



Washington County
Juvenile Crime Prevention and Advisory Committee
June 07, 2018
Meeting Minutes



Members Present: Rick Punte, Dustin Staten, Rob Ensign, Kathy Prenevost, Judy Harris, Evan Elkin, Cathy Baird, Gayle Sheller, Maureen Seferovich, Olga Acuña, Rachel Schutz, Marni Kuyl, Maria Rubio, Marcus Waughfield, Al Roque, Rolanda, Doug Killington, Greg Malinowski, Jim Perillo, Marie Atwood

Guests Speakers: Ari Wagner

Staff: Lynne Schroeder, Jennifer Cearley, Rachael Mark, Max Lopez

CALL TO ORDER

Lynne called the meeting to order at 2:30pm

Intro “Our role within Juvenile Justice and the goals of the committee” – Lynne Schroeder

JCPAC- The hope of this group is to break silos and bring everyone to the same table. There is one main statutory requirement. “Develop a local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plan”. The budget is \$700,000 per every other year. At the moment 350,000 annually is used for 4.5 FTE for counseling services for medium to high risk middle school youth and their families. Specifically, outreach is done to parents, working with the youth through parent involvement. Group work, skill development, reducing youth and parent isolation from the community. About 230 youth are served per year.

Member Roles- Provide input and expertise, attend a 2-hour meeting every other month, possible project work, provide recommendations on funding. The group will meet 6 times a year, with one really big workload once a year before the proposal is put together. Past proposals have been around 35 pages, but there is no set requirement.

Topics-

- Community Resource Mapping- The group worked on community resource mapping with Ari Wagner.
 - Community Gang Assessment
 - Disproportionate Minority Contact- Throughout the process Jennifer Cearley will be providing statistics and data that has been collected over time looking back to the early 2000’s One goal will be working to remove the bias that may happen around youth charges.
 - Orientation to the Developmental Approach
 - Evidence Based Data Driven Decision Making
 - Juvenile Drug Court Advisory Board
 - Other topics- Anyone can bring topics to the table.
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Assessment/Court intake take care of initial information gathering and assigning of location for youth. (close case, refer to a diversion program, refer to a specialty or regional team).

Specialty and Regional teams work with the youth throughout the process and probation. These teams work to connect youth with services, create a case plan for success and keep the youth on track with that plan, help youth tailored to youth needs, work with and protect the community.

Victim services- work with DAs to bring a voice to the victims.

Community service- connecting youth to community service options in the area (Oregon food bank, bonnie Hayes) also work crews for community service to pay restitution

Home Detention- tracking GPS using a tracking device (just like shown in the movies) also meet with youth.

Harkins House- program for youth who are not yet ready to return home, but who detention is not the best fit. Average stay is 45-60days. Harkins House staff work to get services in place for the youth and work with families to prepare to have the youth return home.

STEP- supervision, training, educational, programs. Therapy dogs come into the building to help reduce anxiety for victims and youth. Mentoring program matching at risk youth with healthy adults that will expose them to better choices in life.

Statutory requirements for JCP and Department Initiatives and Goals – Jennifer Cearley

How do we go about fulfilling the statutory mandate? Our mission is to look at “how does this impact the community?” “how can we work to repair that?” Then facilitate healing and taking responsibility for actions.

Also looking at how the community impacts the youth. How can we reconnect a young person with their community?

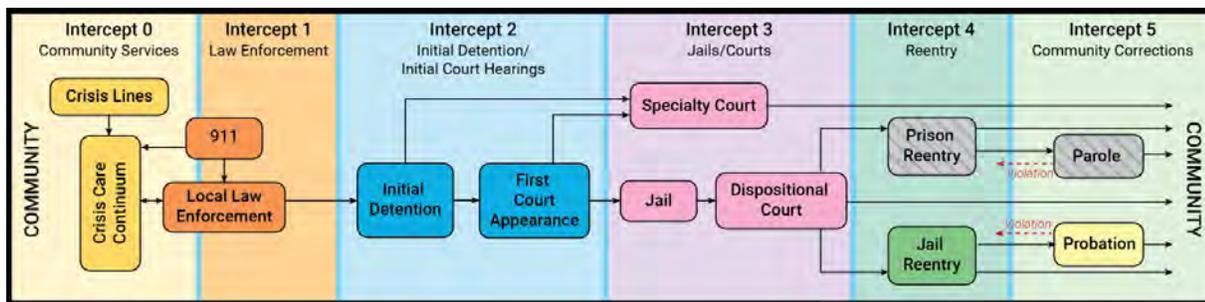
The department looks at risk. A JCP risk assessment is completed to tell who to target to get the most value from the money spent.

Guiding principles: need and responsivity. How someone thinks and views the world will impact everything else (i.e., thinking errors or unhealthy belief systems can contribute to risks in other areas)

Only about 30% of youth in the system have access to positive leisure/recreation activities.

Work being done should be trauma informed, developmentally appropriate, gender specific, culturally responsive and equitable, and motivational. We are working to meet people on their level and take into account the trauma they have faced. We recognize that part of growing up is making mistakes. The population of girls has been historically high. Girls and boys require different types of services; new programs are created with this in mind

Mapping overview – Ari Wagner



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Ari Wagner with GOBHI (Greater Oregon Behavioral Health Initiative) spoke about mapping.

GOBHI provides mapping services with no cost to counties.

Sequential intercept model was shown as displayed above.

*Ari sees the reframes "high risk youth" as vulnerable youth in high risk environments that have been subjected to great trauma

The process will have the group look at each point of contact (intercept) a youth goes through and map current resources at each intercept. This will intentionally identify gaps in critical resources at each intercept (some will likely overlap).

A set of criteria will be created with questions to help obtain that criteria. These questions will be asked for each intercept. For example, if the criteria/goal is preventing high-risk youth from entering the system. The questions should focus on what is needed for that goal to be obtained.

Ari continued with the presentation she provided and went through a quick overview of the mapping process.

Be specific and define exactly what the goal will be before the plan is created. It is important to note: the clearer we are in what the goal is the clearer the plan will be.

The group will work through each intercept to identify resources, gaps, and what is needed to achieve goals of each intercept. The JCPAC group may not choose to go through this linearly and may also use subgroups to work on specific intercepts (e.g., prevention).

Ari's initial advice is for the group to identify a shared understanding of goals and definitions. For example, some people may view prevention as preventing youth from going into OYA while others may consider it prevention from entering any type of justice setting.

The group's next step is to identify the definition of prevention and convene the right people to work on identified intercepts. This conversation and some of the mapping itself will likely start at the next JCPAC meeting.