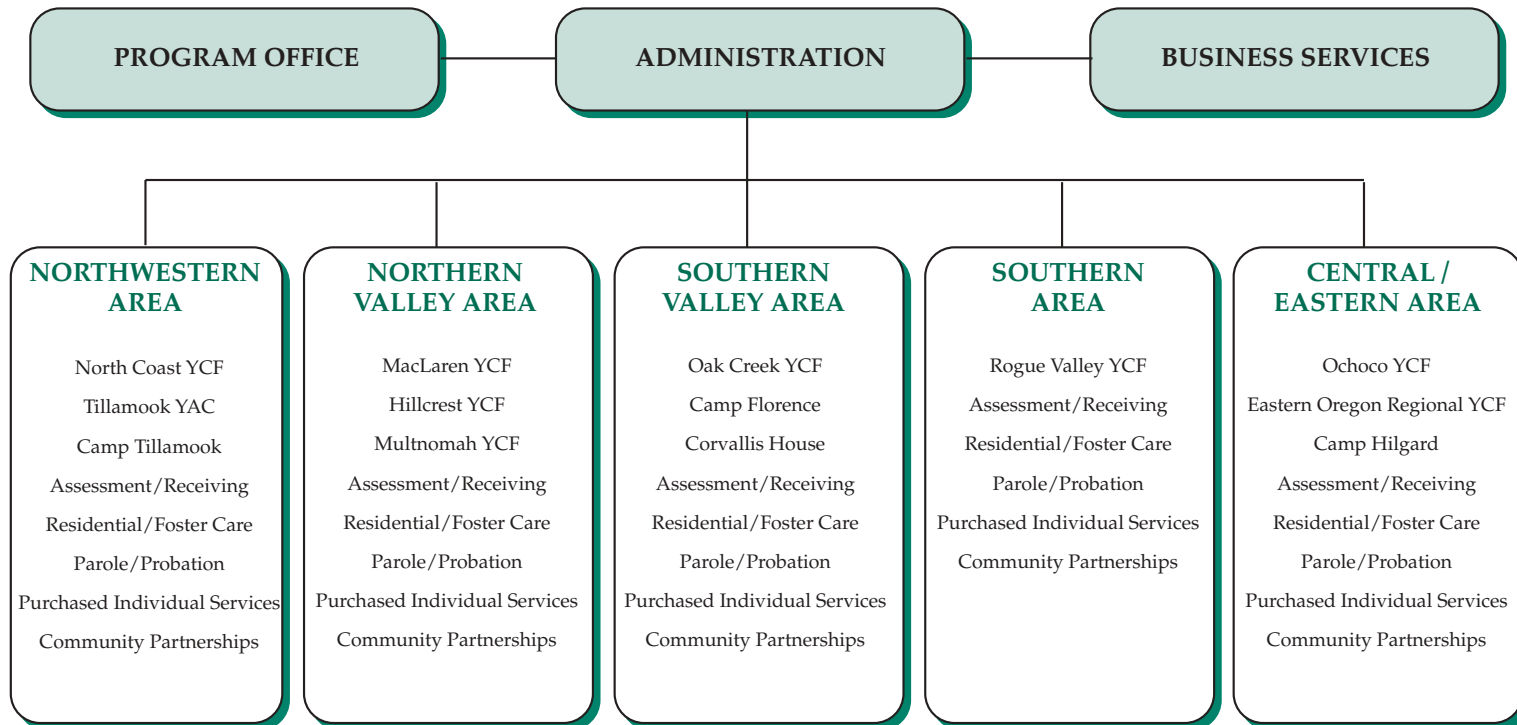
"The Legislative Assembly declares that in delinquency cases, the purposes of the Oregon juvenile justice system from apprehension forward are to protect the public and reduce juvenile delinquency and to provide fair and impartial procedures for the initiation, adjudication and disposition of allegations of delinquent conduct. The system is founded on the principles of personal responsibility, accountability and reformation within the context of public safety and restitution to the victims and to the community.

The system shall provide a continuum of services that emphasize prevention of further criminal activity by the use of early and certain sanctions, reformation and rehabilitation programs and swift and decisive intervention in delinquent behavior. The system shall be open and accountable to the people of Oregon and their elected representatives."

Senate Bill 1 (1995)

# oia organizational chart

## Oregon Youth Authority



YCF = Youth Correctional Facility  
YAC = Youth Accountability Camp

Revised 8/20/97

# agency overview continued...

---

On July 1, 1995, a transitional organizational structure was adopted. During the 1995-97 biennium, the operations of the Oregon Youth Authority were carried out by four primary program areas under the umbrella of OYA Administration: Institutional Programs, Community Programs, Program Development and Evaluation (including the OYA Training and Development Unit), and Business Services.

## ■ office of the director

The **Office of the Director** provides overall leadership, direction and management of the agency with input from an executive staff committee representing all program areas. This administrative decision structure was established to provide leadership, program direction, policy development, management and oversight. The Office of the Director is also responsible for external and internal communications and developing strong relationships with private and public sector partners.

## ■ institutional programs

OYA's **Institutional Programs** provide public safety, reformation, and accountability services to delinquent youth who are too dangerous to the public, or to themselves, to be served in the community.

**Secure Youth Correctional Facilities** provide high-security, intensive accountability and treatment designed to meet the specific needs of youth, while protecting the public from further criminal behavior.

**Work/Study Camps** provide a bridge from the secure facilities to community placement. They provide youth the opportunity to continue treatment, attend school, build vocational skills, and work on community service projects to instill a work ethic, accountability, and responsibility through payment of restitution to both victims and the community.

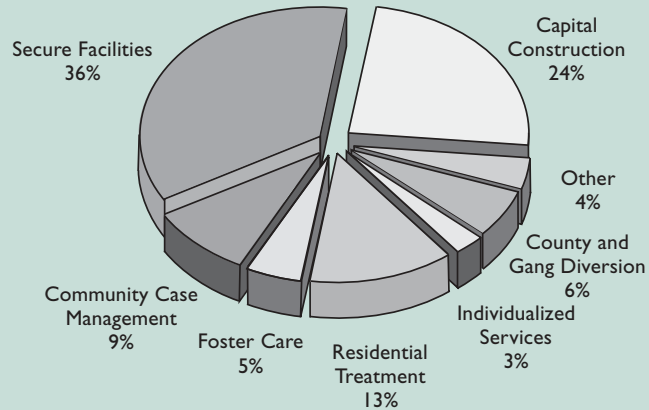
Authorized by the 1995 Legislature, **Youth Accountability Camps** provide an alternative to longer incarceration in secure facilities for non-violent property offenders. They provide the same services as Work/Study Camps, with the addition of military drill and physical training as key components.

## ■ program office

The **Program Office** was created in June, 1997, when the Community Programs Section (consisting of Community Resources and Parole and Probation Support) and the Program Development and Evaluation Section were combined to form a single administrative office. The Program Office is the link between OYA youth corrections facilities, county juvenile departments, courts, local communities, and other state and federal agencies.

# agency overview continued...

## Oregon Youth Authority's 1995-97 Budget Profile



## 1995-97 Average Cost Per Youth, Per Day

### Facilities

Secure .....	\$125
Work/Study .....	\$ 74
Accountability Camps .....	\$ 87

# overview of the oya continued...

The **Parole and Probation Support Section** provides technical and program support to field staff who provide supervision and coordinate placement and treatment services for youth offenders in foster, group and residential care, and those placed in their own homes.

The **Community Resources Section** develops, maintains, and monitors statewide contracts for shelter, group, and residential services to provide youth with opportunities for reformation.

The **Program Development and Evaluation Section** directs planning for youth offender facilities and community programs, sets standards for staffing and services, develops the classification system for youth offenders, makes population projections for siting facilities, and collects data to evaluate program outcomes. It houses the agency research team responsible for all internal and external data-collection and analysis and grant management activities.

The **OYA Training and Development Unit** develops and delivers safety, security and treatment training to OYA staff and partners on a statewide basis.

## ■ business services

The **Office of Business Services** provides basic administrative support to all sectors of the OYA.

The **Accounting Services Section** processes all claims submitted, maintains accounting records, prepares the payroll for submission to the state Controller's Division, processes collections and trust transactions, and implements the agency cost allocation plan.

The **Information Systems Section** designs, develops, and maintains information systems required to support the agency's operational and management requirements. It maintains linkages with the Department of Human Resources computer systems while developing a new Juvenile Justice Information System.

The **Employee Services Section** administers all agency personnel matters, recruitment, affirmative action and equal employment opportunity programs, contributes to the training and staff development for agency employees, and manages agency efforts to reduce workers compensation costs.

The **Budget and Contracts Section** prepares the agency budget, monitors revenues and expenditures, and prepares special fiscal analysis and emergency board requests; assures compliance with state and federal regulations in competitive contractor selections and contracting for over 700 contracts and contract amendments; assists in the purchase of all commodities, real property leases, and services.

### 1995 -97 Average Cost Per Youth, Per Day in Community Programs

Group Homes .....	\$36 - 59
Shelter Care .....	\$50 - 66
Foster Care .....	\$14 - 36
Residential Care .....	\$76 - 98

# overview of the oya continued...

---

## Northwestern Area (1)

Bob Amela, Area Coordinator  
Route 2, Box 500  
Warrenton, OR 97146  
Tel: (503) 861-7190  
Fax: (503) 861-7191

## Northern Valley Area (2)

Bob Jester, Area Coordinator  
MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility  
2630 N. Pacific Highway  
Woodburn, OR 97071  
Tel: (503) 982-4476  
Fax: (503) 982-4439

## Southern Valley Area (3)

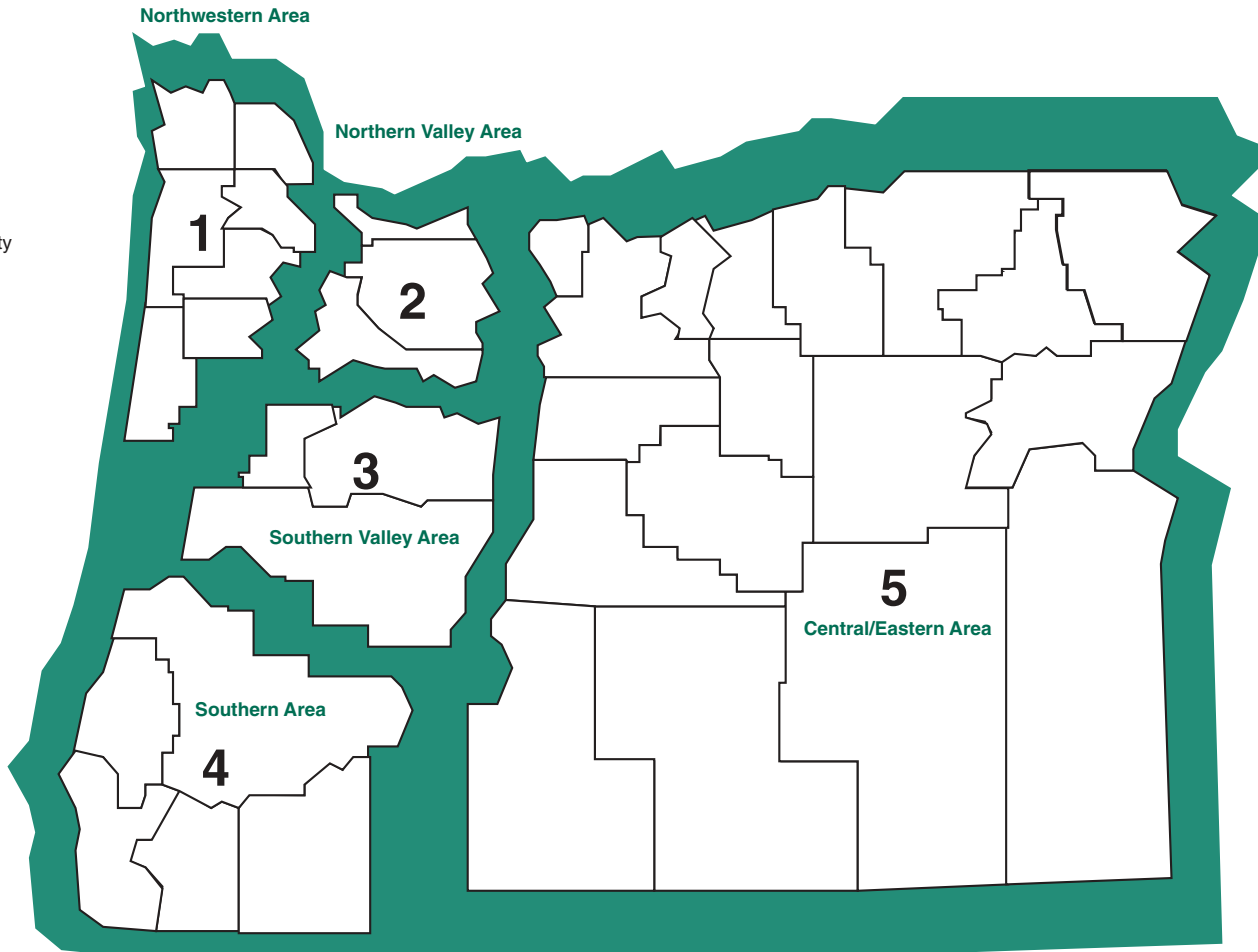
Faye Fagel, Area Coordinator  
4400 Lockner Road S.E.  
Albany, OR 97321-3847  
Tel: (541) 967-2036  
Fax: (541) 967-2051

## Southern Area (4)

Debbie Rios, Area Coordinator  
109 N.W. C Street  
P.O. Box 539  
Grants Pass, OR 97526  
Tel: (541) 955-9536  
Fax: (541) 955-9580

## Central/Eastern Area (5)

Brad Mulvihill, Area Coordinator  
62910 OB Riley Road, Suite A200  
Bend, OR 97701  
Tel: (541) 388-6045  
Fax: (541) 388-6348









overview of

---

commitment processes



# commitment processes

---

The OYA exercises legal and physical custody over youth offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 who have been committed to the OYA by county juvenile courts. Juvenile court-committed youth offenders may remain in OYA's legal and physical custody up to age 25. Juveniles, ages 15, 16 or 17 who commit crimes for which they have been waived to and convicted in adult court, or for which the State's mandatory minimum sentences (Measure 11) apply, are in the legal custody of the Oregon Department of Corrections (adult corrections), but can be placed in the physical custody of the OYA up to age 25.

## Juvenile Court and Adult Court (Waiver and Measure 11) Commitment Processes

Placement in Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) youth correctional facilities occurs through one of the following court actions:

- **Juvenile court commitment**

- **Waiver** of judicial jurisdiction by juvenile court to adult court for certain offenses. Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) transfers physical custody of inmates 12-17 years old to OYA because of emotional maturity level.

- **Measure 11 conviction** by adult court. The DOC transfers physical custody of inmates 15-17 years old to OYA because of emotional maturity level.

The OYA maintains legal and physical custody of youth placed in OYA youth correctional facilities through direct juvenile court commitment. Juvenile court-committed youth may be held for the full period of their commitment or to age 25, whichever comes first.

The OYA maintains physical custody **only** of youth convicted in adult court through judicial waiver or automatic waiver (Measure 11). All youth convicted in adult court remain in the legal custody of the DOC while being physically held in an OYA youth correctional facility. Adult court-convicted youth in OYA physical custody may be held for the full period of their sentence or age 25, *whichever comes first*. Youth who do not complete their sentence by age 25 must be transferred back to the physical custody of the DOC. The physical custody of any adult court-convicted youth 16 years of age or older may be returned at any time to the physical custody of the DOC should the OYA and the DOC agree that the youth is not amenable to OYA treatment.

## commitment processes continued...

Age of Youth	Criminal Offense	Statutory Reference	Judicial Process	Court of Jurisdiction	Custody Status	2nd Look
12-14	Any Class A Misdemeanor; Any felony; Aggravated Murder; Murder	ORS 420.011	Juvenile Commitment	Juvenile	Legal: OYA Physical: OYA	N/A
12-14	Aggravated Murder, Murder, Rape I, Sodomy I, Unlawful Sexual Penetration I	ORS 419C.352 ORS 137.124 (5)(a)	Judicial waiver to adult court	Adult	Legal: DOC Physical custody transfer to OYA	YES
15-17	Any Class A Misdemeanor; Any felony except Measure 11 offense <sup>1</sup>	ORS 420.011	Juvenile Commitment	Juvenile	Legal: OYA Physical: OYA	N/A
15-17	Any Class A or B felony (except Measure 11 offense <sup>1</sup> ), Assault III, Coercion, Escape II, Arson II, Robbery III	ORS 419C.349 ORS 137.124 (5)(a)	Judicial waiver to adult court	Adult	Legal: DOC Physical custody transfer to OYA	YES
15-17	Aggravated Murder, Measure 11 offense <sup>1</sup> .	ORS 137.707(3)	Automatic waiver to adult court	Adult	Legal: DOC Physical custody transfer to OYA	NO <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>- Any 15, 16, or 17 year old charged with one of the following offenses is automatically prosecuted in adult court under provisions of **Measure 11** (ORS 137.707(4)) - 1997: Murder, Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Aggravated Murder, Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Murder, Manslaughter I and II, Assault I and II, Kidnapping I and II, Rape I and II, Sodomy I and II, Unlawful Sexual Penetration I and II, Sexual Abuse I, Arson I, Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct, Compelling Prostitution.

<sup>2</sup>- Under certain circumstances, youth convicted of Assault II, Robbery II, Kidnapping II may not be subject to Measure 11 mandatory minimum sentencing requirements and may be eligible for up to 20% earned time credit if sentenced to incarceration. SB1049 - 1997.

# measure 11

Proposed by an initiative petition, Ballot Measure 11 was overwhelmingly passed by Oregon voters in November, 1994. Known as Oregon's "one-strike, you're out" law, Measure 11 set mandatory minimum sentences for certain serious crimes, bars early release, leave or reduced sentence, and impacts persons ages 15 and up.

Measure 11 requires youth ages 15 to 17 years of age to be tried as adults in criminal court when they have been charged with listed crimes. If convicted, the youth may be placed in the physical custody of the OYA until age 25 under most conditions, but they remain in the legal custody of the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC).

Senate Bill 1 (1995) implemented Measure 11 which took effect on April 1, 1995, and added to the list of Measure 11 crimes, attempt or conspiracy to commit murder or aggravated murder.

The 1997 Legislative Session saw the passage of Senate Bill 1049 which modified Measure 11 statutes. SB 1049 adds three offenses to the list of crimes dictating a mandatory minimum sentence: Arson I, Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct, and Compelling Prostitution. The bill also allows a court to impose less than the mandatory minimum sentence for conviction of Assault II, Kidnapping II, and Robbery II. Under certain specific findings, the court may sentence according to rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission for these crimes only.

## Measure 11 Crimes & their Mandatory Minimum Sentences

Murder .....	25 years
Attempt or conspiracy to commit aggravated murder .....	10 years
Attempt or conspiracy to commit murder .....	7 years, 6 months
Manslaughter I .....	10 years
Manslaughter II .....	6 years, 3 months
Assault I .....	7 years, 6 months
Assault II .....	5 years, 10 months
Kidnapping I .....	7 years, 6 months
Kidnapping II .....	5 years, 10 months
Rape I .....	8 years, 4 months
Rape II .....	6 years, 3 months
Sodomy I .....	8 years, 4 months
Sodomy II .....	6 years, 3 months
Unlawful Sexual Penetration I .....	8 years, 4 months
Unlawful Sexual Penetration II .....	6 years, 3 months
Sexual Abuse I .....	6 years, 3 months
Robbery I .....	7 years, 6 months
Robbery II .....	5 years, 10 months
Arson I .....	7 years, 6 months
(when the offense represented a threat of serious physical injury)	
Using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct .....	5 years, 10 months
Compelling prostitution .....	5 years, 10 months

# waivered youth

---

Statute gives Oregon's juvenile courts the option to relinquish or "waive" jurisdiction to criminal courts youth charged with certain crimes. 1995 statute provides:

## grounds for waiving a youth to adult court

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 419C.349. The juvenile court may waive a youth to a circuit, district, justice or municipal court of competent jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult if:

- (1) The youth is 15 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense;
- (2) The youth is alleged to have committed murder or any aggravated form thereof, a Class A or Class B felony or any of the following Class C felonies:
  - a Escape in the second degree under ORS 162.155;
  - b Assault in the third degree under ORS 163.165;
  - c Coercion under ORS 163.275 (1)(a); or
  - d Robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395;
- (3) The youth at the time of the alleged offense was of sufficient sophistication and maturity to appreciate the nature and quality of the conduct involved; and
- (4) The juvenile court, after considering the following criteria, determines by a preponderance of the

evidence that retaining jurisdiction will not serve the best interests of the youth and of society and therefore is not justified:

- a The amenability of the youth to treatment and rehabilitation given the techniques, facilities and personnel for rehabilitation available to the juvenile court and to the criminal court which would have jurisdiction after transfer;
- b The protection required by the community, given the seriousness of the offense alleged;
- c The aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner in which the offense was alleged to have been committed;
- d The previous history of the youth, including:
  - (A) Prior treatment efforts and out-of-home placements; and
  - (B) The physical, emotional and mental health of the youth;
- e The youth's prior record of acts which would be crimes if committed by an adult;
- f The gravity of the loss, damage, or injury caused or attempted during the offense;
- g The prosecutive merit of the case against the youth; and
- h The desirability of disposing of all cases in one trial if there were adult co-offenders.

# waivered youth continued...

---

## grounds for waiving a youth under 15 years of age

ORS 419C.352. The juvenile court, after a hearing, except as provided in ORS 419C.364 or 419C.370, may waive a youth under 15 years of age at the time the act was committed to circuit court for prosecution as an adult if:

- (1)** The youth is represented by counsel during the waiver proceedings;
- (2)** The juvenile court makes findings required under ORS 419C.349 (3) and (4); and
- (3)** The youth is alleged to have committed an act or acts that is committed by an adult would constitute one or more of the following crimes:
  - a Murder or any aggravated form thereof under ORS 163.095 or 163.115;
  - b Rape in the first degree under ORS 163.375 (1)(a);
  - c Sodomy in the first degree under ORS 163.405 (1)(a); or
  - d Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree under ORS 163.411 (1)(a).

## waived youth in oya physical custody for placement

Statute also provides that a person under 18 years of age committed to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections following waiver will be transferred from DOC to the physical custody of OYA for placement in a youth correctional facility. Youth may be transferred back to the DOC for incarceration if the OYA Director (or designee) determines that the youth:

- (1)** Poses a danger to OYA staff or other youth; or
- (2)** Is not likely to benefit from the rehabilitative and treatment programs administered by the OYA.







# institutional programs

---

serving oregon's youth corrections needs



# oia institutional programs

---

The Oregon Youth Authority's graduated system of youth offender sanctions includes a multi-tiered system of secure youth correctional institutions. Youth correctional facilities are the most secure and provide an array of treatment programs to youth offenders. A medium-security youth accountability camp (or "boot" camp) opened in March, 1997, in Tillamook. Four minimum-security, treatment-oriented work/study camps are located around the state. In addition, a short-term maximum-security special program for males and females is operated by the OYA on the grounds of the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Center complex in Portland.

## MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility

The MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility in Woodburn includes nineteen secure living units, a school operated by the Oregon Department of Education, vocational training buildings, and a farm. The all-male MacLaren campus encompasses 270 acres and has a current capacity of 460 youth.

Intensive treatment programs at the MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility are provided in specialty living units. Units specialize in intensive substance abuse treatment, violent offender treatment, and sex offender behavioral modification programming. In addition to these intensive treatment interventions, all units on the MacLaren campus provide training in anger management, anti-social/criminal thinking errors, life skills, victim empathy, and general substance abuse education. **MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility: 2630 N. Pacific Highway; Woodburn, OR 97071-9165; Tel: (503) 982-4476; Fax: (503) 982-4439; Superintendent: Gary Lawhead**



Eight "front cottages" line the drive of the facility grounds. These living/treatment units were constructed between 1960 and 1964.

The MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility Administration Building appearance has not changed much from when it was built (pictured here in 1926).



# youth correctional facilities

---

## Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility

The Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility in Salem houses both male and female youth offenders in its ten secure living units, a school, and a vocational training facility. The Hillcrest campus covers approximately 30 acres and has a current capacity of 260 youth, including Oregon's youngest offenders.

Youth with similar treatment needs are generally placed in living units which specialize in that treatment area. Hillcrest units provide intensive substance abuse treatment, violent offender treatment, and sex offender behavioral modification treatment.

In addition, one Hillcrest unit specializes in the treatment of juvenile firesetters. All units at Hillcrest provide training in anger management, anti-criminal modelling and reinforcement, concrete problem solving, substance abuse education, and other rehabilitative programming. **Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility: 2450 Strong Road, S.E.; Salem, OR 97310-1314; Tel: (503) 986-0400; Fax: (503) 986-0381; Acting Superintendent: Dick Bakken**

Even through renovation and modernization, the Administration Building has maintained its stately appeal.



## Youth Correctional Facilities Under Development

Five regional youth correctional facilities are currently under development in Albany, Burns, Grants Pass, Prineville, and Warrenton. Designed by the firm of KMD Architects and Planners (Portland, Oregon), these new male/female highly secure facilities will offer state-of-the-art physical plants with a great deal of commonality for cost-effectiveness. The new youth correctional facilities are projected to be completed in December, 1997, and will offer the array of treatment programs currently provided at MacLaren and Hillcrest.

- **Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility**  
Albany - 72 OYA and 20 county detention beds
- **North Coast Youth Correctional Facility**  
Warrenton - 72 OYA and 20 county detention beds
- **Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility**  
Grants Pass - 96 beds
- **Ochoco Youth Correctional Facility**  
Prineville - 48 beds
- **Eastern Oregon Regional Youth Correctional Facility**  
Burns - 40 OYA and 10 county detention beds



The driveway leading onto the grounds of the Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility.

# work/study camps

---

## Camp Florence

Camp Florence is a 25-bed minimum security youth work/study and transition program located in the oceanside town of Florence in Lane County. The program at Camp Florence offers male youth offenders the opportunity to gain several meaningful skills and competencies that will assist them in reintegrating into their respective communities. The goal of Camp Florence programming is to assist each youth in his specific areas of need through accountability and exposure to new concepts and experiences. By weighing what each youth has been offered in the past and considering where they will be transitioning in the future, individualized programs are developed. In doing this, Camp Florence provides a crucial link in the continuum of secure custody services offered by the Oregon Youth Authority.

**Camp Florence: 04859 South Jetty Road; Florence, OR 97439-8631; Tel: (541) 997-2076 ; Fax: (541) 997-4217; Director: Clint McClellan**

Camp Florence was built in 1965 on State Parks land outside Florence on the Oregon coast.



## Corvallis House

Built as a private residence in 1913 and later converted to an Oregon State University fraternity house, Corvallis House was opened as a transition facility for male youth offenders in 1980. Like all OYA work/study camps, Corvallis House serves as a minimum security program for youth transitioning from an OYA youth correctional facility to their home communities. The length of stay varies, with commitment offenses and continued progress in treatment dictating an individual youth's program. The treatment focus of Corvallis House is substance abuse recovery. Other major components include wilderness challenge, based upon the Outward Bound model; academic schooling; restitution; and community service work. A select group of youth participate in full-time local work experience or attend the local community college. All facets of the Corvallis House program are designed toward the prevention of behavior that might cause youth to re-offend and the building of skills to enable youth to re-enter their communities positively and successfully. **Corvallis House; 330 NW Ninth Street ; Corvallis, OR 97330-6131; Tel: (541) 757-4144 ; Fax: (541) 758-0516 ; Director: Al Hughes**



Corvallis House is actually a former residence and Oregon State University fraternity house in Corvallis, Oregon.

# work study camps continued...

---

## Camp Hilgard

Located at the base of the Blue Mountains on the Grande Ronde River, Camp Hilgard is a 25-bed minimum-security work/study camp for male youth offenders transitioning from an OYA youth correctional facility to their communities. Camp Hilgard generally serves youth from Central and Eastern Oregon, but occasionally serves youth from communities west of the Cascades.

Camp Hilgard's primary focus is to continue educational programming begun at a youth correctional facility while building a strong work ethic in its year-round job skills and employment program. The money youth offenders earn while participating in Camp Hilgard's work program is used to pay restitution to victims. Money is also set aside to help defray personal expenses youth face when returning to their communities. Additional Camp Hilgard treatment components include substance abuse treatment and relapse recovery tools. **Camp Hilgard; 58231 Oregon Hwy 244; P.O. Box 3240; LaGrande, OR 97850-7240; Tel: (541) 963-3611; Fax: (541) 963-5667; Director: Darrin Humphreys**

Camp Hilgard is located outside LaGrande in Eastern Oregon.



## Camp Tillamook

Constructed in 1956, Camp Tillamook is a 26-bed minimum-security facility designed to assist male adolescent sex offenders transition from OYA youth correctional facilities to their communities. Youth offenders placed at Camp Tillamook can expect to spend three to six months continuing the education and sex offender treatment begun at a youth correctional facility. Youth at Camp Tillamook participate in off-campus community work programs to learn good work habits and to earn money for victim restitution and to help cover costs when transitioning back to their home communities. As part of their camp to community transition program, young men placed at Camp Tillamook are able to earn off-campus visits with family members and short trial home visits. **Camp Tillamook; 6820 Barracks Circle; Tillamook, OR 97141-9683; Tel: (503) 842-4243 Fax: (503) 842-1476; Director: Jeff Sledge**



Built in 1956, Camp Tillamook now has a new neighbor, OYA's Tillamook Youth Accountability Camp.

# youth accountability camp

---

## **Tillamook Youth Accountability Camp**

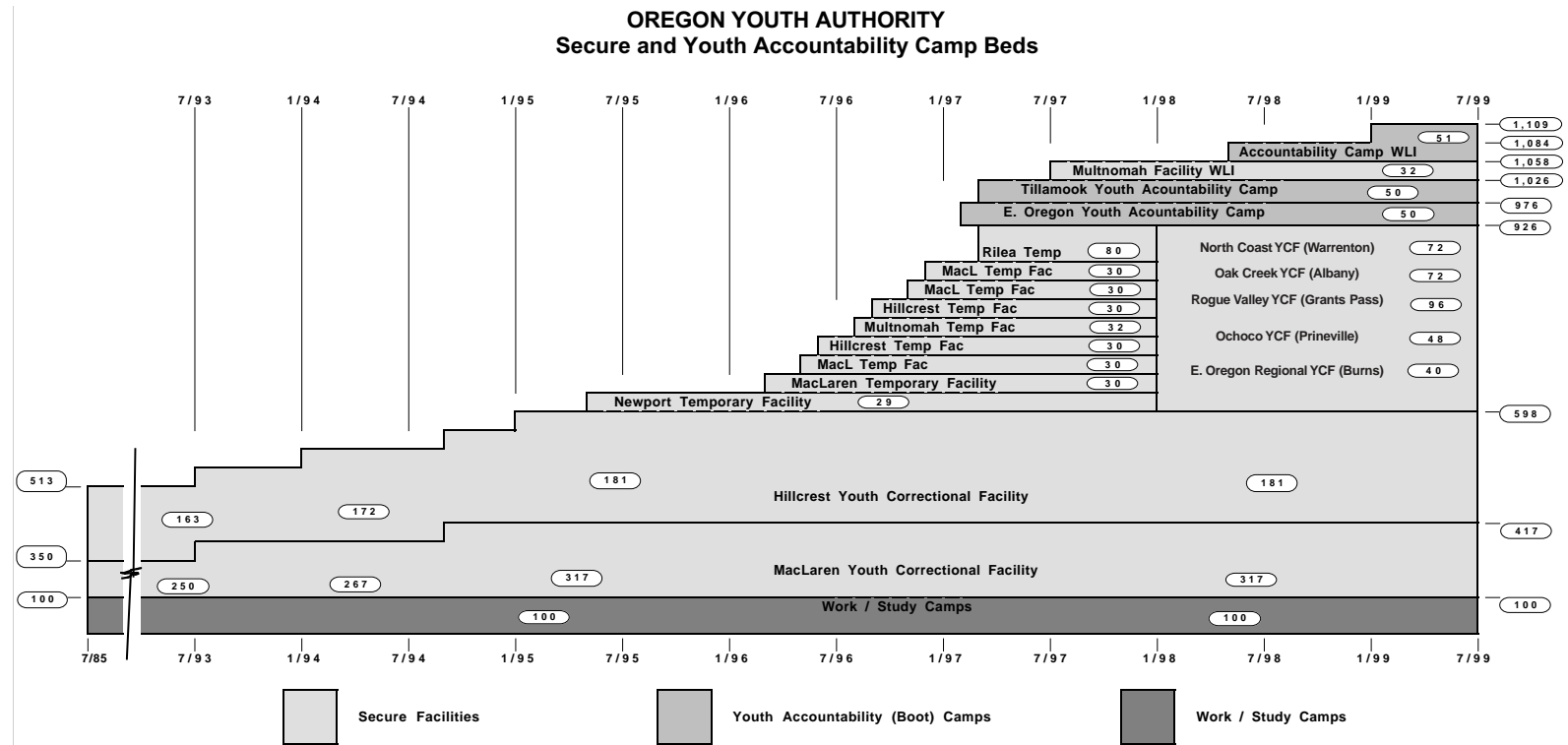
Opened in March, 1997, the Tillamook Youth Accountability Camp is a medium-security facility designed to house 50 non-violent youth offender males in a highly structured four-month program. The program consists of a due-process system of discipline, a strict daily regimen of physical training and military drill, educational programming commensurate with youth offenders' needs, substance abuse treatment and education, life-skills training, decision-making skills training, and job readiness and job-seeking skills training. During the last two months of the institutional program, youth offenders engage in labor-intensive work assignments on public lands and within the community.

Following the institutional portion of their program, graduates of the Tillamook Youth Accountability Camp are closely supervised in an intensive, four-month community aftercare program. These youth are assigned OYA parole officers who only carry cases of youth accountability camp graduates. **Tillamook Youth Camp: 6700 Officer Row; Tillamook, OR 97141-8903; Tel: (503) 842-2565 x221; Fax: (503) 842-4918; Director: Terry Younkin**

Completed in early 1997,  
Tillamook Youth Accountability  
Camp is Oregon's first boot  
camp-type facility.



# bed projections



In order to accommodate an immediate need for increased secure custody beds, in 1995 the OYA began adding temporary capacity throughout its 598-bed system, while at the same time planning for permanent capacity. Between July, 1995, and March, 1997, 321 temporary beds were added at the MacLaren and Hillcrest youth correctional facilities and in Newport, Multnomah County, and Camp Rilea. During this same period, permanent youth correctional facilities, with a capacity of 328 beds, were sited and construction begun in Warrenton, Albany, Grants Pass, Prineville, and Burns. Beginning in December, 1997, the new permanent facilities will open and the temporary beds will be phased out.

To complete the continuum of OYA secure youth corrections resources, the OYA has begun siting and constructing youth accountability camps (also known as "boot" camps). By June of 1999, three youth accountability camps will be operational, bringing the total capacity of OYA's secure custody system of work/study camps, regional youth correctional facilities, and accountability camps to 1,109 beds.



# temporary facilities

---

## Temporary Youth Correctional Facilities

The desire of Oregonians to ensure certain, consistent sanctions for youth offenders has necessitated additional temporary capacity in OYA's secure custody system until the regional facilities are completed. Responding to the need for added capacity, the OYA opened temporary facilities at five locations.



One of the four soft-sided temporary structures at MacLaren. Photo taken from inside a highly secure compound.

Completed modular facility at Hillcrest.



Cranes were used to lift and place the pre-fabricated modular structures among the long-standing brick buildings of Hillcrest.



## MacLaren Temporary Facility

On the grounds of the MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility, 120 additional beds were constructed in the Spring of 1996. The new beds are located in four state-of-the-art membrane structures enclosed in a fenced compound. Each structure is a self-contained unit, with a 30-bed dormitory, a living area, a classroom, a food service area, and office space. Soft-sided structures within a fenced perimeter were selected since they offered both a high level of security and cost-effective, rapid construction. The construction of the MacLaren temporary structures marked the first use of membranous technology in Oregon's adult and juvenile corrections systems.



Perimeter of the fenced compound.

## Hillcrest Temporary Facility

Sixty temporary beds were added in 1996 to the capacity of the Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility when two modular units were constructed on the facility's grounds. Like the structures at MacLaren, each modular unit is self-contained, with a 30-bed dormitory, a day use room, classroom, a food service area, and office space. Each of the modular units at Hillcrest has an outdoor recreation area and is surrounded by a high security fence.

# temporary facilities continued...

---

## **Newport Temporary Facility**

In space leased from the Lincoln County jail through the end of January, 1998, the 22-bed Newport Facility serves as a secure, highly structured intake assessment and educational center for male and female youth under the age of 18 who have been convicted in criminal court, as well as youth for whom serious charges are pending.

All Measure 11-convicted and waived youth are automatically placed at the Newport facility, where they are assessed prior to placement in an OYA youth correctional facility. Youth age 16 and older who are determined inappropriate for OYA physical custody are returned to the physical custody of the Oregon Department of Corrections.

The Newport Facility program includes short-term behavior management programs of up to 120 days to stabilize the youth and to elicit a commitment to complete his or her treatment in the OYA secure custody system. Youth participate in academic programs administered by the Oregon Department of Education. Organized recreation and group and individual counseling are an integral part of the youths' regular routine. **Newport Temporary Facility: 225 W. Olive Street; Newport, OR 97365-3812; Tel: (541) 265-4109; Fax: (541) 265-4114; Facility Contact Person: Dennis Kenna**

## **Multnomah Temporary Facility**

The leased OYA Multnomah Facility is located on the grounds of the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Center. The Multnomah Facility serves up to 32 male and female youth offenders who are not responding to their programs in OYA youth correctional facilities. The Multnomah Facility, which opened in August of 1996, offers a highly structured, behavioral modification program in a maximum security setting. The length of the program averages 90 days, although an individual youth's progress determines actual program length. Upon completion of the Multnomah Facility program, youth are returned to the sending OYA youth correctional facility to reintegrate into their treatment program.

**Multnomah Temporary Facility: 1401 NE 68th Avenue Portland, OR 97213-4957; Tel: (503) 306-5922; Fax: (503) 306-5701; Director: Lee Vaughn**

## **Camp Rilea Temporary Facility**

Camp Rilea serves as an 80-bed temporary facility to house youth committed to the OYA while the regional youth correctional facilities are being built. Camp Rilea will close when the North Coast Youth Correctional Facility comes on line. **Camp Rilea: Rte. 2 Box 500; Warrenton, OR 97146-9713 Tel: (503) 861-7190; Facility Manager: Dennis Kenna**







# Under Construction

---



# construction overview

---

With the passage of Senate Bill 1, OYA received emergency siting authority and dedicated resources for the construction of four, 100-bed regional youth correctional facilities. The bill also made provisions for additional, temporary facilities to house youth committed under Oregon's new one-strike law, Measure 11.

Governor Kitzhaber appointed members to the Juvenile Corrections Siting Authority in July, 1995, giving them 100 days to make decisions and issue recommendations on the siting of the regional facilities. Seventeen counties and one city expressed interest in having a youth correctional facility. Following a series of public meetings hosted by the Juvenile Corrections Siting Authority, five sites were recommended to the Governor on October 17, 1995. The five sites, Albany, Burns, Grants Pass, Prineville and Warrenton, were selected from among 10 semi-finalists. Albany, Grants Pass and Warrenton were chosen for 100-bed facilities, and Burns and Prineville were chosen to host 50-bed facilities. Sites were selected based on factors, including:

- community support
- costs for land, construction and operations
- access to roads, public works, education and other supports
- capacity to accommodate further expansion
- location of the site in relation to others

Construction having progressed well in most locations, the new facilities are projected to open in late December, 1997.

- **Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility**  
Albany - 72 OYA and 20 county detention beds
- **North Coast Youth Correctional Facility**  
Warrenton - 72 OYA and 20 county detention beds
- **Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility**  
Grants Pass - 96 beds
- **Ochoco Youth Correctional Facility**  
Prineville - 48 beds
- **Eastern Oregon Regional Youth Correctional Facility**  
Burns - 40 OYA and 10 county detention beds

# blueprints for success

---



April 24, 1997:  
Eastern Oregon  
Youth Correctional  
Facility, Burns.

February 24, 1997:  
Ochoco Youth  
Correctional Facility,  
Prineville.



December 31,  
1996: Oak Creek  
Youth  
Correctional  
Facility, Albany.



June 26, 1997:  
Rogue Valley Youth  
Correctional Facility,  
Grants Pass.



October 25, 1996:  
North Coast Youth  
Correctional  
Facility,  
Warrenton.

February 1997  
Tillamook YAC





# blueprints for success

---



State Housing Unit  
Dayroom / Dining  
Room

Gymnasium



Vocational  
Education  
Computer  
Classroom



Detention  
County Housing Unit  
(Dayroom)



Exterior view of  
Administrative  
Section

Central Control  
Room



# facilities and areas

**\* Youth Correctional Facilities**

- Salem:
  - Hillcrest YCF
- Woodburn:
  - MacLaren YCF

**YCF Sites Under Development**

- Albany:
  - Oak Creek YCF
- Burns:
  - Eastern Oregon Regional YCF
- Grants Pass:
  - Rogue Valley YCF
- Prineville:
  - Ochoco YCF
- Warrenton:
  - North Coast YCF

**▲ Work/Study Camps**

- Corvallis:
  - Corvallis House
- Florence:
  - Camp Florence
- LaGrande:
  - Camp Hilgard
- Tillamook:
  - Camp Tillamook

**■ Youth Accountability Camp (Boot Camp)**

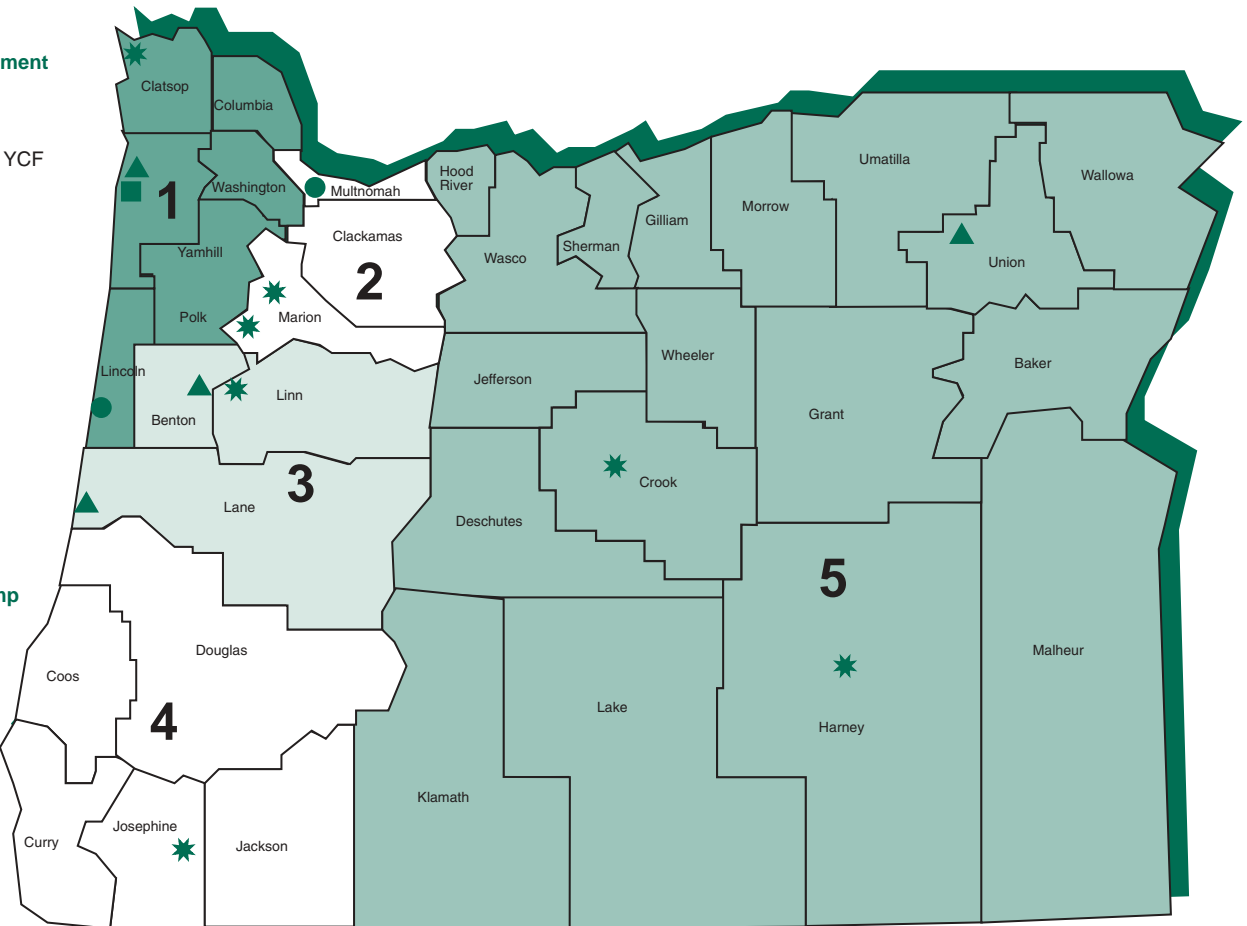
- Tillamook:
  - Tillamook Youth Accountability Camp

**● Special Program Centers**

- Newport
- Multnomah

**AREAS:**

- 1 = Northwestern Area
- 2 = Northern Valley Area
- 3 = Southern Valley Area
- 4 = Southern Area
- 5 = Central/Eastern Area









# charts & graphs

---



# commitments by county

Commitments to Oregon Youth Authority by County of Commitment  
1990-1996

County	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Change 1990-1996
Baker	2	1	2	5	4	4	5	150
Benton	4	11	7	9	4	6	11	175
Clackamas	47	32	34	36	43	53	42	-11
Clatsop	6	3	3	7	9	14	8	33
Columbia	6	5	3	3	7	5	8	33
Coos	15	19	14	7	12	15	12	-20
Crook	13	3	2	4	3	3	2	-85
Curry	1	2	2	1	4	6	4	300
Deschutes	13	7	8	9	8	8	18	38
Douglas	13	7	9	16	14	11	16	23
Gilliam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
Grant	3	4	4	0	1	1	1	-67
Harney	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	100
Hood River	1	0	2	1	3	3	2	100
Jackson	36	36	35	38	47	37	29	-19
Jefferson	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	100
Josephine	11	5	8	16	12	25	15	36
Klamath	11	7	13	15	11	15	12	9
Lake	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
Lane	43	50	53	36	31	38	53	23
Lincoln	9	4	9	8	11	9	10	11
Linn	12	19	13	15	20	21	22	83
Malheur	10	8	12	10	7	7	10	0
Marion	72	41	61	54	64	77	70	-3
Morrow	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	-67
Multnomah	87	76	111	111	159	152	206	137
Polk	10	15	7	16	16	19	27	170
Sherman	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-
Tillamook	4	4	0	3	0	4	7	75
Umatilla	7	10	14	8	16	21	17	143
Union	11	5	5	4	5	2	7	-36
Wallowa	1	2	0	0	5	0	2	100
Wasco	4	5	1	3	4	3	5	25
Washington	45	34	36	42	62	60	65	44
Yamhill	8	7	10	8	12	11	16	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>39</b>

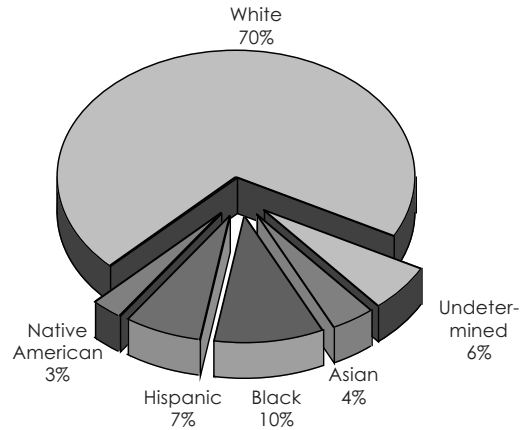
# profile of commitments

## Ethnic Profile of Youth

1995-96 Fiscal Year

Asian .....	26
African-American .....	66
Hispanic .....	46
Native American .....	19
White .....	465
Undetermined .....	40

**Total 662**

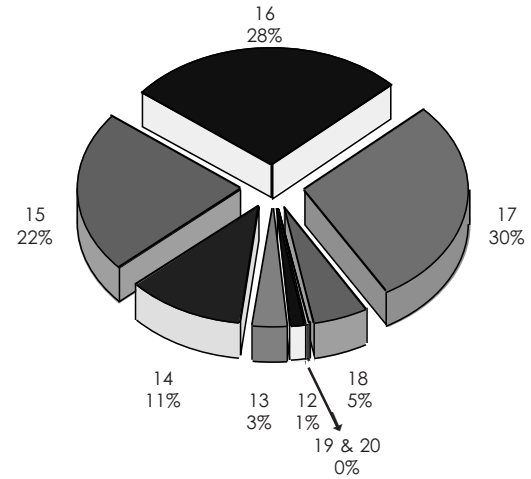


## Age at Commitment

1995-96 Fiscal Year

12 .....	9
13 .....	23
14 .....	74
15 .....	147
16 .....	182
17 .....	191
18 .....	35
19 .....	0
20 .....	1

**Total 662**

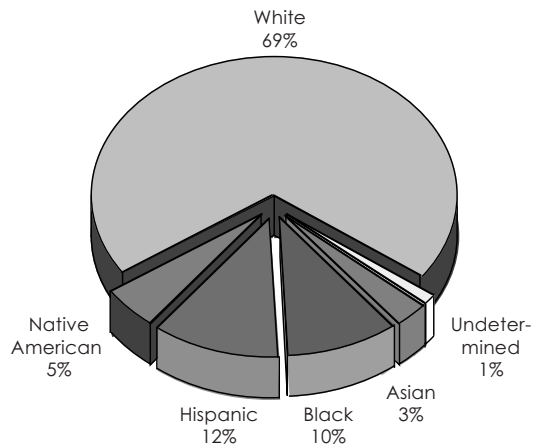


## Ethnic Profile of Youth

1996-97 Fiscal Year

Asian .....	21
African-American .....	70
Hispanic .....	81
Native American .....	35
White .....	488
Undetermined .....	8

**Total 703**

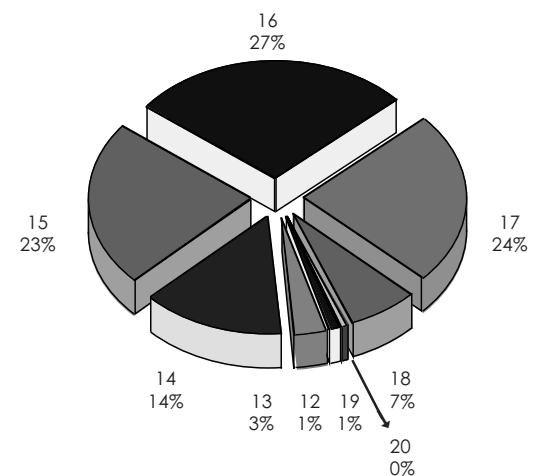


## Age at Commitment

1996-97 Fiscal Year

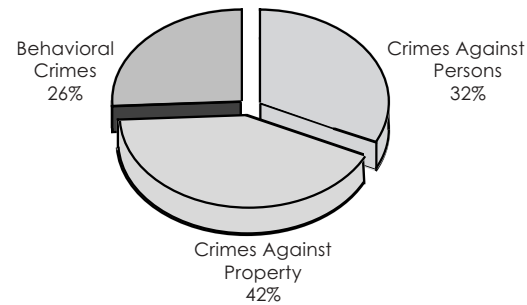
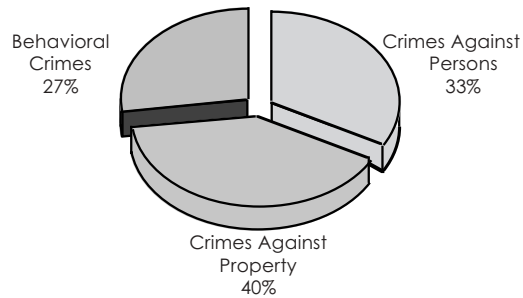
12 .....	7
13 .....	23
14 .....	98
15 .....	161
16 .....	195
17 .....	166
18 .....	49
19 .....	4
20 .....	0

**Total 703**





# commitment offense type



## 1995 - 1996 Crimes Against Persons

felony .....	206
misdemeanor .....	13
total .....	219

## 1995 - 1996 Crimes Against Property

felony .....	247
misdemeanor .....	16
total .....	263

## 1995 - 1996 Behavioral Crimes

felony .....	167
misdemeanor .....	5
other .....	8

**Total 180**

## 1996 - 1997 Crimes Against Persons

felony .....	198
misdemeanor .....	29
total .....	227

## 1996 - 1997 Crimes Against Property

felony .....	264
misdemeanor .....	31
total .....	295

## 1996 - 1997 Behavioral Crimes

felony .....	172
misdemeanor .....	5
other .....	4

**Total 181**

### Crimes Against Persons

Willful Murder	Negligent Homicide
Forcible Rape	Sex Offenses
Kidnapping	Robbery
Simple Assault	Aggravated Assault

### Crimes Against Property

Burglary	Larceny
Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Fraud	Embezzlement
Stolen Property	Vandalism
Forgery/Counterfeiting	

### Behavioral Crimes

Weapons Laws	Prostitution
Drug Laws	Gambling
Crimes Against Family	D.U.I.
Liquor Laws	Curfew
Disorderly Conduct	Runaways
All Other (except traffic)	

# youth served/facility adp

## Number of Youth Served in OYA Secure Custody Facilities

(Includes DOC inmates physically held by OYA)

FACILITY	1995-96	1996-97
MacLaren YCF	1,145	1,270
Hillcrest YCF	474	513
Camp Florence	115	108
Camp Hilgard	113	94
Camp Tillamook	96	92
Corvallis House	124	106
Newport Facility	186	190
Multnomah Facility	n/a	121*
Camp Rilea	n/a	55**
Tillamook YAC	n/a	57**
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,606</b>

\*Opened August 1996

\*\*Opened March 1997

## Average Daily Population of OYA Secure Custody Facilities

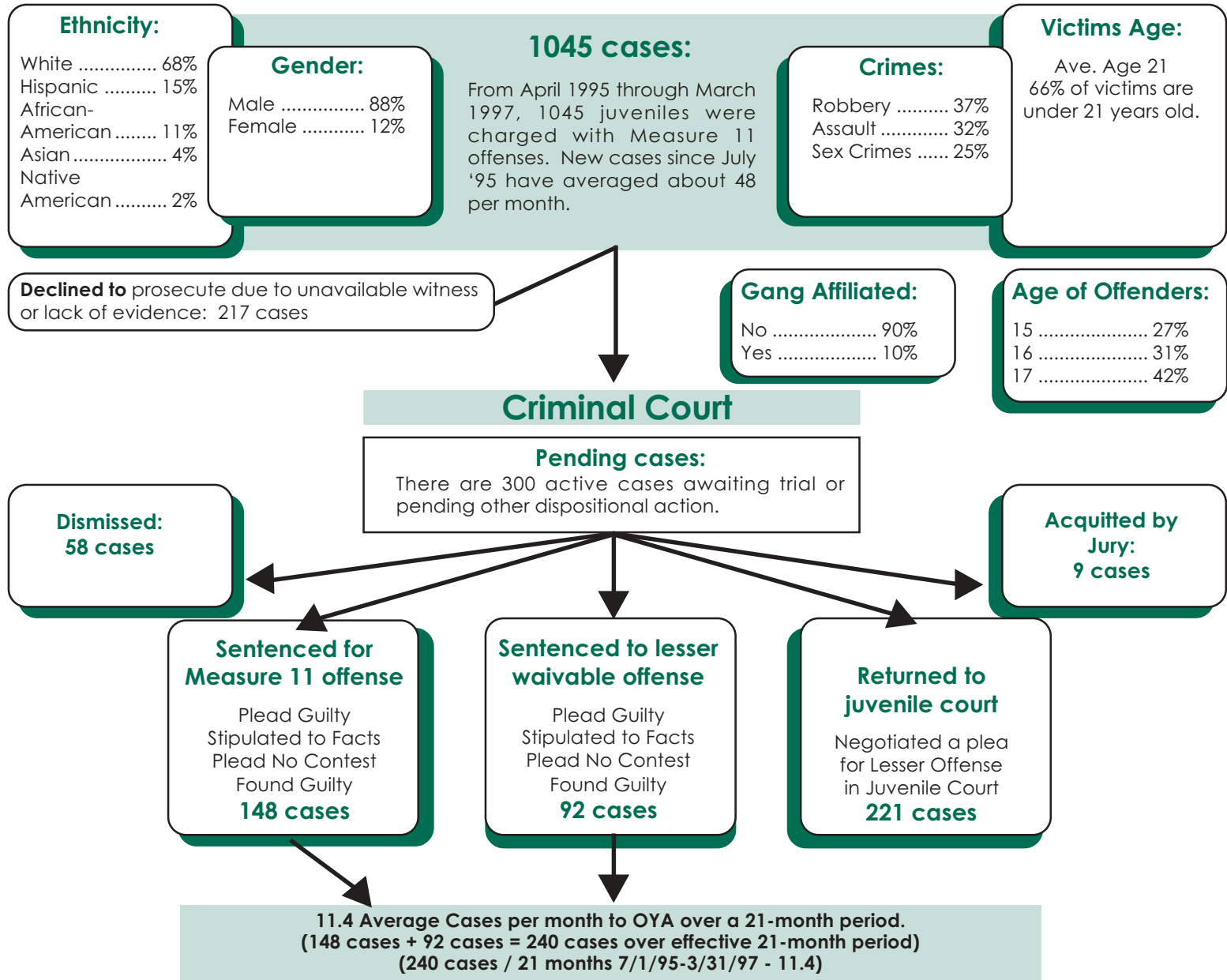
(Includes DOC inmates physically held by OYA)

FACILITY	1995-96	1996-97
MacLaren YCF	335	434
Hillcrest YCF	186	236
Camp Florence	26	25
Camp Hilgard	24	23
Camp Tillamook	24	23
Corvallis House	26	25
Newport Facility	21	22
Multnomah Facility	n/a	23*
Camp Rilea	n/a	55**
Tillamook YAC	n/a	30**
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>896</b>

\*Opened August 1996

\*\*Opened March 1997

# juveniles charged with measure 11 offenses



# juveniles charged with measure 11 offenses continued...

---

## Juveniles Charged with Measure 11 Offenses

The Oregon Youth Authority periodically reports on juveniles charged with Measure 11 offenses. These statistics are based on information provided to OYA by county juvenile departments. This report represents a summary of the first two years of activity since the April, 1995, implementation of determinate sentencing for individuals convicted of Measure 11 offenses.

The following cautions are offered:

- Twenty counties provided detailed information.
  - Seven additional counties provided only the number of youth actually charged with a Measure 11 offense.
  - Eight counties did not have any Measure 11 charged youth.
- Thirty-five total counties reported.
  - Data describing ethnicity, gender, age and crime are comprehensive and are consistent over the two-year period and therefore reliable.
  - Gang affiliation information has been consistent, but inasmuch as this element was developed with limited data, should be considered with some caution.
  - Information related to criminal court status and disposition of cases should also be interpreted with some caution. There is much variability in local interpretation. Comparison to other sources with relevant data tends, however, to validate the statewide statistics.







serving youth

---

in communities

oregon youth authority





# oya community programs

---

## county diversion

The OYA provides special diversion funds for counties to operate programs to reduce youth correctional facility commitments.

Thirty-five of Oregon's 36 counties participated in the diversion program in fiscal year 1996-97. Statewide, approximately 1,000 youth receive the following diversion fund services each month:

- intensive supervision
- alcohol and drug counseling
- short-term detention programs
- job counseling
- sex offender treatment
- client-specific services
- enhancement of placement services

## youth gang diversion

OYA provides special funds to Multnomah County to divert gang-involved youth from youth correctional facility commitment. These funds help support a special 30-day assessment program, a group home and additional probation staff to work with gang youth. An estimated 316 youth receive services each month.

## individualized community services

The OYA uses funds to purchase an array of individual services for youth to allow them to remain in their home

community and avoid placement in out-of-home resources or OYA's youth correctional facilities. These individualized community-based services provide supervision, support and treatment services to youth based on the unique set of issues and need for services identified in the individual youth's reformation plan. Services include:

■ **Individualized Services** - Expenditures are approved by a multi-agency team. Fifty-percent of the program is dedicated to services for young women.

■ **Youth Gang Transition Services** - OYA provides funding to address the service needs of youth identified as gang-involved. These funds support residential and out-patient community services and additional case management staff dedicated to working with gang-involved youth in Multnomah County.

■ **Aftercare for Sex Offenders** - Supports the reformation plan of youth sex offenders by providing locally contracted treatment and accountability services upon release from OYA's youth correctional facilities.

■ **Special/Designated Services** - This program targets youth whose need for service is outside the array of services readily available. These funds allow for case managers to obtain otherwise unavailable residential programming, fund high cost individual services, and supplement existing resource components. Youth in this program are difficult, complex, and typically require multi-disciplinary case management services.

# oya community programs continued...

---

## residential treatment services

Residential treatment services provide a placement setting that protects the community while affording assessment and treatment services that facilitate the youth's return to constructive family and community life. Services include:

- **Residential Treatment** - A network of Youth Care Centers and Private Agencies which provide 24-hour/7-day residential services to delinquent and behaviorally disturbed youth statewide. Services focus on community protection, individualized treatment and skill building.

- **Residential Alcohol and Drug Programs** - These programs provide 24-hour/7-day residential services focusing on intensive alcohol/drug abuse treatment to youth at high risk of placement in a youth correctional facility.

- **Professional Shelter Programs** - These regionally distributed 24-hour/7-day residential programs provide assessment and short-term placement services to assist in more long-term planning for youth.

- **Parole Group Homes** - Youth transitioning back to the community from youth correctional facilities are served in these 24-hour/7-day programs which are designed to protect the community and offer supportive services and independent living skills to youth during the crucial transition time following their release.

## foster care

OYA's foster care program provides youth a placement setting within a family environment that, combined with

individualized purchased services, offers a sanction for youth offenders not requiring a 24-hour residential program or correctional facility placement. Foster care services include:

- **Youth Offender Transition Homes** - These OYA-certified, community-based homes provide traditional care and supervised living for youth who cannot reside in their own homes. These homes hold youth accountable and enhance public safety while preparing the youth for transition back to family or emancipation.

- **Youth Offender Group Homes** - Provide a family-type, structured group living situation for youth offenders who demonstrate delinquent, emotional and behavioral characteristics.

## parole and probation

OYA's Parole and Probation Services provide supervision and service coordination for youth offenders placed in the community on parole or probation and, with other elements of the criminal justice system, prevent youth offenders from escalating their criminal behavior.

- **Field Parole and Probation** - OYA parole and probation officers are responsible for: designing individual treatment and accountability plans for delinquent youth; selecting and accessing purchased resources based upon the specific needs of youth; recruiting and developing out-of-home resources such as foster homes; and providing supportive services for youth and the family during substitute care and OYA youth correctional facility placement.

# residential treatment centers

## ▼ Northwestern Area (1)

- Beaverton:**
- St. Mary's Home for Boys (24 beds)
- Dallas:**
- Polk Monitor (4 beds)
  - Tri-County Mentor (12 beds)
- McMinnville:**
- Rainbow (7 beds)
- Tigard:**
- Janus Cordero (11 beds)

## \* Northern Valley Area (2)

- Oregon City:**
- Parrott Creek (19 beds)
- Portland:**
- BGAS-Pettygrove (8 girls' beds)
  - Janus Adjudicated Youth (10 boys/4 girls = 14 beds)
  - Morrison Center ADTP (8 beds)
  - Morrison Center Breakthrough (20 beds)
  - Out Front House (8 beds)
  - Out Front House (10 beds)
  - Rosemont (23 girls' beds)
  - Salvation Army White Shield (3 girls' beds)
  - Youth Progress (21 beds)
- Salem:**
- Christian Community Placement Center (6 beds)
  - Mid-Valley Adolescent Center-residential (17 boys/9 girls = 26 beds)
  - Street Vision (10 beds)
- Troutdale:**
- Youth Guidance (3 beds)
- Welches:**
- Youth Guidance (14 beds)

## ■ Southern Valley Area (3)

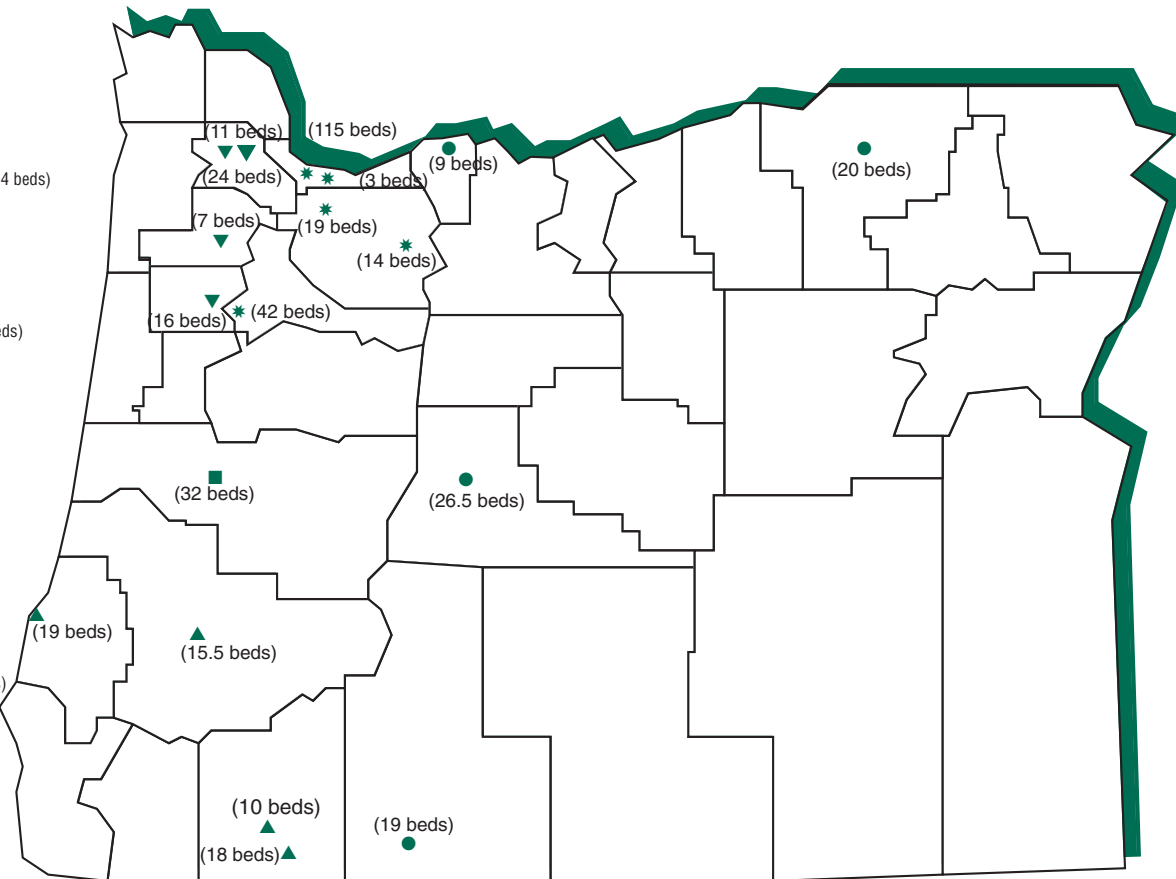
- Eugene:**
- Oregon Social Learning Center (5 beds)
  - Stepping Stone (15 beds)
- Junction City:**
- Haag Group Home (12 beds)

## ▲ Southern Area (4)

- Ashland:**
- Community Works (11 boys/7 girls = 18 beds)
- Coos Bay:**
- Belloni Ranch (13 boys/6 girls = 19 beds)
- Medford:**
- Community Works (9 beds)
  - Jammie Unger (1 girls' bed)
- Roseburg:**
- Pitchford Boys Ranch (15.5 beds)

## ● Eastern Area (5)

- Bend:**
- J Bar J Youth Services (21.5 beds)
  - Meadowlark (5 girls' beds)
- Hood River:**
- Next Door (9 beds)
- Klamath Falls:**
- Klamath-Lake Youth Ranch (19 beds)
- Pendleton:**
- Homestead Youth Lodge (15 beds)
  - Umatilla Secure Program (5 beds)



# professional shelter care

## ▼ Northwestern Area (1)

- Dallas:
  - Polk County SEC (3 beds)
- McMinnville:
  - Rainbow (1 bed)
- Newport:
  - Lincoln County (3 beds)
- Tigard:
  - Janus-Reece Lamb (4 beds)

## \* Northern Valley Area (2)

- Keizer:
  - Catholic Community Services (7.5 beds)
- Portland:
  - Boys & Girls' Aid Society [BGAS] (13.5 beds)
  - BGAS (Clatsop 2.02 beds)
  - Salvation Army White Shield (1.5 beds)
- Salem:
  - Christian Community Placement Center (3.5 beds)
- Troutdale:
  - Youth Guidance (3 beds)

## ■ Southern Valley Area (3)

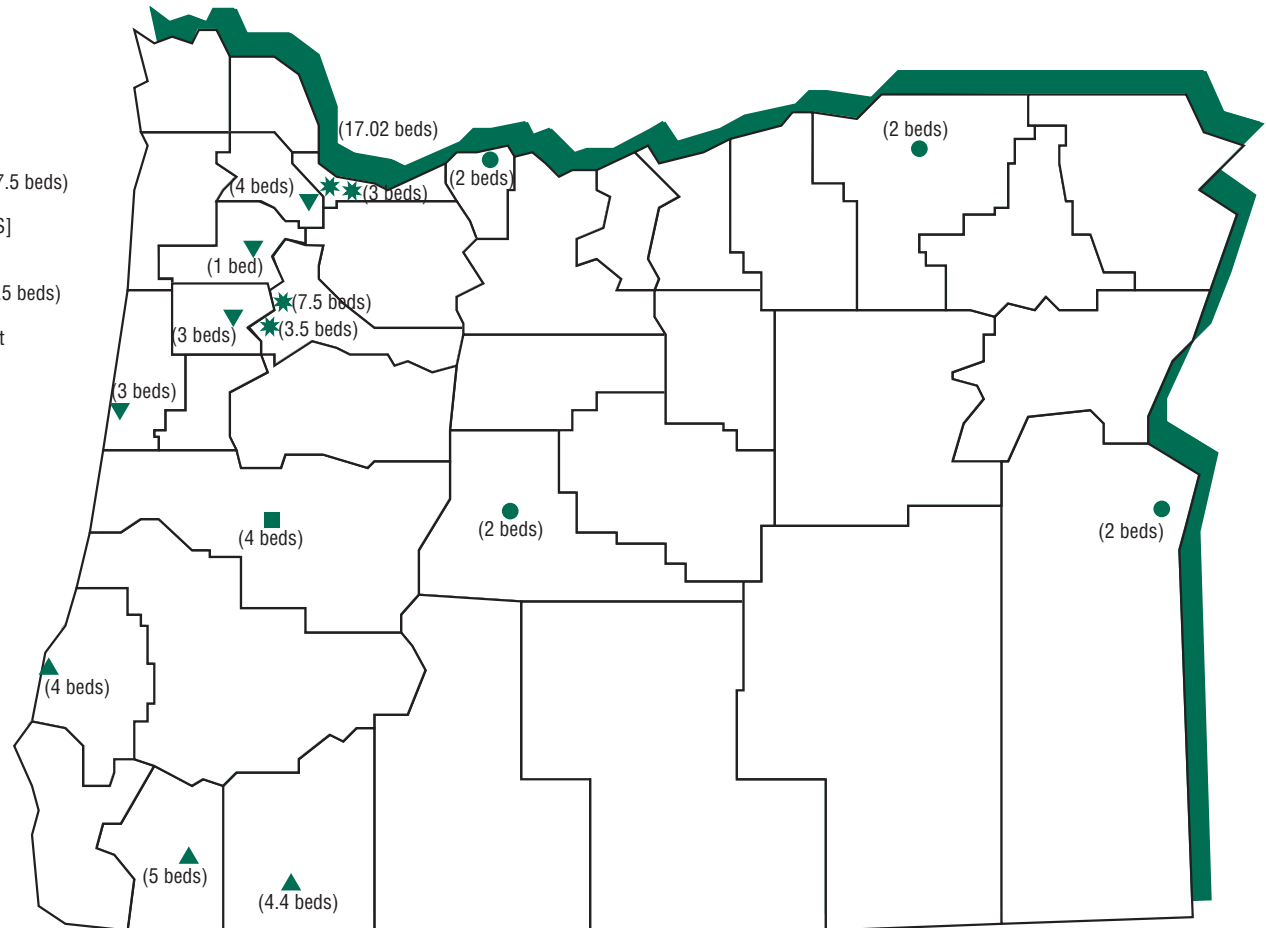
- Eugene:
  - Looking Glass (4 beds)

## ▲ Southern Area (4)

- Coos Bay:
  - Belloni SEC (4 beds)
- Grants Pass:
  - Inn Between (5 beds)
- Phoenix:
  - Jackson County (4.4 beds)

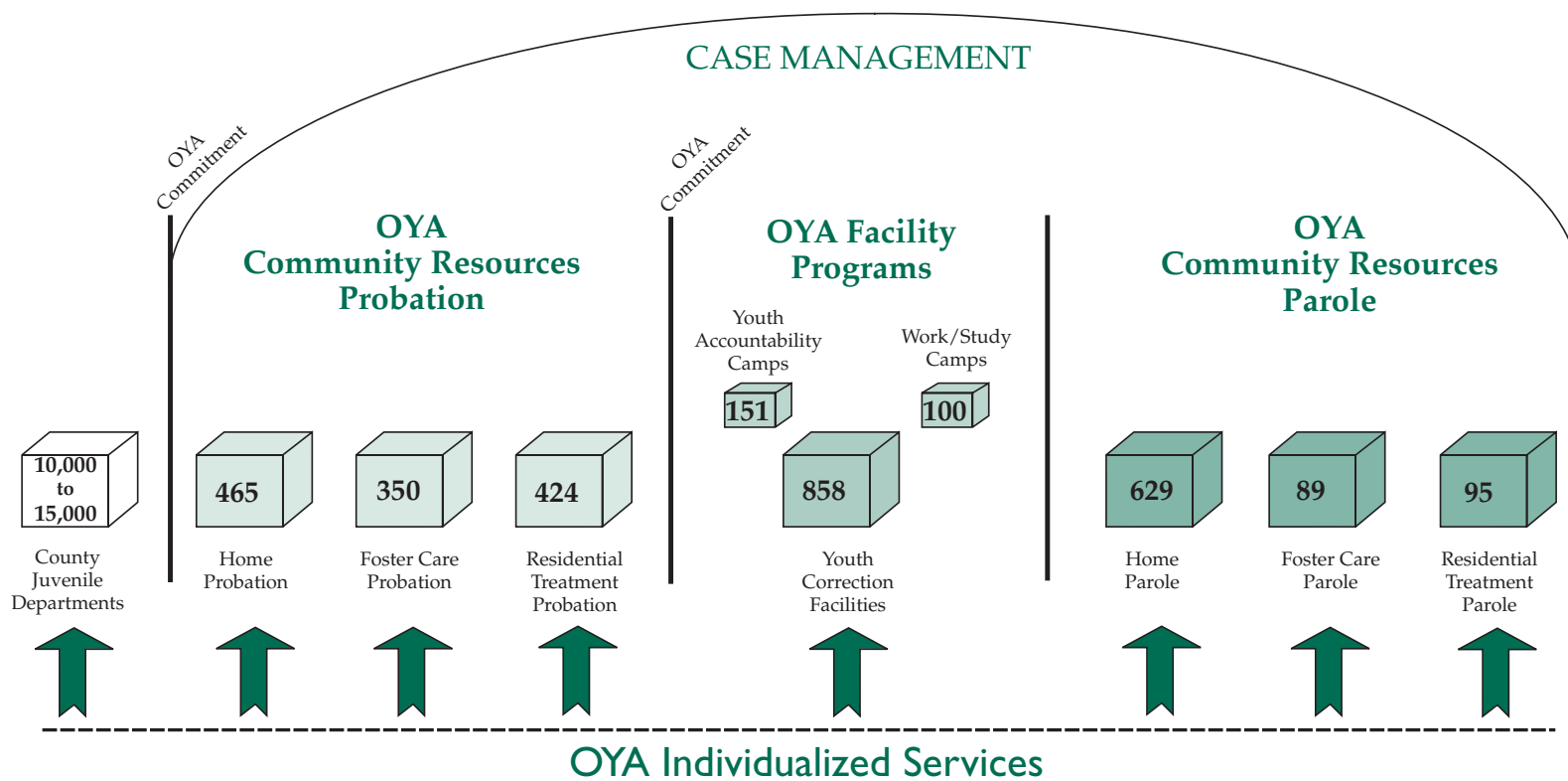
## ● Eastern Area (5)

- Bend:
  - J Bar J (2 beds)
- Nyssa:
  - Anderson Shelter (2 beds)
- Pendleton:
  - Homestead (2 beds)
- The Dalles:
  - Community Attention (2 beds)



# oya service continuum

## OYA Services and Sanctions







# highlights, accomplishments

---

challenges & ongoing projects



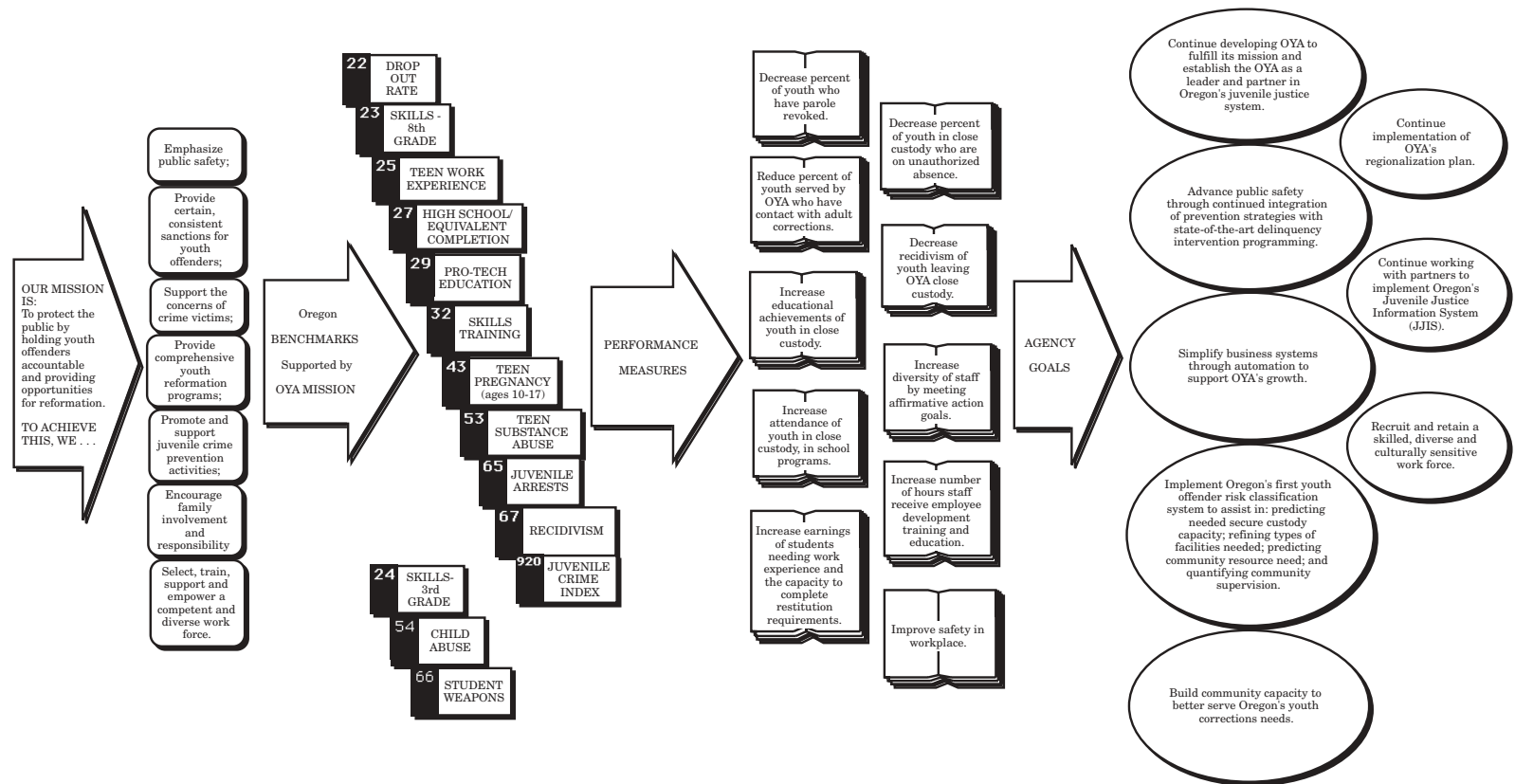


# accomplishments

## SENATE BILL 1—OYA ACTIVITY REPORT 1995-97 Biennium

SENATE BILL 1 REQUIREMENT	STATUS ✓ = Complete	
Site temporary facilities (Emergency Siting Authority)	✓	
Miscellaneous transfer issues	✓	The purpose of
Develop OYA mission statement	✓	the Oregon
Develop policy to extend OYA jurisdiction to 25	✓	Youth Authority
Develop protocols for intake assessments	✓	is to address
Develop policy and procedure for writing reformation plans	✓	the issue of
Develop OYA business systems policy	✓	rising juvenile
Develop policies for Director to delegate authority for transferring youth among levels of care and to parole	✓	crime by
Develop protocols for criteria to determine where 18-25 year-olds will be held, based on age, maturity, dangerousness	✓	implementing
Identify parole officer's role in the registration of predatory sex offenders	✓	the many
Develop protocols for the court option to commit youth either to SOSCF or the OYA, depending on service needs	✓	changes
Develop protocol for OYA access to monies collected by SED	✓	embodied in
Plan programs for Measure 11 youth in institutions	On going	Senate Bill 1.
Site Regional Secure Facilities	✓	During its first
Develop a process for joint state/county review of fee-for-service contracts	✓	biennium, the
Develop mechanisms for consultation services on juvenile justice issues with local and statewide, public and private entities;		OYA has
work with DHR to jointly develop social and rehabilitative services	On-going	implemented
Develop protocols to include providers in diversion planning	✓	the many
Address the issue of over-representation of minority youth in OYA; develop culturally appropriate programming;	✓	requirements of
develop protocols for dealing with gender equity issues; keep data on all the above activities	✓	SB 1 by
Define the relationship between the OYA and local public safety coordinating councils	✓	investing in
Develop protocols for contracting with counties or consortiums of counties for probation/parole and/or out-of-home placement services	✓	public safety,
With the Commission and the Juvenile Directors' Association, adopt a definition of recidivism and establish a recidivism reporting system	✓	accountability,
Negotiate an abbreviated CRB process for OYA cases	✓	reformation
Develop a protocol for certifying foster homes	✓	and
Prior to 3/1/96 and annually thereafter, the OYA will be in receipt of reports from juvenile departments on recidivism data;		prevention.
by 4/1/96 and annually thereafter, OYA will prepare a comprehensive report on recidivism	In process	
Work with BPSST to establish minimum qualifications for youth corrections officers and qualification examinations	✓	
Develop the protocol to implement design capacity language	✓	
Prepare for a report to each regular legislative session on OYA activities	On-going	
Youth Accountability Camps ( <i>Tillamook opened in 3/97</i> )	✓	
Construct Regional Secure Facilities	Near completion	

# benchmarks / performance measures



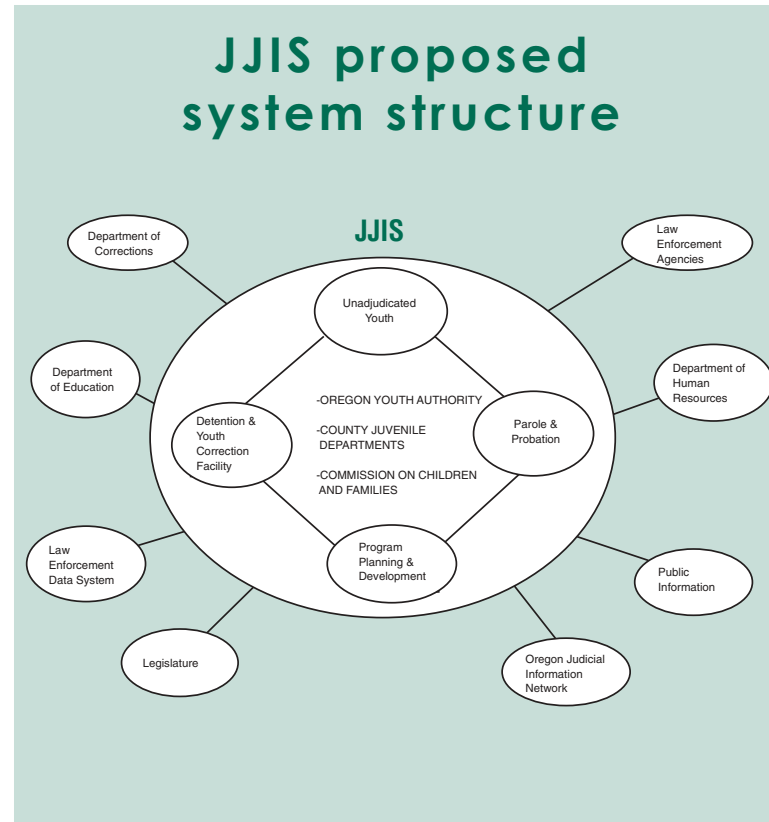
# juvenile justice information system

The Legislature recognized that Oregon's current juvenile justice information systems are limited in capability. Existing systems serve only segments of the population, inadequately respond to public safety issues and are unable to measure outcomes. They have limited, if any, connections among counties, the OYA, other criminal justice agencies, child welfare agencies, or court systems.

Senate Bill 1 called for the development and implementation of a statewide, integrated system to report information about the Oregon juvenile justice system. It directed the OYA, Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA) and Oregon Commission on Children and Families (OCCF) to jointly develop juvenile justice data definitions and reporting requirements on measurable outcomes, arrests, performance measures, gender and race of delinquents, and criminal recidivism. Under this mandate, the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) Project was born.

The goal of this multi-year, multi-million dollar project is to develop and implement a statewide, integrated information system. The project is partially funded with grant monies from the Federal Byrne Memorial Grant Program.

When complete, JJIS will support program development, case management, and program planning and evaluation for all levels of the juvenile justice system.



# recidivism

---

Senate Bill 1 required the Oregon Youth Authority to work with the Oregon State Commission on Children and Families (OCCF) and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA) to develop a definition of recidivism and a system to report annual statistical data relating to the recidivism of delinquent youth.

On January 4, 1996, the Recidivism Committee, comprised of representatives from OYA, OCCF and OJDDA agreed to the following definition:

*As a measure of public safety, recidivism is defined as a new criminal referral. A referral is a law enforcement report to a juvenile department alleging one or more felony and/or misdemeanor acts. Measurement of recidivism includes the rate and severity of new crimes and other relevant factors.*

*As a further measure of behaviors which put youth and communities at risk, referrals to a juvenile department for non-criminal violations, including status offenses, will be reported.*

SB1 requires that OYA publish a comprehensive recidivism report annually. For its first report, the group agreed to use as a baseline, youth who committed an offense in 1994. These initial recidivism statistics are to be based on each youth's referral activity occurring within one year of the first referral in 1994. Rates will also be reported for the OYA. Youth released from OYA close custody during

1994 will be measured as to their referral activity in the subsequent 12 months.

As a feature of the recidivism report, it was decided that a severity scale which scores crimes based on seriousness will also be included. The score is based on the 1996 ORS criminal code. This score is used to analyze the nature of crimes committed by Oregon's youth.

The report is designed to include statewide and OYA data describing:

- Number of offenders
- Number of new referrals
- Re-offense rates
- Offender demographic breakdowns
- First offense severity score averages
- Re-offense severity score averages

# classification system

---

With the enormous growth in youth correctional institution populations expected for the remainder of the decade, OYA requires a consistent method to best serve youth committed to its care and custody and to manage resources in the most effective and efficient fashion.

The Youth Authority sought to create a performance-based risk assessment instrument to determine initial placement of youth in close custody. The OYA has been involved in the design of a risk assessment tool for over a year and a half involving national experts, as well as internal and external juvenile corrections professionals. A second companion tool, the risk re-assessment, is also planned to assist in movement of youth through the system with greater precision.

Important principles of OYA's risk assessment process include:

- Simple scoring (reliability)
- A rationale that is apparent and accepted by staff (face validity)
- Consideration for subjective judgement (overrides)
- Consistent method to measure youth progress and refine placement (regular re-assessment)
- Tool based on experience
- Key to avoid built-in bias
- Built on behavior-based characteristics

Validation of OYA's draft risk assessment tool is still on-going. The following five elements comprise the initial risk tool:

- Most serious commitment offense
- Prior adjudicated delinquencies
- Age at first delinquent referral
- Correctional placement history
- Household criminal activity history

# minority male youth transition project

---

Funded by an Edward Byrne Memorial Grant, the purpose of the OYA Minority Male Transition Project is to study the effect of intensive multi-system, culturally-appropriate, aftercare services delivered for 5 months to a specific cohort of African American male youth offenders paroled from the MacLaren and Hillcrest youth correctional facilities to Multnomah County. The project focuses on males returned to a community living environment, either at home or in foster care. As such, youth placed in residential treatment from MacLaren or Hillcrest do not participate in the project.

The Minority Male Transition Project has made a good deal of progress since its funding was initially approved in October, 1995, and renewed in October, 1996. The initial project envisioned a statewide program targeting all minority male youth. In early 1996, however, the project was redirected, with the concurrence of the Criminal Justice Services Division, to focus more specifically on the population most at-risk of parole revocation: African American males returning to Multnomah County. If the project continues to demonstrate the early successes the Minority Male Transition Project may serve as a model which can be replicated on a statewide basis with youth from other ethnic backgrounds.

The overall objective of the Minority Male Transition Project is to reduce by 50% the high rate of parole revocations of African American youth offenders. In a 1994 study, the Children's Services Division found an African American revocation rate of 31.4% in the first month following parole. During the calendar year 1996, the OYA reported a similar revocation rate.

Preliminary indications are that the project is having a positive effect on the overall revocation rate of male African American youth offenders. To date, 23 subjects have participated in the project, with 12 completing the 5 month program. Of the 23 project participants, 3 subjects (or 13%) have had their parole revoked and have returned to MacLaren or Hillcrest. Of the 12 who have successfully completed the 5 month program, 1 subject (or 9%) has had his parole revoked. The statistical data on the efficacy of the Project is very preliminary, however; greater numbers of subjects and a rigorous evaluation conducted by Portland State University's Regional Research Institute will more fully address and validate the Project objectives.

In Oregon, as in other states, demographic analysis has demonstrated that African Americans are over-represented in its secure custody juvenile justice system. In July, 1996, 10.9% of the OYA's secure custody male population was identified as African American juveniles, while African Americans comprise less than 3% of the state's population. The percentage of male African American juveniles committed to OYA secure custody from Multnomah County was approximately 36.6% of total male Multnomah commitments, while African American male juveniles comprise 9.1% of the county's total male population of the same age range.

Parole revocations of African American males reflect a similarly disproportionate rate. In the calendar year 1995, African American males made up slightly more than 34% of Multnomah County's revocations. At the same time, the rate of African American male revocations exceeded that of Caucasian males by 30%.

# tracs

---

**TRACS** (*Transition Research on Adjudicated Adolescents in Community Settings*) is a research project funded by the U.S. Department of Education awarded to the Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior, University of Oregon.

Begun in October of 1993, the purpose of this five-year project is to conduct a follow-along investigation of the institution-to-community transition of adolescents with emotional and behavioral disorders, and who have been placed into juvenile correctional facilities.

Little research has been conducted on the transition experiences of adolescents who are placed into juvenile correctional facilities because of their antisocial acts. It then is difficult to plan and structure programs that will address the unique service needs and characteristics of this group.

Specific research questions the TRACS hopes to address include:

- The personal, educational, social, and family characteristics of project participants.
- The types of educational and social services participants receive while in OYA secure custody.
- The kinds of aftercare services participants receive upon release from close custody.
- The level of continuing delinquent behaviors exhibited by participants after release.
- The variables associated with success or failure for different transition outcomes.

- The possibility of predicting transition success to the extent that there is administrative utility for making decisions regarding transition services.
- How the transition experiences of TRACS participants compare with the experiences of peers placed in community-based residential programs.

When completed in the Fall of 1999, this ambitious research study will have included more than 500 randomly selected volunteers from OYA institutions. The OYA eagerly anticipates the University's final research findings to assist in furthering the development of institutional and aftercare programming which best meets the needs of youth offenders.

# equal employment opportunity/ affirmative action achievements

---

The Oregon Youth Authority has achieved a richly diverse composition in its workforce. By hard work and conscious intent, OYA has achieved one of the highest representation of minority staff in all of state government. In recognition of the fact that we serve a youth offender population that is overrepresented by minorities, OYA has focused efforts on recruitment, hiring and promotion of racial and ethnic minorities.

In order to provide effective rehabilitation and reformation services to the ever increasing numbers of youth offenders from the minority population, it is vital that treatment programs are designed with cultural sensitivity and that staff reflect the racial and ethnic composition of the clients served.

Since its inception in July of 1995, OYA has made strong gains of representation in every minority category. As of June 30, 1997, its overall representation of people of color stands at 14.2 %. Of the total work force, 5% are African Americans, 5.8% are Hispanics, 1.9% are Asians, and 1.4% are Native Americans. In more human terms, out of 837 persons employed, 119 individuals represent a minority.

We have exceeded parity goals established by the Governor's Office of Affirmative Action in most job categories for every ethnic group except Asians.

Of the 469 appointments (hires, transfers and promotions) in the last two years, 78 were minorities. That is a remarkable 16.6% hiring rate, a figure which far exceeds the 8.7% minority in the Civilian Labor Force and well ahead of the 9.2% minority population in Oregon (1990 U.S. Census).

Two full-time positions on our administrative staff are specifically designated as "Minority Services Manager" and "Hispanic Affairs Coordinator" (a position just created within the last year). In addition, both the MacLaren and Hillcrest institutions have full-time staff members who address the special program and treatment needs of minority youth residents. Special ethnic events and holiday celebrations, such a Cinco de Mayo, are observed.

The agency recognizes there is a pressing need for more female staff to provide rehabilitation services and wholesome role-modeling to female youth offenders. Women represent 36.0% of the permanent workforce and occupy 40% of OYA's upper management positions (Salary Range 31+). The assistant director and two of five area coordinators are women. There have also been considerable gains of women in non-traditional security roles as group life coordinators, now up to 22.8% and parole/probation officers up to 29.5%. Of the 469 appointments (hires, transfers and promotions) in the last two years, 213 have been of women — a positive 45% selection rate.

The agency has a good portion of its staff in job rotation, work-out-of-class and career development positions. Staff are also training as treatment managers, parole assistants and cottage managers. Many female staff members, or persons with diverse ethnic backgrounds, participate in these career enhancing opportunities.

Because our agency has been rapidly expanding, there has also been significant involvement in job fairs and career search events around the state. At the five sites where new



## eeo/aa achievements cont....

---

facilities are being built, we have had many staff members attend community meetings addressing staffing and hiring issues. There have also been personal visits to Indian tribal organizations in Oregon to acquaint them with our agency goals and available jobs.

The agency has established and worked with an Hispanic Advisory Commission which is composed of influential members of the Hispanic community. This advisory body helps address cultural issues of particular concern regarding the care and oversight of Hispanic youth in our custody, and provides input on employment matters.

The Hispanic Advisory Committee has proven to be such a valuable tool to address both youth and staff issues that a new organization was formed to address issues for Blacks. The OYA African-American Advisory Committee had it's first meeting in June 1997.

# oregon juvenile corrections training academy

The Oregon Juvenile Corrections Training Academy (OJCTA) was established in 1994. As part of the OYA Training and Development Unit, the Academy provides a wide range of training and orientation services for state and county juvenile justice system workers.

The Academy plays an integral role in Oregon's juvenile justice system. Through staff training and development programs, new and veteran juvenile corrections workers learn important safety, security, treatment, and leadership

skills for working with today's youth offender population. The OJCTA assists other state, county, and local agencies with their training needs, as well.

## 1. Summary of On-going and Major OYA Training Completed

### **80-hour New Employee Orientation/Basic Training**

13 Sessions training 488 Staff for  
a total of 36,044 hours

### **80-hour NEO/Basic training for North Coast Facility**

1 Session training 57 Staff for  
a total of 4,464 hours

### **72-hour Youth Accountability Camp NEO/Basic Training**

2 Sessions training 50 Staff for  
a total of 3,600 hours

### **8-hour Annual Staff Update for Hillcrest & MacLaren**

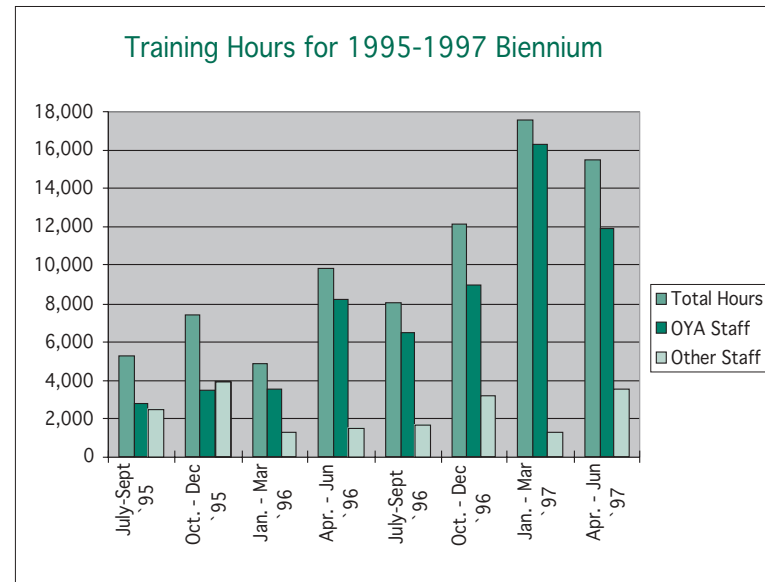
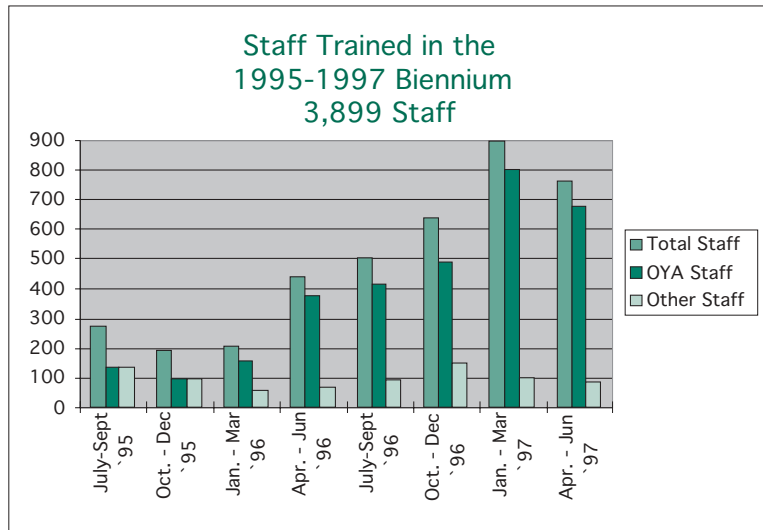
27 Sessions training 690 Staff for  
a total of 5,688 hours

### **Various Parole/Probation Officer (Field) Training**

15 Classes training 390 Staff for  
a total of 9,410 hours

Subtotal: 1675 Staff for 59,206 hour

# ojcta continued...



## 2. Total Numbers of Staff Trained:

	OYA	Other	Total
July '95 - June '96 =	758	345	1,102
July '96 - June '97 =	2,376	421	2,797
			<b>3,899</b>

## 3. Total Numbers of Hours Trained:

	OYA	Other	Total
July '95 - June '96 =	18,015	9,212	27,227
July '96 - June '97 =	43,448	9,719	53,167
			<b>80,394</b>

# future challenges

---

The Oregon Youth Authority faces many challenges in the next biennium. Some of the major requirements are:

- Continuing development of the OYA in a manner that fulfills its community protection and youth accountability mission while maintaining a balanced approach within Oregon's juvenile justice system. This includes meeting the challenges of serving both Measure 11 and non-Measure 11 youth.
- Implementing OYA's regionalization plan which includes development of secure facilities in five locations throughout the state, as well as a supportive network of community intervention programs.
- Advancing public safety through continued integration of prevention strategies with state-of-the-art delinquency intervention programming. This includes community outreach and partnership, as well as continued improvement of treatment programs for probation, institutional and paroled youth.
- Continuing to implement the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) which includes extensive partnerships with county juvenile departments, as well as other state systems.
- Simplifying business systems to support a growing organization using automation, where feasible.
- Recruiting and training hundreds of new employees as we open new secure facilities and accountability camps.
- Implementing a youth offender risk classification system to:
  - ▼ Assist in predicting needed close custody capacity
  - ▼ Refine the types of facilities needed
  - ▼ Assist in predicting community resource need
  - ▼ Assist in quantifying community supervision
- Building community capacity.







Oregon Youth Authority  
530 Center Street NE Suite 200  
Salem, Oregon 97301-3740  
Phone 503-373-7205 • Fax 503-373-7622  
e-mail address: [oya.info@oya.state.or.us](mailto:oya.info@oya.state.or.us)  
Web address: <http://www.oya.state.or.us>



**Investing in Oregon's Youth**