

Clackamas County

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Juvenile Crime Prevention  
Plan

March 11, 2025

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2025 - 2027

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# Guidelines for Developing Local High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plans

The Oregon Youth Development Division (YDD) provides Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds to counties and tribes for programs focused on youth at risk for juvenile crime and establishes assessment criteria for the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans. The criteria include, but are not limited to, measuring changes in juvenile crime and recidivism ([ORS 417.850](#)).

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for developing local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans for 2023-2025 biennium ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Each board of county commissioners shall designate an agency or organization to serve as the lead planning organization to facilitate the creation of a partnership among state and local public and private entities in each county. The partnership shall include, but is not limited to, education representatives, public health representatives, local alcohol and drug planning committees, representatives of the court system, local mental health planning committees, city or municipal representatives and local public safety coordinating councils. The partnership shall develop a local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plan ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Local public safety coordinating council shall develop and recommend to the county board of commissioners a plan designed to prevent criminal involvement by youth. The plan must provide for coordination of community-wide services involving treatment, education, employment and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention ([ORS 423.565](#)).

JCP plans will be reviewed for approval by the Youth Development Council (YDC) members and staff. The lead agency is required to submit a JCP Plan in accordance with the “Required Plan Elements” described in this document.

Additionally, [ORS 417.850](#) requires the YDC to review and coordinate county youth diversion plans and basic services grants with the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans.

Oregon Administrative rules relating to the [Juvenile Crime Prevention](#) have been adopted by the YDC and have been filed by the Secretary of State in Chapter 423, Division 120.

# Required Plan Elements

## 1. Planning Process

The Restoring Individuals, Communities and Hope: Diversion Program (RICH) builds on earlier diversion programming in Clackamas County Juvenile department (CCJD). In July of 2002, the Clackamas County Juvenile Department (CCJD) officially began the City Diversion Program. Several forces came together which led to their creation. One important development coming forward was a funding source. A State Juvenile Crime Prevention initiative was implemented and as a result, each participating County received State money to prevent juvenile crime. Secondly, research had recently been released which indicated "low risk" offenders should be held accountable for their behavior, but the consequence should be quick, appropriate and not excessive. Thirdly, some cities felt more could be done to hold youth charges with offenses accountable and were asking for an opportunity to work with juvenile offenders who live in their communities. Lastly, the Juvenile Department knew that 80% of juvenile crime is committed by 8% of the offenders. The Juvenile Department was anxious to identify these "High Risk" offenders and focus the bulk of its attention on having a serious impact on juvenile crime. Hence, the creation at that time of the City Diversion Programs allowed the Cities to be involved with its low-risk offenders; they allowed more juveniles to be held accountable and they provided an opportunity for the Juvenile Department to focus its attention on "High Risk" juvenile offenders.

In July of 2002, Canby, Gladstone, Lake Oswego, Milwaukie, Molalla, Oregon City, Sandy, West Linn and Wilsonville began their City Diversion Programs. Estacada came on board in January of 2003. In January 2008, Happy Valley developed their City Diversion Program; they also serve Clackamas youth, for a total of eleven Cities participating in the City Diversion Program. In early 2009, Latino Diversion Panels were established in Milwaukie and Canby to better serve monolingual families throughout Clackamas County at these locations.

In the spring of 2019, Clackamas County Juvenile Department released a Request for Proposal (RFP) to select a provider for the Diversion Program. Key components of the RFP were the ability to meet youth and families in their community, cultural and linguistic responsiveness, and utilization of a strengths based, restorative justice approach. Latino Network was awarded the contract and developed the RICH Diversion Program in partnership with CCJD. In the summer of 2024, Clackamas County Juvenile Department released a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Diversion Program with the same key components with some added additional screenings. Latino Network was awarded the contract and continues to focus on working with youth and families to prevent escalation into the Juvenile Justice System in partnership with CCJD.

The RICH Diversion Program serves eleven cities and reflects CCJD's commitment to restorative justice, which is focused on balanced support and meaningful outcomes for crime victims, youth who cause harm, and the community. Restorative justice values accountability, empowerment, and interconnectedness. Diversion, as our lowest level of intervention, diverts youth back to their community and away from the Juvenile Department. In the community setting they determine together how the youth might be able to work towards restoring their victims, the community, and themselves. Applying a restorative approach to diversion ensures that youth are held meaningfully accountable, victims are heard and empowered, and communities are engaged as stakeholders that have been negatively impacted.

The RICH Diversion Program, it is important to note, originally launched just shortly before the onset of the worldwide COVID-19 Pandemic in the winter of 2020, and two other additional declared states of emergency in Clackamas County, the summer 2020 wildfires which FEMA reported impacted 2,721 individuals/households in Clackamas, and the winter 2021 ice storm which further impacted hurting families in Clackamas. During this time The Clackamas County Emergency Operations Center, coordinated responses to all these emergencies in partnership with other county, state, national and private partners. During this time as Governor Brown announced school closures in the spring of 2020 and then the reopening of schools in 2021, with schools, educators, and families pivoting to adapt to changing work, school, and economic landscapes. During the pandemic, Clackamas County ESD, Behavioral Health and other partners piloted teams to reach out to youth who were not connecting to school. Latino Network, our RICH Diversion provider, leveraged client and food assistance funds for Clackamas County families including the most marginalized of families. Clackamas County's ODHS Self Sufficiency responded to the increase in request for SNAP benefits and implemented temporary emergency allotments allocated by the federal government.

CCJD anticipated that all these emergencies, but the COVID 19 pandemic in particular, would have lasting effects on youth, even when the emergency was over. CCJD believed that supporting youth who had committed low level crimes, and offences by providing accountability and support mechanisms in their communities would help mitigate some of these lasting effects.

The Clackamas County Juvenile Department has developed the 2025-2027 Juvenile Crime Prevention plan, and while it is being submitted well after the COVID 19 pandemic, youth and families as predicted, continue to endure ongoing negative impacts from the pandemic. In fact, COVID 19 has been described as the new ACE (Adverse Childhood Experience). The National Criminal Justice Training Center in an online training title "What Are they Running From," presented in 2013 dedicated an entire session on the impacts of COVID 19 on youth, titling the session COVID 19:- The New ACE. Economic stress on families, food insecurity, school disruption, isolation, lack of opportunity for connection and prosocial activities have been hardest on our most vulnerable and marginalized youth. Among these struggles that continue to impact our youth and families negatively is drug abuse and addiction.

In November 2020, Oregon voters passed by referendum Measure 110, or the Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act. When they passed the ballot measure, they believed that drug addiction and overdoses are a serious problem in Oregon; that there was a need for expanded access to drug treatment; that a health-based approach to addiction and overdose is more effective, humane and cost-effective than criminal punishments, and that criminalization of addiction is expensive, ruins lives and can make access to treatment and recovery more difficult. While many would agree with most or all these statements, nevertheless it is also recognized that while it is the policy of the State of Oregon that screening, health assessment, treatment and recovery services for drug addiction are available to all who need and want access to these services, implementation of the policy had been very problematic. Notably, juveniles seem to have been an after-thought both in the details of how the measure would impact youth both in their interactions with law enforcement and in terms of access to screening and services. While Senate Bill 755, effective July 19, 2021, did modify and correct some of the problems with Measure 110, there continued to be many ongoing implementation problems, most notably lack of access to screening and services. In September of 2024, SB 4002A recriminalized serious drug charges. The implementation of this law again, did not address juvenile crime specifically and does not allocate sufficient

resources to meet the needs of youth struggling with addiction. In 2023, the Oregon Health Authority released a report stating that 12% of Oregonians aged 12 and older said they had an alcohol problem. That compares with nearly 7% in 2019. Combined, they gave Oregon the second worst overall addiction rate nationwide, with nearly one in five teens and adults reporting a problem with drugs or alcohol.<sup>1</sup>In the same report a staggering statistic in recent federal data show Oregon had the steepest increase in the country of overdose deaths since the pandemic started – by a staggering 1,500%. Nearly 1,000 people in Oregon died from opiate overdoses in 2022. Public health officials warn the crisis shows no signs of abating.<sup>2</sup>

Despite best efforts, students in 2025 are still struggling to catch up, and to manage behaviors and mental health. Substance abuse, mental health issues, bullying, and suicidal ideation are plaguing youth. Many Clackamas County schools are educating a diverse student population. Many Clackamas schools are educating a diverse population. Seven Clackamas high schools have over 20% students identified as ever English learners (defined as the combination of both current and former English learners), with one high school reporting 39% ever English learners. The languages spoken in Clackamas High Schools ranged from 1 up to 36, with an average of 18. Similarly, 6 middle schools report having over 20% students identified as ever English learners, and languages spoken ranging from 2 to 34 with an average of 14. Clackamas schools are also serving youth with disabilities, many of whom may need additional services. Clackamas County High Schools and Clackamas County Middle Schools each report and average 16% of students identified with disabilities. According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data reported on the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) website, the Clackamas County Dropout/Pushout rate for all students is 1.74%, with a higher rate for the following student groups: Male, Hispanic/Latino, , underserved races/ethnicities, not economically disadvantaged, students with disabilities, ever English learners, English learners, not talented and gifted, and homeless. Students with disabilities and homeless student group dropout/pushout rates are considerably higher at 3.53% and 9.63% respectively. County level dropout/pushout data for youth in the following student groups was suppressed to protect student data confidentiality: Non-binary Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, African American/Black, Migrant, Talented and Gifted, Foster Care, military connect, currently incarcerated and recent arrivers flag.

In the spring of 2022, CCJD in partnership with Latino Network and Gladstone High School, launched a School Based, Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment/Services (SB-SBIRT) Pilot Program. The partners believed that this online version of an evidence-based validated screening tool, would surface not only those youth that needed immediate help with substance abuse and behavioral health issues, but also provide guidance and information and referrals to treatment/services to help prevent escalation of problems that youth were struggling with, as well as to help them and caring adults understand their goals and strengths. The SB-SBIRT pilot was expanded into the Kraxberger Middle School in 2024 and was successful in identifying youth that were struggling with many issues including addiction. Kraxberger school leadership indicated that, like the experience in the High School pilot, many youths were identified that were not previously on the radar of school administrators and counselors as those who may need support and resources. Building on this success, the Juvenile Department has

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<sup>1</sup> <https://oregoncapitalchronicle.com/2022/02/07/oregon-has-worst-drug-addiction-problem-in-the-nation-report-shows/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2024/feb/21/oregon-drug-law-measure-110-backlash>

implemented a version of the screening tool in its Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC). The statistics over the first year have been revealing. Youth coming into the JIAC have much higher scores on the screening compared to the school-based youth as expected. However, the youth coming into the JIAC for minor violations or status offenses are showing a higher level of need than the youth coming in with more serious criminal charges. By identifying these youth, we can find resources and supports that may not have been identified otherwise. The Juvenile Department has recently contracted with Latino Network to provide Family Navigation services for these youth and families to ensure resources are identified and families are supported in their healing and recovery. Additionally, this year, RICH Diversion is also incorporating a version of SBIRT, the Family SBIRT, into the screenings and assessments conducted with the youth and families at intake. In addition to the online SBIRT screening, the RICH Diversion Coordinator will be conducting an ecomap of the youth and their families to visually identify relationships and sources of support for the youth.

Diversion Programming was one of the strategies originally defined in the 2011-2013 Plan and updated for the 2013-2015, 2015-2017, 2017-2019, 2019-2021, 2021-2023, 2023-2025 and the 2025-2027 biennium. The goals of both the RICH Diversion Program and the JIAC SBIRT Pilot Program are to reduce recidivism and prevent the youth from penetration into the formal juvenile justice system.

The RICH Diversion Program operates in eleven cities. The program is founded upon evidence-based adolescent diversion models endorsed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This approach centers meeting youth and families in their own communities, partnering with community members in restorative circles and includes any victims who wish to be a part of the process.

CCJD also partners with local police departments, the County Sheriff's office, and other non-profit agencies to provide the most appropriate services to youth based upon their presenting behaviors and risk factors. These services are structured according to a system of graduated sanctions that includes several service areas:

- **JCP Prevention Funds, provided through the Oregon Youth Development Council:** Fund Early Intervention local diversion programs, along with local partnership in each of the 11 cities in Clackamas County
- **JCP Basic/Diversion Funds provided through the Oregon Youth Authority:** Partially funds detention services
- **County General Fund, and Miscellaneous Federal and State Funds:** Other funded services include the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, informal supervision and probation case management services, evaluation and treatment services, community-based treatment for youth who have sexually offended, skills groups, educational support, detention, short-term residential placements (STRP) and emergency shelter care, and electronic monitoring.

A critical component of CCJD services is the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC), The JIAC is open 24 hours a day, 7 days per week and is the point of entry for all youth who are taken into custody by police. Youth who come into the JIAC with runaway violations, misdemeanor and higher-level offenses receive several screenings and assessments at JIAC to determine if there is a prior juvenile record, a history of child abuse/neglect, drug and/or alcohol problems or mental health issues, if the youth are a threat to the community or to themselves, or if they are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation. The services administered by the JIAC facilitate referral of youth to appropriate programs and services.

**Level 1** (lowest level) youth, youth who have committed primarily property crimes and status offenses are referred to the JCP funded RICH Diversion Program and are served in their own communities. The RICH Diversion Program uses Restorative Justice Practices. A Diversion Coordinator meets with the youth and family to develop a success plan which will consider the victims input in accountability. Typical consequences might include completion of a written essay, participation in counseling, skill building groups, attending drug and alcohol education program, participating in restorative dialogue, completing specified hours of community services, or combinations of these.

**Level 2** youth present with misdemeanor or low-level felony offenses with lower risk scores are put on a Formal Accountability Agreement (FAA) for a period of 6-9 months of informal supervision by CCJD Juvenile Counselors outside of the court process.

**Level 3** youth present with higher risk scores and criminal charges, often at the felony level. These youth are engaged in the formal juvenile court process. This typically results in court-mandated probation, sanctions and targeted treatment interventions at this level.

Specialized services offered through the CCJD include sex offender treatment, Minor in Possession of Alcohol counseling, skills building groups, mental health services, and Restorative Dialogues in partnership with Clackamas County Resolution Services. CCJD provides Latino youth and their families with language-specific information about its systems and processes and employs 2 bilingual (Spanish)/bicultural managers, and 4 bilingual (Spanish)/bicultural staff in designated bilingual Juvenile Counselor positions, 2 assigned to court-involved youth, and 2 assigned to the JIAC. Additionally, there are 5 additional bilingual (Spanish)/bicultural relief staff in the JIAC. A member of the CCJD clerical team is bilingual (Cantonese)/bicultural. Interpreters are available to accompany youth and families with limited English language skills to court and to appointments with attorneys. Diversion services in Spanish are available to Spanish-speaking youth and their families throughout the county in each of the 11 cities served. Staff utilize contracted interpreters to communicate with and support youth and families who are monolingual in other languages and/ or have limited English language skills; court interpreters are also available to these youth/families for court and appointments with their attorneys.

Nevertheless, in the juvenile justice system in Clackamas County, there continues to be disparities for African American and Hispanic youth. The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is a way to compare the experiences of different groups of youth, typically broken down by race or ethnicity, within the juvenile justice system. In the context of this report, youth of color refer to African American, Asian American, Native America, and Hispanic youth. If groups are treated equally, both groups will have an RRI equal to "1". The number is looking at proportional rates, so the groups do not have to be the same in number of occurrences, just the same in rate of occurrence. When the RRI is not equal to "1", one group of youth is receiving different treatment than the other group. The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), Data & Evaluation Report of Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Relative Rate Index (RRI) for Clackamas County 2023, shows that African American and Hispanic youth have disparities at the decision point for referral to the Juvenile Department with a RRI of 4.99 and 1.69 respectively. There were no other significant negative disparities in the RRI information released.

Youth in need of services and treatment beyond that which is provided by CCJD are referred to the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and are court-ordered into the placement of or custody of the Oregon Youth Authority. At this deeper point in the juvenile justice continuum, youth are either placed in out-of-home care situations, which include foster care, and residential programs, or committed to youth correctional facilities.



Alice Perry, Assistant Director for the Clackamas County Juvenile Department and Edgar Cuellar Rubio Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Associate Director, presented key elements of the RICH Diversion Program and outcomes at the Multi Systems Collaboration (MSC) Advisory Council on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January and indicated that they and other community partners would be provided an opportunity to review a draft of the 2025-2027 Clackamas County's Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan and provide feedback. The draft Clackamas County's Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan was emailed to the community partners with an invitation to review and offer feedback on the draft plan. (See the attached roster of agency representatives and individuals who received the plan and were provided an opportunity to review and provide feedback (List to be added after plan distributed and feedback opportunity). Additionally, the plan and highlights of Diversion work were shared at the March 11, 2025, Local Public Safety Coordinating Counsel (LPSC) meeting, by Christina McMahan, Clackamas County Juvenile Department Director, Alice Perry, Clackamas County Juvenile Department Assistant Director, Ximena Ospina, Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Director and Edgar Cuellar-Rubio Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Associate Director

School and related outcomes tracked for JCP funded programming include number of referrals; youth served; number that successfully complete; number of hours worked; number of youth served in cognitive skills classes; dollars earned to re-pay victims; and number of community service events attended and/or hours worked.

The decision to continue funding this program is based upon the results — outcomes for youth involved in Clackamas County's RICH Diversion Program have continued to improve over time, the recidivism rate for diversion dropping from 8.3% in 2021 to 7% in 2023. In terms of Clackamas County's overall system, state data shows that Clackamas County has the third largest juvenile population among Oregon counties, and a 2022 recidivism rate of 20.8% a significant drop from 24.6% in 2021, Clackamas County's recidivism rate of 20.8% is also well below the statewide recidivism rate of 26.7%. Clackamas County is always striving towards communication, collaboration, and partnership between the County and local agencies and organizations. This teamwork increases the wraparound services for youth and families in need and keeps them engaged using strengths-based principles.

The RICH Diversion Program received referrals for 460 youth in calendar years 2023 and 2024. Of those 460, 392 (85%) engaged with the program and the remaining 68 (15%) declined services. Of the 392 that engaged in the program, 70% (274) successfully completed the program in those years and 16% (62) did not successfully complete the program. Another 14% (56 of the 392 youth) are currently in services or in the engagement process. Males made up 60% (276) of the youth served. Sixty-seven percent (307) of youth were White, 6% (26) African American, 20% (94) Latino, 1.5% Asian (7) and 1% (3) Native American, 5% Other/Unknown (23). Age range breakdowns were 9% (40) 12 and under, 50% (228) 13-15 years old and 42% (191) 16-18 years old, 1 date of birth unknown, with an average age of 15.

The Oregon Youth Development Council contracts with NPC Research every biennium to do an evaluation study of the county programs funded with Juvenile Crime Prevention funds. Clackamas County youth that are diverted to the RICH Program have typically committed low-level offenses, and most have low risk levels. Clackamas County's approved plan uses the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Quick Screen Tool specifically developed and validated for Clackamas County youth by NPC Research. As part of the RICH Program's intake process, the JCP Quick Screen is administered with most youth receiving a score of 0-2, which indicates they are low risk for committing further offenses. If a youth scores 3 or higher, the youth will then receive a full Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment to determine the appropriate next steps.

## 1. Population to be served

The proposed plan addresses the needs of "priority" and "opportunity" youth 10-18 years with misdemeanor charges or that have otherwise come to the attention of law enforcement generally, they are first-time offenders charged with criminal mischief, property offenses, theft, and/or possession of alcohol. JCP programming typically serves Clackamas County youth population which is represented as follows: African American 3%; Asian 7.7%; Caucasian 87.7%; and Native American 1.6%. Of this population, 14.7% are Hispanic.

All youth brought to the Clackamas County Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center by law enforcement officers are input into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) database, which includes an initial determination of risk and protective factors. Additional assessments of youth include mental health screen, and appraisals of threat of harm to community and to self, and risk for commercial sexual exploitation, and will soon also be screened with the JIAC SBIRT. Based upon these screenings and assessments, youth are then referred to the appropriate programs and services. When CCJD receives a police referral rather than bringing the youth to the JIAC, CCJD staff review the report, assign to staff for case management, and refer to appropriate programs and services.

Youth determined through this initial screening process to need the lowest level of services are referred to the JCP Prevention-funded, community-based RICH Diversion program. Clackamas County uses the JCP risk tools to confirm the eligibility of referred youth and they are admitted to JCP programming in accordance with criteria established by the Youth Development Council and Oregon statute (ORS 417.855). They must have more than one of the following risk factors: antisocial behavior, poor family functioning or poor family support, school failure, substance abuse, or negative peer association.

In addition to having more than one risk factor, they must also be clearly demonstrating at-risk behaviors that have come to the attention of government or community agencies, schools, or law enforcement and, if left unaddressed, these behaviors will lead to imminent or increased involvement in the juvenile justice system. Youth referred for JCP funded services are 10-18 years of age. In 2023, 93% (55/59) of youth referred to RICH Diversion Program for non-criminal offenses had a substance/alcohol-related offense. Out of all referrals (criminal and non-criminal offenses) in 2023 to the RICH Diversion Program, 31% (59/188) were for substance/alcohol-related offenses.

On the JCP Quick Screen there are two questions related to substance use, asking 1) if they have substance abusing friends, and 2) if the youth substance use began at age 13 or younger. For youth participating in the RICH Diversion Program in 2024 (113 quick screens), 34.5% affirmed that they had substance abusing friends, while 24% of the participants stated that their substance use began at age 13 or younger. In comparison, for all Juvenile Justice involved youth receiving a quick screen (311 quick screens), 45.7% affirmed that they had substance abusing friends, while 35% of the participants stated that their substance use began at age 13 or younger.

## 2. Services/programs to be funded

The Clackamas County RICH Diversion Program is grounded in a restorative justice model and utilizes a framework that guides how a community might respond to harm, discipline, or crime with a focus on meeting the needs of everyone

impacted through processes that emphasize accountability, relationships, and respect. Restorative justice also has the underlying assumptions that community has a crucial role to play in our response to juvenile delinquency, and that holding youth accountable in their own community provides the youth an opportunity to make logical cause and effect associations about actions and consequences and restores and supports pro-social connections to their community.

Referred youth are assessed using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment (JCP), and with the RICH Coordinator develop a plan for accountability that could include among other things a letter of responsibility, community service, a restorative dialogue and/or a restorative circle. In addition, the RICH coordinator conducts additional youth and family assessments that address unmet needs and help youth and families each develop a youth success plan and family success plan respectively. This plan identifies youth and families' dreams, goals and priorities, and identifies concrete steps and support needed to execute their plan. As noted above, this year RICH Diversion has added Family SBIRT including the development of an ecomap into their screening and assessment. In addition to taking accountability, youth and families are seen for the positive things they contribute, and their self-determination is acknowledged and honored.

**Lead Agency:** The Clackamas County Juvenile Department serves as the lead agency.

**Subcontractor Agency:** Latino Network

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Founded in 1996, Latino Network has served youth and families for over 28 years. Serving over 12,000 individuals a year, Latino Network operates with a "no wrong door" policy and provides culturally responsive services to Latinos, Caucasian, and other cultural groups in Clackamas, Washington, and Multnomah County with a broad range of programs area including Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention, Economic Justice, Early Childhood Education, School Based Services, Art & Culture. Health and Wellness, and Advocacy. In addition, Latino Network has a statewide Leadership program and is piloting some of its Early Childhood and Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Programs in other parts of the state. Nearly 90% of Latino Network 268 person staff are Latino bilingual/bicultural and/or BIPOC. Staff regularly participate in trainings on providing services and assessments that are culturally and linguistically appropriate, LGBTQIA inclusive, trauma informed, strengths based and that utilize an assertive engagement framework. Latino Network welcomes and supports staff with lived experience. Latino Network staff meet youth and families involved with the justice system where they are, literally and figuratively, meeting with youth and families in their communities and identifying with them the place where they are being accountable, but also tapping into their own hopes, dreams and strengths to restore community connections.

Latino Network's organizational values are Self-Determination, Social Justice, Culture, Collaboration, Education and Accountability. Their programs are built to support the whole family—including parents, siblings, grandparents, or any other significant individuals involved in the youth's life.

### 3. JCP Risk Assessment Tool

In 2017, Northwest Professional Consortium (NPC) Research developed a Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment "quick screening" tool to identify youth who have risk factors that are most predictive for criminal reoffending in Clackamas County. This tool is used by the Clackamas County Juvenile Department (CCJD) employees assigned to work in the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, as well as by provider that CCJD contracts with to provide services to youth in the community. NPC has trained CCJD staff and Latino Network's RICH Diversion Coordinators and Managers how to use both the "quick screen" tool and the full JCP risk assessment tool. Latino Network Staff conduct the JCP assessments and the results which are entered into JJIS by CCJD staff.

JCP programming performance evaluation aligns with the High-Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Performance Measures Policy outlined in the 2025-2027 JCP guidelines document. Youth demographic and performance data is tracked in JJIS.

*Performance measures tracked:*

- Comparison of number and percent of first referrals for youth not previously referred to the juvenile justice system; and comparison of the number and percent of youth who have a subsequent referral to the juvenile justice system (recidivism)
- Client and program level outcome measures collected by programs through initial JCP Quick Screen Tool

*Output information:*

- Number of active cases carried over from the previous reporting period
- Number of new youths enrolled during the reporting period
- Number of youths ending service during the reporting period
- Total number of youths served in the reporting period (number carried over from the previous period combined with the number of youths enrolled)
- Number of active cases at the end of the reporting period

*Descriptive information:*

- Risk profiles of youth enrolled during the reporting period
- Demographic data - age ranges, gender, and race/ethnicity

#### 4. Evidence-Based Practice

Cited below are some of the research articles which were utilized in program development and align with the RICH Diversion Program:

Butts, Jeffrey A., et al. 2002. The Impact of Teen Court on Young Youth. Washington DC: The Urban Institute

Collins, Joy, et al. 2013. Statewide Evaluation of the DCI Juvenile Diversion Program. Colorado: OMNI Institute.

Unknown Author. 2011. Juvenile Diversion Guidebook: Prepared by the Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup. Washington DC: Models for Change.

Schneider, Anne L. 1986. Restitution and Recidivism Rates of Juvenile Youth: Results from Four Experimental Studies. *Criminology*. 24(3): 533-553.

National Research Council. 2013. Reforming Juvenile Justice: a Developmental Approach. Committee on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform, Richard J. Bonnie, Robert L. Johnson, Betty M. Chemers, and Julie A. Schuck, Eds. Committee on Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

All the JCP funds that CCJD is requesting in the 2025-2027 Biennium will be spent on evidence-based programming. Please see Appendix B.

## 5. Cultural appropriateness

The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), Data & Evaluation Report of Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Relative Rate Index (RRI) for Clackamas County 2023, shows that African American and Hispanic youth have disparities at the decision point for referral to the Juvenile Department with a RRI of 4.99 and 1.69 respectively.

The most recent Relative Rate Index data from 2023 continues to show that Latino youth have diversion opportunities slightly higher than white youth for that year.

Please see Appendix C for detail on cultural appropriateness.

## 6. Relationship of JCP Prevention Services to the JCP Basic and Diversion funds

CCJD partners with Latino Network to provide our RICH Diversion Program, CCJD also partners with local law enforcement agencies, other county agencies, as well as other non-profit agencies to provide the most appropriate services to youth based upon their presenting behaviors and risk factors. CCJD works collaboratively with many partners and stakeholders to provide a continuum of services and interventions from prevention, early intervention through the deeper end of the juvenile justice system. JCP Prevention Funds, provided through the Oregon Youth Development Council, fund this early intervention diversion program.

JCP Basic/Diversion Funds provided through the Oregon Youth Authority, partially funds detention services, cognitive skill building groups, educational and employment support services, emergency shelter care, and work opportunities for youth to pay restitution to victims. The County General Fund, and misc. state and federal funds provide funding for services including the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, informal supervision and probation case management services, evaluation and treatment services, as well as skills groups, detention, short-term residential placements (STRP).

## 7. Budget

The JCP Prevention budget for the 2025-2027 Biennium is allocated as follows;

<b>JCP Funded Services</b>	<b>Budget 25/26</b>	<b>Budget 26/27</b>
RICH Diversion Program	\$249,877	\$256,441

Clackamas County contributes other funding in addition to the \$237,624 per year anticipated to be received through the Oregon Youth Development Council’s Juvenile Crime Prevention Funds allocation to Clackamas County, for a total annual budget of \$249,877 for the RICH Diversion Program in FY25-26, and \$256,441 for FY26-27.

All the JCP Prevention funds are utilized for the contracted RICH local diversion programming offered.

## APPENDIX A – Clackamas County Community Partners Who Had Opportunity to Review and Provide Feedback on JCP Plan

Name	Title	Organization
Eric Barrera	Clackamas Supervisor	Oregon Youth Authority Member of LPSCC
Carlos Benson Martinez	Youth Coordinator	Health, Housing & Human Services
Angela Brandenburg	Sheriff	Clackamas County Sheriff's Office Chair, LPSCC
Michele Bradfute	Director of Youth Behavioral Health and Prevention Services	Health, Housing & Human Services
Emily Brault		Lay Citizen Member of LPSCC
Jenn Burelton	Consultant, Gender Identity	Burleton Education
Chris Chandler	Director	Clackamas County Community Corrections & Vice Chair LPSCC
Edgar Cuellar-Rubio	Associate Director	Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Latino Network
Ben DeGiulio	Mental Health Program Supervisor	Health, Housing & Human Services Clackamas County
Shaun Davis	Chief of Police	Oregon City Police Department Member of LPSCC
Jessica Duke	Public Health Program Manager	Health, Housing & Human Services
Melissa Erlbaum	Executive Director	Clackamas Women's Services Member of LPSCC
Adam Freer	Director	Clackamas County Children, Family & Community Connections Division Member of LPSCC
Shari Fromm	Program Director	CASA of Clackamas County
Simon Fulford	Executive Director	Parrott Creek
Kristin Gibson		Parrott Creek
Priscilla A Goss	Coordinator	Clackamas County Treatment Court
Cara Hash	Regional Director	Oregon Department of Human Services Clackamas County – District 15 Member of LPSCC?
Sergeant Matt Helmer	Detective	Clackamas County Sheriff's Department

Apryl Herron	Public Health Program Coordinator	Substance Use and Overdose Prevention Initiative Clackamas County Public Health Division Health, Housing & Human Services
Trevor Higgins	Senior Program Planner	Health, Housing & Human Services
Aaron Kerns	Principal	Kraxberger Middle School Gladstone School District
Kevin Long	Child Welfare Program Manager	Oregon Department of Human Services Clackamas County – District 15, Oregon City Branch
Matt Messina	Detective – Child Abuse/Missing Juvenile Investigator	Clackamas County Sheriff's Office
Christina McMahan	Director	Clackamas County Juvenile Department Member of LPSCC
Cindy Moon	Community Partnership Coordinator	Oregon Department of Human Services Self Sufficiency
Stacie Mullins	Human Services Manager	Health, Housing & Human Services
Galli Murray	Suicide Prevention Coordinator	Health, Housing & Human Services Clackamas County
Ximena Ospina	Director	Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention Division Latino Network
Zak Pacholl	Program Manager	Youth Era
Jeremia Patterson	Superintendent	Gladstone School District
Alice Perry	Assistant Director	Clackamas County Juvenile Department
Cheryll Ramos	Child Welfare Program Manager	Oregon Department of Human Services Clackamas County – District 15 North Clackamas Office
Victor Salinas	Public Health and Prevention Program Manager	Northwest Family Services
Raina SmithRoller	Program Planner	Health, Housing & Human Services
Bill Stewart	Deputy District Attorney	Clackamas County
Macon Stewart	Senior Deputy Director	Center for Juvenil Justice Reform Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy
Mary Rumbaugh	Director	Clackamas County, Health, Housing & Human Services Member of LPSCC
Bruce Tarbox	Defense Attorney	Clackamas Indigent Defense Corp. Member of LPSCC
Kelsey Thomas	Senior Case Manager	Developmental Disabilities Health, Housing & Human Services



Judge Thanh H. Tran	Circuit Court Judge	Clackamas County Circuit Court. Member of LPSCC
Jennie Young	Program Coordinator	C-TEC Youth Services Clackamas Education Service District
Amanda Wall	Community Relations Manager	Clackamas Workforce Partnership
John Wentworth	District Attorney	Clackamas County Member of LPSCC
Ben West	Commissioner	Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners Member of LPSCC
Elizabeth White	Sr. Program Planner	Clackamas County, Children, Family & Community Connections Division
Lawrence White	Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinator	Oregon Department of Education, Youth Development Oregon, Juvenile Crime Prevention Team
Trent Wilson	Manager	Clackamas County, Public & Government Affairs

## Appendix B – Evidence-Based Practice Checklist

### JCP FUNDED PROGRAM

Restoring Individual, Communities and Hope: RICH Diversion Program

PROGRAM TYPE (e.g. mentoring, family therapy/counseling, skill building):

Community Based Diversion Program

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED PROGRAM:

Clackamas County Restoring Individuals, Communities and Hope: RICH Diversion Program is the result of a partnership between the Juvenile Department, and eleven cities located in Clackamas County. The RICH Diversion Program reflects CCJD's commitment to restorative justice, which is focused on balanced support and meaningful outcomes for crime victims, youth who cause harm, and the community. Restorative justice values accountability, empowerment, and interconnectedness. Diversion, as our lowest level of intervention, diverts youth back to their community and away from the Juvenile Department. In the community setting they determine together how the youth might be able to work towards making things right for their victims, the community, and themselves. Applying a restorative approach to diversion ensures that youth are held meaningfully accountable, victims are heard and empowered, and communities are engaged as stakeholders that have been negatively impacted.

The Rich Diversion Program and CCJD are committed to inviting the crime victim's voice and participation in determining how to meaningfully address and repair the harm done to them. Victims of crime may also have an independent need such as personal acknowledgement or restitution. These needs will be attended to and will be incorporated into the diversionary process so that, as much as possible, the eventual outcome feels fair, supportive, and balanced for all stakeholders.

If young people who commit crimes are going to be able to understand and be accountable for the harm they have done, they need to be presented with the human impact of their actions. Learning from their offense, growing in empathy for those they impact, becoming safe, responsible citizens – all these healthy, pro-social outcomes are fundamentally dependent on these youth being presented with the real human impact of their actions. The victims of youth's harmful actions and the community affected are the only ones that can directly speak to these human impacts. As a unique and relational program that is inclusive of both crime victims and community, our work is essential in effectively serving those harmed by juvenile offenses, while also holding youth meaningfully accountable for the impact of their actions.

The RICH Diversion Program meets the needs of the communities of the eleven cities served while also providing valuable services to the Clackamas County Juvenile Justice System. The youth that the Program works with are low risk to reoffend yet still need to be held accountable for their actions. Research shows that processing these low-risk youth through the Juvenile Justice System could lead to more harm than good. Youth could inadvertently be stigmatized and labeled, which in turn may unintentionally re-enforce and perpetuate their own self-image as delinquents. Alternatively, when these low-risk youth successfully participate in a diversionary process, they have better outcomes, as needs for accountability are directly acknowledged while underlying causes of their behavior such as substance abuse and mental health issues are appropriately addressed.

As a community non-profit driven program, the RICH Diversion Program is both efficient and economical, providing essential services and addressing the needs of all stakeholders with minimal expense. The Justice System remains confident that youth are being actively diverted away from harmful behaviors by being re-connected to their community and simultaneously stays balanced in its ability to focus its resources on those with the highest needs and most likely to reoffend.

The research is clear that services like those delivered through the RICH Diversion Program increase crime victim and community satisfaction with the justice system while lowering recidivism. Their harms have been acknowledged and addressed, which in turn creates increased public confidence in the justice system and the community. The RICH Diversion Program is a positive and responsive program which can lead to stronger and safer communities, both in the capacity of its individuals and institutions.

**TARGET POPULATION:**

First time youth between the ages of 9 and 18 years referred to the Clackamas County Juvenile Department for violations, Class C and/or B Misdemeanors, and specified Class A Misdemeanors. To qualify for services, youth must have at least 2 risk factors as determined by the JCP assessment.

**EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM**

Program model is cited on (e.g. SAMHSA, OJJDP): **OJJDP**

Clackamas County’s RICH Diversion Program utilizes components of community-based diversion, restorative justice/community service. Youth and community members participate in restorative circle conferences designed to address harm, holding youth offenders appropriately accountable for their actions in their community. This provides options for completing community service hours and address presenting risk factors and reconnects them to their community in a constructive way.

Level or rating of program (e.g. exemplary, effective, model): **Promising**

**RESEARCH AND THEORY**

Based on empirically valid research and theory (please provide citation for the theory and research)

**YES**

Butts, Jeffrey A., et al. 2002. The Impact of Teen Court on Young Offenders. Washington DC: The Urban Institute.

Collins, Joy, et al. 2013. Statewide Evaluation of the DCI Juvenile Diversion Program. Colorado: OMNI Institute.

Unknown Author. 2011. Juvenile Diversion Guidebook: Prepared by the Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup. Washington DC: Models for Change.

Schneider, Anne L. 1986. Restitution and Recidivism Rates of Juvenile Offenders: Results from Four Experimental Studies. Criminology. 24(3): 533-553.

**RISK PRINCIPLE**

Uses a validated risk assessment tool (JCP) **YES**

Addresses risk in family, school, peer group, and other relevant social settings **YES**

**NEED (CRIMINOGENIC) PRINCIPLE**

Intervention is geared to those factors closely linked to criminal offending rather than an array of needs that are less related to criminal conduct. **YES**

Services target dynamic factors and needs associated with criminal behavior: antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs; antisocial peer association; family problems with supervision, communication, engagement; difficulties with self-control and

problem solving; substance abuse; **YES**

Intervention is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses many aspects of youths' lives – health, education, employment, cognitive and social skills. **YES**

#### RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

Builds on strengths, assets, and protective factors **YES**

Provides services that are sensitive, relevant, and specific to culture and gender **YES**

#### QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

Staff, volunteers, providers have relevant education, training, and experience **YES**

Staff, volunteers, providers model pro-social values and behavior YES

#### COLLABORATION

Collaboration and integration of services is demonstrated and authentic **YES**

#### COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLE

Emphasis on cognitive-behavioral approaches **YES**

Includes structured follow-up and planned support to reinforce skills **YES**

#### CULTURAL ADAPTATION

Culturally equivalent model of a model program **YES**

Cultural adaptation is based on data, research and community assessment **YES**

Principles of evidence-based practice are implemented in accordance with the values of target community YES

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

None known at this time.



## Appendix C – Cultural Appropriateness

The 2023 JJIS Racial and Ethnic Disparities RRI report for Clackamas County shows that African American youth, and Hispanic youth have disparities at referral to the department with an RRI of 4.99 and 1.69 respectively. Hispanic youth also have a disparity in cases involving secure detention, with a RRI of 1.09.

The most recent Relative Rate Index data from 2023 continues to show that Latino youth have diversion opportunities slightly higher than white youth for that year.

Equitable access in service delivery for Latino youth is being improved by services provided by bilingual/bicultural staff at CCJD as detailed on page 8 of this plan, as well as by incorporating service provisions into contract requirements, and contracting a culturally responsive provider with fully bilingual/bicultural staff, that also has, agency access to Latino indigenous staff should the need occur.

The Clackamas County Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) Initiative is a collaborative effort to address the needs of youth dually involved in the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems, additional representation from partner organizations includes, Behavioral Health, Latino Network, District Attorney, Attorney General Office, and the Court. Focused workgroups on Racial and Ethnic Disparities and LGBTQIA+ are standing workgroups of the CYPM Initiative. Although the CYPM model has been implemented in over 130 other jurisdictions across the country, Clackamas County was the first to establish an LGBTQIA+ workgroup. These two workgroups have worked closely together recognizing the importance of intersectionality and seeing the youths' whole self. Relevant Clackamas County CYPM Initiative Goals include:

- *A reduction in the disproportionate representation of children of color and LGBTQ youth, and an increased understanding of their representation as crossover youth.*
- *Increase awareness, knowledge and skills to enhance our ability to deliver appropriate services and end engage with youth and families of color, and LGBTQ youth and families; in a respectful, culturally and gender responsive manner, and make decisions through a trauma informed lens as a system*

During the 2021-2023 biennium, the CYPM Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Workgroup embarked on a year-long learning and action process on Equity and Fairness Leadership Conversations with Christian Bijoux, Deputy Director for Equity and Racial Justice with the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University. CCJD staff, CYPM partners including Latino Network have actively participated. These conversations not only focused on learning and understanding history and its impacts, but also how to engage in important but sometimes challenging conversations, and importantly how to move to policy and action.

As part of its annual goal, CCJD includes a metric on staff training requiring an annual goal of at least 20 hours of professional development training, at least 8 of which much include culturally responsive or EDI topics. In 2024, CCJD averaged 15 hours of EDI training. Of note, over time direct service staff have increased their ability to identify and share excellent and interesting EDI trainings with both managers and their colleagues.

During 2024, CCJD participated in developing and participating in an early pilot project sponsored by the JJIS Steering Committee, part of the JJIS partnership inclusive of the Oregon Juvenil Department Directors Association (OJDDA) and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). The project's goal is both to expand and make more flexible youth race, ethnicity, sex, and gender categories in JJIS, and more importantly train staff to use inclusive, trauma informed demographic data collection policies and practices that support a responsive and equitable approach to collecting, reporting, and applying demographic data. Clackamas County was one of 4

early pilot partners, developing and early piloting of the training, to refine the training before rolling out to all counties.

Latino Network has a no wrong door policy and has taken their culturally specific model and adapted it to be culturally responsive with successful practice and outcomes throughout their programming in the Schools Uniting Neighborhoods (SUN) system, Early Childhood Education, School Based Programs, Family Economic Justice, Youth Empowerment and Violence Prevention, Health and Wellness, Arts & Culture, and Leadership/Advocacy Programs.

Latino Network has long standing collaborations with other culturally specific organizations such as Native American Youth and Family Center; Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC), Self Enhancement Inc., Black United Fund, Albina Head Start, Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization (IRCO), Asian Family Center, Africa House, Kairos PDX Hacienda CDC, Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO), Muslim Educational Trust and others. More recently they have been collaborating with NW Instituto Latino de Adicciones, bilingual/bicultural addiction services for adults. In addition to individual partnerships, many of these organizations and others form part of the Communities of Color of Oregon, a research and advocacy organization that centers racial justice. Member organizations have ongoing opportunities to train together and share learning with each other. Additionally, member organizations were instrumental in designing a tool to assess how mainstream white organizations are being responsive to communities of color. Currently member organizations are supporting the development of a tool to assess how culturally specific organizations are being responsive to other populations.

From its founding Latino Network has been a welcoming and affirming organization. Latino Network has partnered over the years with Western States, the Q Center and other LGBTQIA+ organizations provide training for the organization on welcoming and affirming best practices. Latino Network now provides annual in-service training for all LN staff which includes training on welcoming and affirming LGBTQIA+ populations, being responsive to their needs and incorporating best practices into all programming.

Over the past four years, Latino Network established a relationship with the National Compadres Network, an indigenous rooted, welcoming and affirming, restorative organization that grew from members with lived justice involvement experience. All leadership and staff within the Youth and Violence Prevention Division have been trained on several circulo (healing circle) trainings, and new staff are trained as they come onboard; while the core elements of the healing circle are the same, individual curriculums are designed to address specific issues youth and families are facing. Curriculums staff have been trained on and are incorporating include Joven Noble (Nobel Youth), Raising Children with P.R.I.D E. (a fatherhood curriculum for teen fathers and for fathers re-entering the community from prison); Cara Y Corazon (a family strengthening curriculum), and others.

In addition to culturally responsive services provided to all youth and families, Latino Networks core values are Self-Determination, Social Justice, Culture, Collaboration, Education and Accountability. They include parents and family in all work with youth; honor self-determination and culture; and ground the work in love, healing and accountability.

## Appendix D - Best practices for LGBTQ+ youth

As noted in Appendix C, The Clackamas County Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) Initiative is a collaborative effort to address the needs of youth dually involved in the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems. CCJD started focused workgroups on Racial and Ethnic Disparities and LGBTQ+ as part of the CYPM Initiative. Although the CYPM model has been implemented in over 130 other jurisdictions across the country, Clackamas County is the first to establish an LGBTQ+ workgroup. These two workgroups worked closely together recognizing the importance of intersectionality and seeing the youths' whole self. Relevant Clackamas County CYPM Initiative Goals include:

- *A reduction in the disproportionate representation of children of color and LGBTQ youth, and an increased understanding of their representation as crossover youth;*
- *Increase awareness, knowledge and skills to enhance our ability to deliver appropriate services and end engage with youth and families of color, and LGBTQ youth and families; in a respectful, culturally and gender responsive manner, and make decisions through a trauma informed lens as a system*

As part of its annual strategic goals, CCJD ensures that all Juvenile Department staff receive a minimum of 20 hours of Professional Development training, 8 hours of which much focus on Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) training. In 2024, CCJD staff exceeded this standard with an average of 15 hours EDI training hours per employee. The CYPM LGBTQ+ Workgroup Smart Action plan includes education, data, policy, and practice as clear activities to ensure that staff and partners are provided the tools they need to provide a welcoming and affirming environment for all youth including gender non-conforming youth.

Part of the plan included a subcommittee attending CJJR's Georgetown Supporting Juvenile Justice Involved LGBTQ+ Youth Certificate Program. The CYPM partners put together a Multi-Disciplinary Team that consisted of members of the Juvenile Department, Child Welfare, the Oregon Youth Authority, and TransActive Gender Project, a community-based organization that serves gender diverse children and youth, offers support groups for their parents, and also does advocacy. The team was energized and excited to take the learning from the Certificate Program and incorporate it into and add to the work started. The goals for the Capstone Project included (each goal has several component action steps):

- #1 Child-service system will collaboratively address specific needs of LGBTQ+ youth and their families
- # 2 Continuously inform and improve services/policies/practices through the collection of accurate multi-system data for LGBTQN+ youth
- #3 The prevailing professional approach of child-serving systems is based on evidence, facts, data, and observable information to best honor the humanity and experiences of LGBTQ+ youth.

During the certificate program we learned of Ceres Policy Research's Whole Youth Initiative. As we developed our capstone project, we knew a component would be data collection. Angela Irvine, Founder and Principal Consultant, approached CCJD and asked if Ceres could apply for a technical assistance grant to support Clackamas County's capstone project work. Ceres Policy Research was able to obtain a



technical assistance grant to support our work and has allowed us to be part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cohort of the Whole Youth Initiative. This technical assistance provides support in reviewing and revising anti-discrimination and data sharing policies;

Training and a train the trainers component; a peer-to peer learning network; data analysis and support with annual reports. We believe our leadership's careful cultivation of partnerships (Child Welfare, Behavioral Health, the Court, and the DA's office) helped to secure this technical assistance opportunity.

We have accomplished the following:

- Three-part training series completed in 2021-2022 by TransActive Gender Project for CCJD and our partners. Each Workshop was offers 3 times
  - Workshop 1: It Takes A Whole Village: Our Diverse Identities
  - Workshop 2: Truth Decay: Discrimination & Disinformation
  - Workshop 3: Gender Diversity: From Policy to Practice
- Inter-Organizational Resource Mapping for Clackamas County
- Late Winter (February & March 2022 – two sessions of virtual Whole Youth Initiative Training completed for CCJD and partners)
- Youth focus group prep work initiated (surveys drafted, and other lead work started)
- Policy review work has begun
- SOGIE Training and Train the Trainer was completed in Spring 2023
- During 2024, CCJD participated in developing and participating in an early pilot project sponsored by the JJIS Steering Committee, part of the JJIS partnership inclusive of the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association (OJDDA) and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). The project's goal is both to expand and make more flexible youth race, ethnicity, sex, and gender categories in JJIS, and more importantly train staff to use inclusive, trauma informed demographic data collection policies and practices that support a responsive and equitable approach to collecting, reporting, and applying demographic data. Clackamas County was one of 4 early pilot partners, developing and early piloting of the training, to refine the training before rolling out to all counties.

At Latino Network, provider for our diversion programing, leadership and staff participate in trainings and leadership regularly participate in LGBTQIA+ Workgroup. Additionally, Latino Network extended invitation to leadership from CCJD to attend a National Compadres Network training, Raising Children with P.R.I.D.E., a culturally rooted fatherhood curriculum that is also welcoming and affirming.

Ensure that LGBTQ youths have access to care consistent with best practices for these populations. **YES**

On an individual level, professionals must treat all youths, including those who identify as LGBTQ or non-gender conforming, with respect and fairness. **YES**

Ensure that LGBTQ youths receive appropriate services—such as connecting youths to affirming social, recreational, and spiritual opportunities-and that confidentiality is respected. **YES**

Recognize and acknowledge that experiences at home, in placement, in school, in the community, and in the juvenile justice system may have been traumatic and that LGBTQ youth may need support, intervention or treatment for trauma. **YES**

Identify when youths are entering the juvenile justice system because of alienation, exclusion, or persecution they have experienced at home, in foster care, in group homes, in the community, or at school owing to their sexual orientation or

gender identity. Ensure that steps are taken to preserve youths' safety and well-being, which includes protecting confidentiality, rather than forcing them back into a hostile environment. **YES**

In situations where family rejection is an issue because parents/caregivers reject the youths based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, ensure that counseling and other services are offered to the whole family, that every effort is made to keep children with their families, and that alternative supportive residential arrangements are made when caregiver are unwilling to reengage despite being offered or participating in appropriate interventions. **YES**

Do staff receive training and resources regarding the unique societal, familial, and development challenges confronting LGBTQ+ youth? **YES**

## APPENDIX E – BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY	FY 25-26 Amount
Personnel Program Director \$2,334 (.02 FTE, \$116,699) Associate Director \$8,730 (.10FTE, \$87,301) ; RICH Program Manager \$15,763 (.25 FTE, \$63,053); RICH Diversion Coordinator \$50,932 and \$54,496 (2 FTE)	\$144,141
Fringe Benefits Payroll Taxes @10%  Benefits @ 21.999%.	\$46,125
Travel Mileage and Parking	\$3,100
Equipment Equipment is tangible personal property costing over \$5,000 and having a useful life of more than one year.	\$0
Supplies Program Supplies \$1,983; Childcare, Direct Services for youth and families and meeting expenses \$4,685; Printing and copying \$1,297; miscellaneous equipment small \$1,500	\$9,465
Consultants/Contracts Training and Development \$3,577; Leasing expense \$4,440	\$8,017
Other Costs IT Services \$1,076; Telephone and Internet \$4,498; Repairs & Maintenance \$477; Evaluation \$386	\$6,437
Grant Administration Indirect @15%	\$32,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$249,877</b>

## APPENDIX E – BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY	FY 26-27 Amount
Personnel Program Director \$2,404 (.02 FTE, \$120,199); Associate Director \$8,992 (.10 FTE, \$89,921) ; RICH Program Manager \$16,236 (.25 FTE, \$64,944); RICH Diversion Coordinator \$52,460 and \$56,131 (2 FTE)	\$148,465
Fringe Benefits Payroll Taxes @10%  Benefits @ 21.999%.	\$47,509
Travel Mileage and Parking	\$3,100
Equipment Equipment is tangible personal property costing over \$5,000 and having a useful life of more than one year.	\$0
Supplies Program Supplies \$1,983; Childcare, Direct Services for youth and families and meeting expenses \$4,685; Printing and copying \$1,297; miscellaneous equipment small \$1,500	\$9,465
Consultants/Contracts Training and Development \$3,577; Leasing expense \$4,440	\$8,017
Other Costs IT Services \$1,076; Telephone and Internet \$4,498; Repairs & Maintenance \$477; Evaluation \$386	\$6,437
Grant Administration Indirect @15%	\$33,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$256,441</b>

# COUNTY CONTACTS

## **Authorized Contract Signer Contact Information:**

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## **Lead Agency:**

### **Lead Agency Director Contact Information:**

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(Who will submit financial claims?)

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Please submit your plan by March 31, 2025, via email to [JCP@ode.oregon.gov](mailto:JCP@ode.oregon.gov)