

Multnomah County

Case Processing Decision Points

Police Screening and Sorting

Criteria and Instruments

- JDAI Policies and Procedures
Multnomah County Stakeholders have reached agreement regarding the philosophical use of detention. The use of secure detention is limited to the purpose of preserving public safety as measured by a youth's risk to re-offend or fail-to- appear. *See:* <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml> *Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process, How Multnomah County Promoted Detention Reform.*
- ORS #419c.145
This statute allows the (DCJ) within the jurisdiction of the Court to release or detain youth based on the use of means least restrictive while preserving public safety. Typically, youth charged with person to person felonies, possession of a fire arm and fugitive warrants are most likely to be detained *See:* <http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/>
- Reception Center Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
The MOA provides a resource for police to drop off youth ages 11 – 17 charged with status offenses, violation of city ordinances, non person to person misdemeanors, including probation youth charged with these offenses. Youth not appropriate for the reception center include possession of a firearm, A, B and C Felonies, Person to Person violent offenses, and outstanding warrants.
See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>, *Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process, Engaging the Police and the Development of an Alternative Receiving Center for Non-detainable Youth*

Outcome

- Cite and release/taken home

This policy resulted in the overall reduction of the use of detention from an ADP of 96 to an average ADP of 22.
- Youth taken to juvenile justice intake for RAI screening
- Youth taken to Reception Center for triage screening and service delivery

This agreement has resulted in 1,500 few youths brought to detention intake for screening.

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Case Processing Decision Points

Juvenile Justice Intake

Criteria and Instruments

- Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

The Multnomah County RAI is based on scoring the seriousness of the instant offence as well as past criminal history, combined with aggravating and mitigating circumstances. The score determines a youth's risk to re-offend or fail to appear prior to an adjudication hearing. The RAI score results in a measurement of high, medium or low need for supervision. Also included are special detained cases for domestic violence and weapon charges.
See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>, Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process, Risk Assessment Instrument
- Suicide Screening Instrument

This screening instrument is included in the RAI screening process. While it does not predict need to detain it does determine the need for a community placement if suicidal risk factors are present.
(See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>,
- Warrant Policy

The request for warrant criteria requires Juvenile Court Counselor's (JCC) to exhaust all contact efforts with clients, community stakeholders and families. A supervisor must approve the JCC's request for an Unable to Locate Warrant. Youth picked up by the Police on a Warrant and brought to detention are screened for release.
- Ballot Measure 11 (Automatic Adult Waiver)

Any youth 15 or older charged with one of 21 serious crimes may be tried as an adult. The crimes encompass serious person to person violent offenses, such as Murder, Rape, Assaults, Robbery and serious crimes involving a weapon.
(See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>, Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process

Outcome

- Release to self or guardian
- Cite and Release
- Release to:
 - Community Detention Monitoring
 - Short Term Shelter
 - Long Term Shelter
 - Detained

The implementation of the Multnomah County RAI has resulted in fewer youth brought to detention and fewer youth detained based on RAI score. In 1997, 2,650 youth were brought to detention, 686 youth were detained, compared to 2004, 948 youth were brought to detention, 324 youth were detained. Additionally, the JDAI policies and procedures combined with a new reception center as a police resource have contributed to the reductions mentioned above. On any given day, in 1993, 70 youth of color were detained. In 2005 11 youth of color were detained
- Refer and transport to clinical setting
- Following RAI screening, warrant youth may be released and summoned to appear at a detention hearing.

In 1995 there were on average 700 outstanding warrants. In 2005 there are on average 50 outstanding warrants.
- Detained

These youth are detained in the Multnomah County Detention facility. Due to the seriousness of the charges the average length of stay exceeds 100 days. The ADP is 16 youth. Six youth are placed on Community Supervision pending adult trial.

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Case Processing Decision Points

District Attorney/Juvenile Justice Review

Criteria and Instrument

- **Legal Sufficiency Review**
The District Attorney (DA) review of a misdemeanor or violation referral to determine whether or not the charges can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt if filed in court, *See:* <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>
- **Formal Screen Decision**
The DA will review the police report and make an effort to identify the closest possible law violation. If the DA determines there is a delinquency referral they will indicate the legal sufficiency review decision and return it to the Department of Community Justice. The DA's office has the discretion to reject a misdemeanor or ask for a formal screening decision. Additionally, the DA may choose to reject or divert the referral. If the DA accepts the case, the DA files a petition. *See:* <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>
- **Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment**
An objective risk assessment tool which measures protective and criminogenic risk factors in 5 domains. These are: school, peer relationships, anti social behavior, family functioning and substance abuse. Additionally, if mental health and violence indicators are present, further assessment is required. *See:* npcresearch.com
- **Case Processing Agreement**
Clarifies the formal and informal handling of all felony and misdemeanor referrals to the court. All criminal referrals pass through the DCJ in root to the DA for legal sufficiency review. Divertible referrals return to DCJ for processing while non divertible referrals are screened by the DA for formal processing. *See:* <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml>

Outcome

- Charges Dismissed
- Reduced Charges
- Reduced Charges
- Increase Charges
- File Petition
- Informal Supervision/Diversion/Sole Sanction
- Victim/Offender Mediation
- File Petition/Adjudication
- Formal Accountability Agreement
- Felony Drug Diversion
- File Petition/Adjudication

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Case Processing Decision Points

Detention Hearing

Criteria and Instrument

- Risk Assessment Instrument at second decision point
The RAI score is reviewed and adjusted to assure quality control prior to presentation in court to assist the judiciary regarding pretrial placement decisions.
See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetrreform.shtml>, Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process, Risk Assessment Instrument

- 11:30 Meeting (daily)
This meeting is the culmination of pretrial placement planning by all the stakeholders. These stakeholders are present to discuss the viability of community supervision for a youth pending a hearing. The purpose of the meeting is soling confined to public safety not intended to establish guilt or innocence or post adjudicated case plan. At a minimum this meeting is attended by: the DA, the defense, the placement coordinator, probation officers, detention alternative program contractors and child protective services.

- Pretrial Placement Planning Agreement
All detention hearing cases are consistently prepared and presented in court before a referee to determine: probable cause. Additionally, the youth risk to public safety, level of community based supervision pending trial and the detain or release decision is ordered. If the youth is released pending a hearing there are 2 levels of supervision. The first is release to self or guardian without conditions. The second release decision requires conditions involving a guarding or a supervision program.
See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetrreform.shtml>, Multnomah County's Notebook on Detention Reform Process, Pre-trial Placement Planning

Outcome

- Unconditional Release
- Conditional Release

- Consensus Model for Placement Decision
- Placement Recommendation for the Detention Hearing

The Court/Judiciary follows the placement recommendation 95% of the time

- Unconditional Release
- Conditional Release
 - Shelter Care Placement
 - Community Detention Monitoring
 - House Arrest
 - Electronic Monitoring
- Detention

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Case Processing Decision Points

Adjudication/Disposition

Criteria and Instrument

- **Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment**
An objective risk assessment tool which measures protective and criminogenic risk factors in 5 domains. These are: school, peer relationships, anti social behavior, family functioning and substance abuse. Additionally, if mental health and violence indicators are present, further screen is required. *See: ojdda.org*

- **Case Processing Agreement**
Clarifies the formal and informal handling of all felony and misdemeanor referrals to the court. All criminal referrals pass through the DCJ in route to the DA for legal sufficiency review. Divertible referrals return to DCJ for processing while non divertible referrals are screened by the DA for formal processing. *See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetrform.shtml>*

- **Dispositional Guidelines**
These comprise a formal agreement between the DJC and DA specifying criteria which separates formal and informal handling of all criminal referral cases. The guidelines take into account the severity of the offense and the juvenile crime prevention assessment score. The guidelines identify formal handling as felony person offenses, person property behavioral including A and D, weapons and serious person misdemeanors. Informal handling includes felony property offences and all misdemeanor property offences. A warning/resource letter is sent when a youth is charged with a less serious misdemeanor. *See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetrform.shtml>*

- **Reformation Plan**
The plan is a compilation of the youth's offences, behavioral history and current situation including school and family. This information results in a recommendation to the court regarding appropriate disposition while focusing on accountability, restitution, community protection and building skills and competencies. The goal is to connect the youth's real life situation and risk factors in an effort to create an appropriate case management plan. *See: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetrform.shtml>*

Outcome

- Establish Supervision Level
- Follow Case Classification Contact Standards

- Charges Dismissed
- Informal Supervision
- Sole Sanction
- Probation

- Charges Dismissed
- Informal Supervision
- Sole Sanction
- Formal Accountability Agreement
- Probation
Probation caseload numbers have declined from 809 in 1999 to 548 in 2004.

- Charges Dismissed
- Informal Supervision
- Sole Sanction
- Probation

Multnomah County

Case Processing Decision Points

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)
A clinical assessment, or “biopsychosocial” instrument, the GAIN is the treatment provider system’s equivalent to the RAI, emphasizing objective, consistent decision-making across all groups of clients. It provides diagnostic information and treatment service recommendations (e.g. level of care). It is an especially useful tool for gate keepers who have to use resources judiciously. Local treatment providers require GAIN, or another clinical assessment, before admission to a treatment program. The tool had been helpful for reducing over-reliance on residential treatment. <i>Lighthouse institute</i>
http://www.chestnut.org/LI/, <i>Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)</i>• Psychological Evaluation
When the GAIN indicates that additional mental health evaluation is necessary a request for additional assessment is made by the JCC, DA, defense, or Judge. The results are used at the adjudication hearing to recommend/order a treatment placement. This includes youth charged with sex offences. The evaluation is provided to indigent youth by DCJ and paid for out of flexible fund dollars.
<i>See:</i>http://www.chestnut.org/LI/, <i>Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level of care recommendation<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outpatient treatment (mental health and/or alcohol and drug)○ Day treatment○ Residential○ Inpatient○ Other treatment recommendations (e.g. psychological testing or medication evaluation)• Intervention/Treatment Recommendation is made to the Court |
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Multnomah County

Case Processing Decision Points

Probation Supervision

Criteria and Instrument

- **Juvenile Crime Prevention Reassessment (JCP)**
An objective risk assessment tool which measures protective and criminogenic risk factors in 5 domains. These are: school, peer relationships, anti social behavior, family functioning and substance abuse. Additionally, if mental health and violence indicators are present, further screen is required. The reassessment is required every 90 days and is used by the juvenile court counselor to measure the change in risk factors and the youth's compliance with conditions. The reassessment helps prioritize workload distribution as outlined in the case classification system. The result in a set of contact standards based on risk, and an effective way to manage both probation workload and the deployment of limited and expensive resources. *See: ojdda.org*

- **Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)**
The gain is the treatment provider's systems equivalent to the RAI, emphasizing objective consistent decision making across all sub-groups of clients. It is an especially useful tool for gate keepers who use resources judiciously. The GAIN is used for an indication of A and D problems and treatment providers require GAIN before admission to treatment thus reducing over reliance on secure residential treatment. *Lighthouse institute <http://www.chestnut.org/LI/>, [Global Appraisal of Individual Needs \(GAIN\)](http://www.chestnut.org/LI/)*

- **Dispositional Guidelines**
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Attach to web page

Outcome

- Case Classification
- Probation Case Management
- Plan Referral to Community Based Provider
- Completed Court Ordered Restitution/restorative Justice Practices
- Successful Completion of Probation
- Non Compliance with Conditions of Probation

- Probation
 - Intervention/Treatment recommendation is made to the Court
- Oregon Youth Authority (Treatment Placement or Correctional Facility Commitment)

- Charges Dismissed
- Informal Supervision
- Sole Sanction
- Formal Accountability Agreement
 - Felony Drug Diversion Program
- Probation
- New Criminal Referral
- Extend Probation
- Oregon Youth Authority (Treatment Placement or Correctional Facility Commitment)

Multnomah County

Case Processing Decision Points

- **Sanction Grid**

Combines JCP risk factors with severity of new law violation in an effort to structure the discretion of the JCC's response to violations of probation. This results in safely reducing reliance on the use of secure detention as a sanction. This is a promising practice which places the emphasis on balancing resources, providing incentives and using means least restrictive. [See: *http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml*](http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml), *Post-adjudication*

- **Multidisciplinary Team**

The multidisciplinary team is comprised of various committees/committee members which include the Communities of Color, Sex Offender Treatment, A & D, Mental Health and the Oregon Youth Authority. These stakeholders meet regularly to staff new probation cases. The Purpose of early client engagement is to reduce probation failure rates which result in technical violations and reduce the use of detention as a sanction. This group supports the reduction of the number of commitments to the Oregon Youth Authority Correctional Facility.

- **Alternative Placement Committee**

The Alternative Placement Committee is a multidisciplinary team comprised of representatives from Multnomah County Department of Community Justice (DCJ), the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), Department of Human Services (DHS), as well as staff from Multnomah County Mental Health and various providers for a variety of local youth serving agencies. It is understood that APC participants are speaking for their agency or community provider group. The APC was established to screen/review cases being considered for out of home placement or commitment to a youth correction facility (YCF). [See: *http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml*](http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dcj/jcjdetreform.shtml)

- **Incentives**

- Non Compliance with Conditions of Probation
- Sanction

- **Development of a Strength Based Case Plan At the Front End**

- Limit the Number of Youth sent to the State Youth Correctional Facility

- Prioritize Access for Out of Home Placements
- Reduce Minority Overrepresentation
- Identify Resource Gaps
- Maximize Collaboration
- Limit the Number of Youth sent to the State Youth Correctional Facility

In 1995, Multnomah County had 150 youth placed at the Oregon Youth Authority Correctional Facility. Compared to 66 youth in 2005