

# UMATILLA COUNTY

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## Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan Update

Prepared for the Umatilla Board of County Commissioners  
By the Umatilla County Commission on Children and Families

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INITIALLY SUBMITTED TO OCCF BY  
JANUARY 29, 2010

**Umatilla County's Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan  
January 2010**

**(Specific to identifying appropriate strategies to serve Non-Offender Youth age 10-17)**

**1 & 2: PLANNING, PARTICIPATION AND COLLABORATION**

The Juvenile Crime Prevention planning process in Umatilla County began in February 2009 and utilized the following existing committees to discuss and identify juvenile crime data, issues, gaps, barriers, and strategies in serving youth at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.

- Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Team, a sub-committee of the Commission on Children and Families (CCF) consisting of commission members and community stakeholders
- Community Interagency Network (CIN) meets quarterly and consists of a wide range of community partners
- Local Alcohol and Drug Planning Committee (LADPC)
- Umatilla County Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking and Drugging (UCCRudd)
- Wraparound Umatilla Group (working to enhance and expand the Community Access for Resource Effectiveness (C.A.R.E.) Program)

Charles Logan-Belford, the Administrator of the Youth Services Division and a CCF member, presented juvenile crime data at the February 2009 CIN meeting. This presentation to that committee got the ball rolling for the Youth Services division to identify ways that the county could be proactive and focus the effectiveness of scarce resources that are dedicated to serve youth and their families at highest risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The presentation focused on types of referrals received, gender and race/ethnicity. At that time two questions were answered through the data presentation. They were:

What are the demographics of youth offenders who are currently involved at different levels of the juvenile justice system?

- Hispanics youth are committing more violent crimes and female youth are becoming more active in person to person crimes. Charles shared that very often the victim is the girl's mother.

What are the characteristics of youth offenders who are considered most likely to re-offend and move further through the juvenile justice system in our county?

- Youth who cannot connect cause & affect. Charles feels that he is seeing more and more of this type youth getting involved at a younger age in the juvenile system.

In Umatilla County it is apparent that there are actually at least three major geographic regions where the majority of youth reside and attend school: West End (Hermiston, Umatilla, Stanfield, & Echo), Northeast (Milton-Freewater, Athena-Weston, Helix), and Central (Pendleton, Pilot Rock, Ukiah). While working on this Juvenile Crime Prevention and Comprehensive Community Planning process another planning process was also in the works which was in conjunction with the Umatilla Morrow Education Service District to design and implement a Wraparound Systems Approach to serving youth with behavioral health issues. The two of these

efforts complimented each other and the activities of both were utilized to inform the contributors to this JCP plan.

Once the budget for the new biennium was adopted and decisions were being determined on how to best allocate funding for local programs, including those that access the juvenile crime prevention funds, and knowing that it was a requirement that the Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan be updated the County Commissioners made the decision to only fund the strategies of the previous biennium for one year on a client-specific basis and then make decisions regarding the remainder of the funding after the JCP planning process had been completed and all communities had a chance to have their voices heard.

As we entered the JCP planning process it was apparent that, in the past, plans had been developed in somewhat of a cocoon, involving primarily professional partners that are members of different coalitions throughout the county. The “Average Joe & Mary Citizen” of Umatilla County had not really had an opportunity to be directly involved in the planning process and it was not one that continued throughout time, with meetings to review the plan goals and objectives, treating the plan as a living document that would be continuously reviewed and updated. So we entered the planning process with a new mindset: involve the citizens of Umatilla County to be sure that their voices are not only heard but are responded to through this plan and future planning.

In September a brief survey was created using the Survey Monkey internet tool. It was distributed widely but we received back less than one hundred responses. This was our first experience reaching out to the citizens of Umatilla County with a survey of this nature as well as a planning process that would involve them. We have learned a lot through this experience that will be utilized as we continue to complete the JCP plan update and continue to meet with the citizens and communities’ partners to review how we are doing in meeting the goals and objectives set during this initial phase and continuing to update the plan as needed. Even though we did not receive a large number of responses from the survey, the information that we got was helpful in getting the discussions going in the planning meetings held in the three identified regions. Especially informative were the responses elicited in the “Comments” sections. It was the original plan of the Umatilla County Youth Services director to utilize the data and present it at community gatherings in the three regions of the county, use those gatherings of community members to analyze the data, identify resources, issues, gaps, barriers, strategies and priorities.

Contact was made with the Chief of Police in the designated cities, to engage them in the planning process and to utilize their leadership. The Chiefs appeared to be excited about the proposed planning process and became a strong resource within their local communities to assist in the coordination of planning meetings that were to be held in the three identified regions of the County. Data from the survey was presented at each of the planning meetings, including the written comments provided, to assist in engaging citizens and professionals in dialogue about youth at risk of entering the juvenile justice system.

So on Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009 the first of these meetings took place in Hermiston. This was advertised as a Juvenile Crime Prevention Planning Work Session. Thirty-nine community members attended. A veritable cross-section of the community were present including Caucasians, Hispanics,

African Americans, Native Americans, youth, adults, middle age, and seniors. A variety of professions from bus drivers, school teachers, policemen, and politicians, homemakers, grandparents, reporters and students shared their best thinking about the topic. A brief PowerPoint presentation followed with work among five different table groups that asked them to provide input on all of the following topic questions:

1. What risk factors lead youth to be at risk of coming into contact with the juvenile justice system?
2. What services are not available or may be available but do not meet the needs of youth and families? How to fill gaps?
3. What are the barriers to being able to access services? How to break down barriers?
4. Who should be served (target population)?
5. Suggested strategies?

This process was repeated in the Northeast region on January 6, 2010 in the community of Milton-Freewater where 11 community members, 2 county commissioners, 4 county employees, and 5 CCF volunteers participated in the exercise. The Central region (Pendleton) will be held after the due date of this report because the Pendleton police chief has only recently returned from three months of FBI training and will not be available to participate until later. (*The follow-up meeting in Pendleton took place on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010*)

It was also important to hear the voice of the youth that are right in the trenches, so the teacher of the Hermiston High Alternative School program invited the CCF coordinator, the Lost and Found Program Manager and Assistant, and an Americorps volunteer staffed at the Agape House and working to help youth get their G.E.D. to meet with his students in a reverse panel exercise. These 29 youth spoke very honestly and easily shared personal experiences that illustrated their needs. Just like the community groups, these youth were also asked to identify issues, gaps and barriers and their responses are included in the tables in the appendix.

Follow-up community meetings will be held in February. It should be noted that after the initial meeting with West Umatilla County that there was a fairly obvious difference in the City of Hermiston and the City of Umatilla's responses to the questions, so it was decided to enter a planning process with the City of Umatilla separately from the City of Hermiston with the intention of continuing with some joint meetings in the future.

In these future meetings the work that was done in the initial meetings will be reviewed and the participants will be able to provide feedback and begin to prioritize issues, gaps and barriers and, if time allows, begin to work on the "how" question of what strategies work to address them; setting goals and objectives to filling gaps and breaking down barriers. Community meetings will then be held at least bi-annually, to review progress made towards meeting and/or updating goals and objectives.

### **3: ANALYSIS**

Based on available demographic information, JCP risk assessment data, and profiles of youth currently in the juvenile justice system, the risk profile of youth (and their families) most likely

to enter or move further into the juvenile justice system includes the following as reported by NPC research in the JCP Data Summary for 2007-09:

### **Description of JCP Youth served by JCP funded programs in Umatilla County**

(This data is derived from Youth that received both an assessment and a re-assessment within 6 months of the initial assessment. It is important to note that this tool only counted the number of youth that received both an assessment and a re-assessment. It does not take into account the number of youth that, for various reasons, may not have completed their program and thus only received an initial assessment and were NOT re-assessed.)

- 175 youth were served between July 2007 and June 2009.
- Youth were 32% (56) Male, 67% (116) Female; 2 youth did not have gender reported.
- Youth were about 13 years of age (range = 9 to 18).
- Assessed youth were White (67%), Hispanic (11%), African American (3%), or Native American (2%); 4% were multiracial and 13% were missing race/ethnicity.
- The most common “presenting behavior” of youth was: Peer issues.
- Average months of service: 5.

### **Risk Profile of JCP Youth**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> On their Initial Assessments, youth, on average, had: | <input type="checkbox"/> Proportion of youth with at least 1 risk indicator (or missing protective factor) in: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 of the 6 risk domains                               | <input type="checkbox"/> School Domain: 70% (121)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 of the 24 scored risk indicators                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Peer Domain: 76% (133)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 of the 6 protective indicators                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Domain: 83% (144)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A risk score of 9 (out of 30)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Domain: 93% (162)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 of the 5 mental health indicators                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Use Domain: 23% (40)  |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Antisocial Domain: 34% (59)   |

### **Risk Level of JCP Eligible Youth**

**Low Risk** (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) **53 (30%)**  
**Medium Risk** (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) **91 (52%)**  
**High Risk** (14 or more risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) **30 (17%)**  
**TOTAL 174**

### **Summary of Findings**

- Youth with JCP Assessments tended to most frequently have the following risk issue(s) identified:
  - o Serious family conflicts
  - o Poor family supervision
  - o Academic failure
- Youth tended to most frequently have the following protective indicator(s) identified:
  - o There is an adult in youth's life she/he can talk to
  - o Has friends who are academic achievers
- Youth tended to most frequently have the following mental health indicator identified:
  - o Depressed or withdrawn

- Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw decreases in the following risk indicators:
  - o School dropout
  - o Substance use beyond experimental
- Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw increases in the following protective indicator:
  - o Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities

#### **4 & 5: GAPS, BARRIERS, AND ISSUES:**

**Upon analysis of the data collected from all of the community meetings we have compiled a list of issues, gaps, barriers, priorities and strategies that all areas of the county have in common. The data from all of the community meetings can be found in the appendix at the end of this document.**

#### **COMMON COUNTYWIDE ISSUES**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parental supervision &amp; involvement</li> <li>➤ Pregnant and parenting teens</li> <li>➤ Parenting skill sets: lack consistency &amp; appropriate consequences</li> <li>➤ Adolescent drug and alcohol use/abuse/availability</li> <li>➤ Poverty, economic deprivation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Domestic violence; childhood trauma</li> <li>➤ Few positive role models connected to youth</li> <li>➤ Cultural Diversity and Discrimination; Respect for social values</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

#### **COMMON COUNTYWIDE GAPS**

- Lack school/community based after school programs, youth centers, and/or alternative activities for youth
- Community awareness of available resources & professional services
- Lack mentoring programs; connection to significant adult role models
- Culturally sensitive, respectful, & relevant services
- Accessible Mental Health treatment services for youth
- Youth employment skills and training opportunities
- Lack of volunteers for community programs

#### **COMMON COUNTYWIDE BARRIERS**

- Transportation to services, especially when they are all centralized
- Lack of funding for vital services including A&D, Mental Health, & Youth Employment
- Affordable services; day care, afterschool, alternative/family-oriented activities
- Attitudes: pride, stigma, fear, trust, lack of ambition
- Language, culture, and legal status (citizenship, age)
- Lack of compassionate and culturally competent customer service
- Sustainability requirements for grant funded programming
- Requirements to collaborate and cooperate for scarce & competitive grant funds
- Lack of knowledge regarding prevention program options

## **6: TARGET POPULATION FOR JCP PREVENTION FUNDED ACTIVITIES:**

Youth age 10-17 who exhibit multiple risk factors in two or more domains are the target population receiving services in the past and current fiscal year. However, discussion regarding this took place at the community meetings and more thought and discussion needs to occur at the follow-up meetings to weigh in on whether or not this is still the appropriate target population. As you can see by the responses in the previous tables there are a number of differing voices that have opinions that need to be explored in our follow-up meetings.

As it stands now JCP Prevention funds in Umatilla County are being used to fund services for non-offender youth who exhibit multiple risk factors in two or more domains as measured by the JCP risk assessment tool. These youth are assessed using this tool and tracked in the Datamanager database. These youth are referred by various gatekeepers: school counselors, faith community partners, parents, and stakeholder agencies.

## **7: STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES**

### **Current JCP Prevention funding priorities**

In November of 2009, the Umatilla County Board of Commissioners voted to adopt the recommendation made by the Umatilla County Commission on Children and Families to continue to support the strategies that had been developed to serve non-offender youth in 2007-2009. However, limitations on the funds would occur by allocating them on a client-specific basis until June 30, 2010 up to a funding limit of \$10,000 per strategy.

Those five strategies include the following:

1. Gender Specific Services utilizing Girls Circle/Boys Council groups
2. Functional Family Therapy
3. Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment
4. Parent Education utilizing the Family Strengthening Curriculum which is geared towards parents of youth aged 10-14 yrs.
5. C.A.R.E. Wraparound Services

We intend to utilize the feedback received from the communities during this JCP and Comprehensive Community Plan Update Process to guide funding recommendations for the remainder of biennial JCP Prevention funds and into future biennia.

This new approach of going out to the communities of Umatilla County and involving the local citizenry to help identify issues, gaps, barriers and strategies has been both exciting and challenging. By allowing others to take on leadership roles in order to gain ownership in the process, it has necessitated forfeiting some control and required that we allow the planning process to go through the steps needed to build a foundation of trust. In order for CCF to take a step back to get a look at the bigger picture and listen to the voices of the communities where our youth grow up we are taking both our Commission board meetings on the road as well as having our Juvenile Crime Prevention Planning Meetings take on a more "local city flavor". The challenge, of course, is in coordinating meeting dates and times that are conducive to receiving a good community turnout for them.

We expect that we will be able to provide and input preliminary information into the JCP database by the expected due date of January 29, 2010 based upon what we have been able to glean from these local meetings. However, knowing that this is a work in progress and that we will still be involved in follow-up meetings in order to better organize and articulate county-wide issues, gaps, barriers, and strategies, it is with the hope that continuing to manipulate the OCCF database by adding and editing the modules within the JCP and Comprehensive Community Plan Development and Implementation area is acceptable and appropriate after the January 29<sup>th</sup> deadline.

These preliminary findings appear to show evidence that commonalities across the county exist in relation to issues, gaps and barriers that put youth at risk of engaging in juvenile crime. By taking preventative action at the community level residents see the benefit in providing resources that support the following countywide strategies:

- family therapy and parenting supports, especially those provided in the home
- strengthen community norms against alcohol/drug use and academic failure, both of which leads to juvenile crime, depression, teen pregnancy and gang related behaviors
- support programs that prepare youth for the workforce and increase opportunities to break through barriers to higher educational and vocational training
- mental/behavioral health supports that promote attitudinal and behavioral changes which youth recognize are necessary to facilitate greater opportunities for achieving positive life outcomes.

At JCP Work Session Follow-up meetings in each of the communities, further analysis of local issues, needs and barriers occurred with the intent to establish local priorities and identify appropriate strategies that could be implemented to address them, specific to each community. This is what each of the communities identified in addition to the bulleted points above.

**Hermiston priorities & suggested strategies included:**

1. Focus on communicating to the community what resources are available to assist children and families. Increase visibility through “marketing” to the helping professionals so that they are aware of who does what.
2. Provide incentives to participants for the completion of programs to encourage follow-through.
3. Assist in the development of Parent-Driven Support Groups

**City of Umatilla Priorities & Suggested Strategies included:**

1. They were in agreement with the bulleted statements
2. Want to see their afterschool program continue but lack of funding will impact its ability to stay viable. Would like to see JCP funding or other special grants designated for this. They are seeking community volunteers to buoy it up.
3. Continuation of Community Accountability Board
4. Utilize community agency supports to hold families of CAB youth accountable and provide needed supports.

### **Milton-Freewater Priorities & suggested strategies included:**

1. After school and summer programs. They are needed but not currently happening due to lack of funding. LCI – Loud & Clear Interactive on Friday nights at the middle school. Had 30 kids attending but has dropped back due to funding cuts. Continue programs at the middle school.
2. School supported /funded volunteers.
3. Teen parents. Support groups for both adult and teen parents. Parent education classes revolving around basic parenting skills.
4. Make sure that children feel a part of a group. More team activities where all kids are being allowed to play. A variety of other group activities for youth are needed.
5. Mentorship type programs.
6. School resource officer in the local schools. Milton-Freewater Police Dept. is looking at a plan to dedicate an officer to the schools in the fall of 2010. They will be available for kids to visit with them, do presentations, and just be on site and available. There will be no formal contract with the schools due to the fact that Chief Boedigheimer needs to be able to pull the officer back into the PD station if needed. School board has bought into the idea at this point.

### **Pendleton Priorities & suggested strategies included:**

1. Prevention, alcohol and drug treatment availability and mental health treatment availability. This group was very interested in the wraparound program and the opportunity to form a Community Accountability Board in the Pendleton area.
2. Continued to provide anger management groups, emotional regulation and skill streaming groups. Alcohol and drug groups. Participants felt that the schools needs to make more referrals. Participants felt that, to reduce barriers, the State needs to change some of the funding requirements in designating how programs are paid for their services.
3. Target funding for younger/teen parents. Mentorship type programs. Counseling for youth and families of sexual/physical abuse victims.
4. Mandatory UA's for middle school/high school athletes. In-home family mental health treatment. Youth shelter that offers counseling and safe youth activities.

**Further analysis of each of the communities' priorities and strategies showed that there are commonalities that exist in the four locations surveyed. These are as follows:**

### **COMMON COUNTYWIDE PRIORITIES**

- Family therapy and parenting supports, especially those provided in the home
- Strengthen community norms against alcohol/drug use and academic failure to reduce juvenile crime, depression, teen pregnancy and gang related behaviors
- Support programs that prepare youth for the workforce and increase opportunities to break through barriers to higher educational and vocational training
- Positive youth development activities
- Mental/behavioral health supports that promote attitudinal and behavioral changes which youth recognize are necessary to facilitate greater opportunities for achieving positive life outcomes.
- Work with communities to establish/maintain Community Accountability Boards

### **COMMON COUNTYWIDE STRATEGIES**

- Youth support and skill building groups
- In home family mental health treatment options
- Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment
- Parent Education including parent led groups
- C.A.R.E. Wraparound Services
- Mentoring
- After school and summer youth programs
- Youth employment strategies

## **8: MEASUREMENT**

Umatilla County utilizes the Datamanager internet-based software for tracking JCP Prevention services to non-offender youth. Youth are given an initial assessment that identifies risk and protective factors and then again within 6 months or at completion of service whichever ever comes first. This has been a challenge at times for some of the providers and some youth have exited the program without receiving that follow-up assessment. Consequently, the total number of youth served is higher than the number that is being reported by NPC Research in the final report. We continue to stress the importance of accuracy and timeliness to our providers and are working with them to provide tools to help them remember to conduct the re-assessment within the required time frame. Measuring the reduction in risk factors and the increase in protective factors for participants is fitting. It is also under development to determine if the youth being served are actually being diverted away from the Juvenile Justice system by specific inquiry of Youth Services.

## **9: CONTINUUM OF SERVICES**

### **JCP Planning Continuum of Resources: Prevention, Basic, Diversion**

As aptly described in the Guidelines for JCP Planning document, “reducing the number of youth who become involved in the juvenile justice system allows juvenile departments and juvenile courts to focus efforts and limited resources (**Basic Services Funds**) on youth who are at moderate to high risk for reoffending (recidivism).

The combination of effective juvenile crime prevention and effective management of high-risk youth by county juvenile departments reduces the number of youth who need to be placed in the more costly care and custody of the Oregon Youth Authority (**Diversions Funds**). This allows the Oregon Youth Authority to focus efforts and limited resources on community protection and reforming youth offenders.”

**“JCP Prevention” funds in Umatilla County are being used to fund services for non-offender youth who exhibit multiple risk factors in two or more domains as measured by the JCP risk assessment tool. These youth are assessed using this tool and tracked in the Datamanager database.**

**Research in Oregon on Risk Indicators in Multiple Domains:** A risk assessment tool has been developed and validated for use in Oregon. Use of the JCP Risk Assessment tool is required for initial assessments, re-assessments and program evaluations. Experience with using the tool has documented that for those youth with:

- 4 risk indicators, there is an approximate 25% chance that they will re-offend;
- 9 risk indicators, there is an approximate 50% chance they will re-offend; and
- 14 risk indicators, there is an approximate 75% chance they will re-offend.

## 10: BUDGET

**Decisions to use Basic Services Funds are determined by the Youth Services Director and will be used to serve Offender Youth in the following ways:**

Description	JCP Basic Amount	Service / Program Category
Client specific youth treatment: Community based treatment from county mental health dept., private practitioners, alcohol and drug treatment and other client specific needs to assist in maintaining youth in their home and in the community.	\$28,652 Contracted budget	Youth Specific Treatment-other youth specific services
Community Service work crew program to assist youth in completing court ordered community service and earn funds to pay court ordered resitution fees and fines.	\$18,000 .12 FTE	Basic Services and Infrastructure: Accountability
.08 FTE - Court Services Supervisor - to provide direct supervision to probation counselors, counselor assistants and other court function.	\$13,073	Basic Services and Infrastructure: Basic Supervision
.21 FTE - Intake counselor - to provide intake assessment for youth referred to youth services.	\$30,006	
.36 FTE - Deputy DA - To review, file petitions and to work with defense attorneys as needed to negotiate cases.	\$56,281	
To provide assessment and evaluations to identify need for specialized services and to provide electronic monitoring and tracking for at risk youth.	\$27,000	Basic Services and Infrastructure: Other Basic Services
Administration per contract	\$19,223	
<b>TOTAL 2009-11 Biennium Basic Services Funds</b>	<b>\$192,235</b>	

**Diversion Funding is pooled together as part of the multi-county Central Eastern Oregon Juvenile Justice Consortium (CEOJJC).** This organization is submitting their plan separately and has provided a copy of it to each county in the consortium. These dollars can be accessed by the participating counties to assist them in serving those offender youth at highest risk of re-offending and to best maintain the designated OYA bed use rate. CEOJJC's Diversion Plan is not a plan to prevent the entry of youth into the juvenile justice system. Rather, it is a plan to assist CEOJJC counties in addressing the needs of high risk youth offenders who are at imminent risk for commitment to OYA for out-of-home placement, including commitment to a Youth Correctional Facility.

### **CEOJJC Pooled Diversion Funding: \$626,746.00 for the 2009–2011 Biennium**

Decisions about the expenditure of the pooled Diversion funding are made in a public budget process for each fiscal year of the biennium. Co-Management is the forum in which local target population resource needs are analyzed, and program recommendations are made for the budget. All CEOJJC members have the opportunity for input about how the regional Diversion resource funds are used.

“Regional resource” means that dollar amounts are not earmarked for a particular county’s use, but are used for the high-risk youth offenders in the region, regardless of county lines. All the counties recognize that criminal activity varies in rural communities, and their use of Diversion funds will vary as well; some years of high use and some years of low or even no use.

### **Budget for JCP Prevention funded activities:**

The total biennial allocation for FYs 2009-11 is \$115,911. Umatilla County has allocated a total of \$50,000 for FY 2009-10 on a client-specific basis up to a funding limit of \$10,000 per program/strategy towards the following five evidence based strategies:

- Gender Specific Services utilizing Girls Circle/Boys Council groups
- Functional Family Therapy
- Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment
- Parent Education utilizing the Family Strengthening Curriculum which is geared towards parents of youth aged 10-14 yrs and their children.
- C.A.R.E. Wraparound Services

The remainder of the allocation of 2009-11 JCP Prevention funds (\$65,911) will occur after the follow-up meetings in the three communities take place and all input is considered. Taking this information into consideration, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Team will provide suggestions to the CCF board who will make recommendations to the County Commissioners who ultimately have the responsibility to determine how to allocate these resources. Administration of 10% of the total fund allocated (\$11,591) is allowed for contract monitoring and evaluation.

**The JCP Team met together on May 17, 2010 and proposes that the Umatilla County Commission on Children and Families should advise the Board of County Commissioners to approve the following common countywide strategies be implemented for fiscal year 2010-11.**

- Youth support and skill building groups
- In home family mental health treatment options
- Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment
- Parent Education including parent led groups
- C.A.R.E. Wraparound Services
- Mentoring
- After school and summer youth programs
- Youth employment strategies

In addition to providing prevention services on a “client specific” individualized basis, they also recommend that a method be developed to allow an entity to request funding on a “group specific” basis in order to provide selective prevention services to groups of appropriate youth.

**Signature Page**

**Umatilla County**  
**Local High-Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan,**  
**Due January 29, 2010**  
**Revised May 17, 2010**

**APPROVAL PAGE**

**Umatilla County Local High-Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan, January 2010**  
**was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on \_\_\_\_\_**  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chairperson's Signature**  
**Board of County Commissioners**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chairperson's Name**

**APPENDIX 1**

**Community Level / Local Input**

At the community meetings, copies of the JCP Survey’s Data and Comments were provided for each table group to refer to as they had small group discussions in order to identify issues, gaps and barriers. Community level detail is provided in the tables that follow which show specific detail from the Community Town Hall Work Sessions in Hermiston and Milton-Freewater, and with the students from the Hermiston High School’s Alternative School. Also added in this second version are responses from the Pendleton Work Session as well as the Follow-up meetings at which all of the communities identified local priorities and strategies.

U = Participants from the City of Umatilla comments

x = same information submitted by multiple table groups

**JCP – Town Hall Work Session, 39 Adult & 1 youth participants**

**Hermiston, OR 12/2/09**

**ISSUES THAT PUT KIDS AT RISK OF ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Lack of respect, accountability, values in culture group. Different set of values.		
Racism - groupism.		
Anger		
Childhood trauma. Domestic violence.		
Poverty.	xx	
Peer groups. Peer pressure.	xx	U
Lack of communication between agencies.		
Insufficient, affordable community-based activities.		
Lack of parent supervision.	xx	U
Lack of parental involvement and parenting skills, Cycle of parent life styles.		
Consistency & consequence.		
Family history of criminal behavior.		
Lack of education.		
Early crime prevention education.		
Lack of pride/ownership in town (excluding sports)		U
Gang activity		U
Availability of drugs. (marijuana)		U
Drugs & alcohol - dysfunctional parents, poverty, discrimination & single parents.	xxx	

**GAPS**

Lack of knowledge about programs & professional services for children. Identify services available and get information to people who see problems.		
Language and cultural barriers.		
In- home programs.		
Culturally relevant services.		
Ability to access the service appropriate to the need.		
Navigation of the system.		
Knowledge of how to financially access the service - who will help?		
Family involvement - for positive interaction - parental follow through.		
Lack of accountability for parents.		
Time to access services (waiting period).		
Acceptance into programs. (take criteria - fall through cracks)		
Lack of mentoring programs.	xxx	U

Lack of foster parents.  
 Services for talented and gifted kids.  
 Community centers (accessible to poor kids and families).  
 Tutoring services. i.e. - library reading programs.  
 Connection to role models.  
 Availability of mental health services.  
 Disconnect with different agencies.  
 Too much paperwork.  
 Perception of various services.  
 Lack of positive relationships.  
 Lack of more organized after school activities and programs.  
 Lack of family connections.  
 Lack of youth involvement in activities.  
 Listening to youth's needs.  
 Communication between service provider, press and general community. U  
 Services such as parks & rec., fishing, hiking, archery & trap shooting. U  
 The VERY involved and the uninvolved. U

**BARRIERS**

Lack funding for summer youth employment program  
 Close mindedness on the part of people who can help.  
 Lack of empathy.  
 Knowledge of what kind of services are here for people. Unaware of resources.  
 Affordable programs - i.e. daycare, after school programs, etc.  
 Community investment.  
 Transportation. xx U  
 People not admitting they need help.  
 Breakdown in communication.  
 Lack of and limited activities for families.  
 Language barriers.  
 Need input from Hispanic community.  
 Lack of volunteers.  
 Over looking possible volunteers and resources due to stereotyping.  
 We, as adults, don't always listen without being judgmental.  
 Lack of facilities to house a program.  
 Stigma.  
 Pride.  
 Too much paperwork.  
 Language and culture barriers.  
 Lacking skills in navigating the system  
 Need of advocates.  
 Access to mental health services.  
 Money.  
 Lack of customer service.  
 Co-ordination of efforts - burnt out volunteers by being spread too thin. U  
 Sustainability - grants get us going but when funding ends so does the program. U  
 Finances (citizens). U  
 Regional cooperation. U

**SUGGESTED STRATEGIES**

Develop more in home affordable programs. i.e. - Marigold

Early referrals.  
 Education regarding parental re-development.  
 Mentoring and role models.  
 Developing self-realization and building resiliency.  
 Reach the parent of the child.  
 Adults reaching out.  
 Child needs to feel value from a valued adult.  
 Funding for foster homes.  
 Re-integrating family members. i.e. - foster children, migrant/transient workers  
 People returning home from prison and military.  
 Early intervention important.  
 Age appropriate interventions and prevention programs.  
 Target children with more risk factors/fewer protective factors for more intensive services.

**TARGET POPULATION?**

8 and older  
 Continuum - generational.  
 Parents of children 8-14 years old.  
 Teen parents.  
 All children.  
 All parents. xx U  
 All kids 0-18.  
 Youth entering college.  
 Middle school -(variety of opportunities for MS kids). U  
 Alternative Education students. U

**JCP Town Hall Work Session, 22 Adult participants  
 Milton-Freewater, OR - 1/6/2010**

**ISSUES THAT PUT KIDS AT RISK OF ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

High poverty population level xx  
 Lack of parent involvement & supervision xxx  
 Fragmented family systems  
 Lack of parenting consistency  
 Limited faith based programs  
 No after school programs xx  
 High teenage pregnancy rates xx  
 High truancy rates  
 Drug & alcohol use  
 Drop out rate  
 Behavioral issues  
 Family situations  
 Lack of mentors or positive influences  
 Economic situations - parents always at work – children unsupervised xx  
 History of being at risk - you can see it in elementary school  
 Communication issues - language barriers  
 Parents not paying attention to messages from the schools  
 Lack of access to the internet

Not having anything else to do - school isn't their thing  
 Lack of activities - that aren't sport related  
 Economics driving larger class sizes - will increase risk  
 Lack of resources for kids who are at risk  
 No community center or youth center  
 Lack of employment opportunities for youth and adults

**GAPS:**

No school resource officer  
 No youth accountability boards  
 Lack of local health services. (closest facilities in Walla Walla, WA) XX  
 Not enough information about services available XXX  
 Lack of universal language between organizations  
 No mentoring type programs  
 Programs for all ages - not just focused on a limited age group  
 Budget  
 Not enough positive interaction with positive role models  
 Special education services  
 Cultural sensitivity  
 Transition support for teens in long-term foster care  
 Opportunities for family interaction  
 No mental health services available  
 No DARE program - lack of police role model (commitment)(saw police officer in other role)  
 FEAR - for assorted reasons  
 Difficulties for accessing services  
 Funding for services not available  
 Transportation issues  
 Lack of parent education for teen moms  
 Lack of parent role models (teen moms)  
 Lack of staffing for some volunteer programs and volunteers.

**BARRIERS:**

Lack funding for summer youth employment program  
 Geographic distance between Milton-Freewater and Pendleton.  
 Lack of transportation to High School - no Head Start  
 Language - cultural (uneasiness at schools) XX  
 Social stigma  
 Economic barriers  
 Communication XX  
 All transportation issues XX  
 Trust / parental resistance  
 Time  
 Not enough services available. i.e. Counseling, drug & alcohol, teen parenting classes  
 Few strong Hispanic leaders - need to develop them  
 Don't know what services are available  
 Lack of after school programs - that aren't sports related. Funding needed  
 Access to youth gathering places - need to develop safe hang out places  
 Lack of significant adult role models  
 Supportive parents or other significant adult

Need mentors  
Understanding cultural competency  
Foster community support  
Schools are a center for family support (economy threatens)  
Kids moving back and forth over Washington border

### **SUGGESTED STRATEGIES:**

School resource officer  
Youth accountability boards  
School health center  
Counseling services  
Mental health services  
Drug dog

### **TARGET POPULATION?**

Under 12  
Foster children  
Children with language barriers  
Children with behavioral disorders  
Children with learning disabilities  
Teen parents  
Children of incarcerated parents  
Children of broken homes  
Single parents  
Younger kids - supporting positive behaviors - need to have consistent message  
Come together with strong interventions at early ages.  
Universal full-time kindergarten

### **RANDOM COMMENTS**

Look at what an offender is.  
Question is what is an offender? An offender is more than a one time offender.  
Where the child draws their identity is what shapes them.  
Family environment is a big factor. Sense of belonging to a family.  
Generational family breakdown.  
Undiagnosed – Fetal Alcohol Syndrome  
Programs going into the home are a solution. (Marigold, CARE, FSC, etc.)  
Family structure.  
Value system - whether education or family system.

### **Hermiston High School Alternative Ed, 30 Students Respond – (Youth Perspective) 1/13/2010**

#### **ISSUES THAT PUT STUDENTS AT RISK OF ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Mutual distrust: law enforcement towards youth and youth towards law enforcement  
Underage alcohol and drug use  
Status and respect-seeking behaviors lead to fighting, graffiti, theft, car hopping, etc.  
Boredom, this area lacks stimulating activities which leads to the above behaviors

#### **GAPS**

Legal status and citizenship/documentation issues  
 Few opportunities for youth employment and competing for available jobs with adults  
 Unique situations of some youth require creative responses/solutions

**BARRIERS**

Age  
 Legal status  
 Lack of Transportation, can't be underwritten for auto insurance policy till they are 18 yrs old  
 A&D use/dirty U.A.s  
 Criminal record  
 Language skills and Communication styles  
 Attitudes  
 Being lazy  
 Tattoos & piercings  
 Competition with adults for jobs and job training  
 Lack funding for summer youth employment program

**JCP - Public Forum  
 21 adult participants  
 Pendleton, OR - 2/23/10**

**ISSUES THAT PUT STUDENTS AT RISK OF ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Lack of Parental supervision	XXXX
Poverty (increased levels of 50-55% of student population)	XX
Lack of mentors / role models	XXX
Parental involvement	
Dysfunctional families	
Lack of skills (parenting)	
Immaturity / Poor decision making	
Gang activity	XX
Integration (cultural diversity)	
Lack of engagement of positive activity for youth	
Teen pregnancy	XX
Change in social values	
Homelessness (by choice or unaccompanied)	XX
Non-Athletic activities	
Stereotyping	
Domestic Violence	XX
Mental Illness	
Single parent home	XX
Learning disabilities	
Parental Support - or lack of	XX
Language barriers	
Lack of community services	
Drugs & alcohol	XX
Multiple care givers	
Lack of parents	

Media (no control)  
 Discrimination - ethnicity & culturally  
 Drop out  
 Parent - FAE/FAS  
 Lack of bonding  
 Lack of consequences or consistency of them  
 Lack of boys & girls clubs and after school programs xx  
 Parents who sign their child up for activities and DON'T follow through  
 Parents who are in the "system"  
 Parents with addictions  
 Lack of transportation  
 Mental health & skills training  
 Access to drug & alcohol - glorification of video games and gang influence  
 Unemployment  
 Low income families  
 Lack of academic success  
 Criminal cycle - learned behaviors  
 Peer pressure  
 Lack of knowledge  
 Lack of connection with community

**GAPS:**

Communicating of services available  
 Accessibility to services  
 Hispanic special services  
 Job Skills programs  
 Obtaining youth information (collaborative)  
 Student support services - drugs, alcohol and tobacco  
 Afterschool programs - zero tolerance program policies  
 Need a centralized bulletin board to publicize services  
 Student transitional or protective homes  
 Mentoring (schools) and outside type programs xxx  
 Early interventions/identifiers/tutors  
 YMCA - youth center  
 Youth drug court  
 Youth accountability boards  
 Work release center (self-sustain & youth detention)  
 Youth De-tox center xx  
 Sustained in-family  
 Organization and well advertised list of existing services - who to call, how to refer & access  
 Transportation xxx  
 Residential (local) drug/alcohol treatment facility  
 Social worker / cognitive behavior program in Pendleton school district  
 Skills streaming  
 Co-occurring disorders  
 No "slush" fund  
 Transition services (from one school to another, one county to another.)  
 Multi-treatment

Fire setting services  
 Housing for people with felonies  
 Shelters xx  
 Neighborhood watch (block parties) and knowing your neighbors.  
 Domestic violence funding  
 Big brothers / big sister type programs  
 Cultural (FFA & Vo-tech)  
 Opportunity for employment  
 Early trade exposure  
 Autistic type programs  
 Mental health programs

**BARRIERS:**

Lack of publicity of services  
 Resources and funding gaps especially for summer youth employment program  
 Transportation xxx  
 Facilities  
 Cost of activities for families  
 Reach out to civic organization and churches  
 De-stigmatization of services  
 The need to collaborate and cooperate for same \$\$  
 Lack of volunteers  
 Lack of knowledge of services available xx  
 Convoluted system full of "red tape" and "protocol"  
 Lack of time  
 Accessing \$ - measurable outcomes  
 Transitions  
 Medical issues  
 Paperwork  
 Smoke n mirrors  
 Pride  
 Too many hoops to jump through (paperwork, many appointments)  
 Not enough hours at Lifeways to serve children after school  
 Job cuts (funding)  
 Funding for domestic violence  
 Not enough prevention; accountability in agency systems  
 Compassionate customer service  
 Money  
 Centralization of services  
 Training

**TARGET POPULATION:**

Middle schools  
 Youth struggling academically  
 Minority youth  
 Children in poverty  
 Rural transportation

Lack of support for families

All youth who have been determined to have risk factors

Before they offend (youth identified early - grade school)

Those that need it (offenders, etc.)

Any showing indications of being at risk

Birth to eighteen

Pioneer relief nursery clients

Kids that have parents that use, have been involved with the law & have mental health problems

Kids that have attendance, head lice, academic struggles, peer relationship problems

Youth with discipline referrals

**5: COMBINED ISSUES:**

**West End: Hermiston & Umatilla**

Lack of respect, accountability, values in culture group. Different set of values.		
Racism - groupism.		
Anger		
Childhood trauma. Domestic violence.		
Poverty.	xx	
Peer groups. Peer pressure.	xx	U
Lack of communication between agencies.		
Insufficient, affordable community-based activities.		
Lack of parent supervision.	xx	U
Lack of parental involvement and parenting skills, Cycle of parent life styles.		
Consistency & consequence.		
Family history of criminal behavior.		
Lack of education.		
Early crime prevention education.		
Lack of pride/ownership in town (excluding sports)		U
Gang activity		U
Availability of drugs. (marijuana)		U
Drugs & alcohol - dysfunctional parents, poverty, discrimination & single parents.	xxx	

**Milton-Freewater**

High poverty population level	xx	
Lack of parent involvement & supervision	xxx	
Fragmented family systems		
Lack of parenting consistency		
Limited faith based programs		
No after school programs	xx	
High teenage pregnancy rates	xx	
High truancy rates		
Drug & alcohol use		
Drop out rate		
Behavioral issues		
Family situations		
Lack of mentors or positive influences		
Economic situations - parents always at work – children unsupervised	xx	
History of being at risk - you can see it in elementary school		
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**Alternative School Youth**

Mutual distrust: law enforcement towards youth and youth towards law enforcement  
 Underage alcohol and drug use  
 Status and respect-seeking behaviors lead to fighting, graffiti, theft, car hopping, etc.  
 Boredom, this area lacks stimulating activities which leads to the above behaviors

**Pendleton, OR - 2/23/10**

Lack of Parental supervision	XXXX
Poverty (increased levels of 50-55% of student population)	XX
Lack of mentors / role models	XXX
Parental involvement	
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Lack of bonding	
Lack of consequences or consistency of them	
Lack of boys & girls clubs and after school programs	XX
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Parents who are in the "system"	
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Unemployment	
Low income families	
Lack of academic success	
Criminal cycle - learned behaviors	
Peer pressure	
Lack of knowledge	
Lack of connection with community	

## 4: COMBINED GAPS

### West End: Hermiston & Umatilla

Lack of knowledge about programs & professional services for children. Identify services available and get information to people who see problems.

Language and cultural barriers.

In- home programs.

Culturally relevant services.

Ability to access the service appropriate to the need.

Navigation of the system.

Knowledge of how to financially access the service - who will help?

Family involvement - for positive interaction - parental follow through.

Lack of accountability for parents.

Time to access services (waiting period).

Acceptance into programs. (take criteria - fall through cracks)

Lack of mentoring programs. xxx U

Lack of foster parents.

Services for talented and gifted kids.

Community centers (accessible to poor kids and families).

Tutoring services. i.e. - library reading programs.

Connection to role models.

Availability of mental health services.

Disconnect with different agencies.

Too much paperwork.

Perception of various services.

Lack of positive relationships.

Lack of more organized after school activities and programs.

Lack of family connections.

Lack of youth involvement in activities.

Listening to youth's needs.

Communication between service provider, press and general community. U

Services such as parks & rec., fishing, hiking, archery & trap shooting. U

The VERY involved and the uninvolved. U

### Milton-Freewater

No school resource officer

No youth accountability boards

Lack of local health services. (closest facilities in Walla Walla, WA) xx

Not enough information about services available xxx

Lack of universal language between organizations

No mentoring type programs

Programs for all ages - not just focused on a limited age group

Budget

Not enough positive interaction with positive role models

Special education services

Cultural sensitivity

Transition support for teens in long-term foster care

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Difficulties for accessing services

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**Pendleton**

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 Mental health programs

## 4. COMBINED BARRIERS

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Attitudes  
Being lazy  
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Competition with adults for jobs and job training. Lack funding for summer youth employment program

### **Pendleton**

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Resources and funding gaps especially for summer youth employment program  
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Cost of activities for families  
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