CITY COUNCIL AGENDA PACKET

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1998

•7:00 P.M. CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Please contact Wally Mull, City Manager if you have any questions or need additional information regarding any of the staff reports or issues contained on the agenda.

GOVERNMENT COSTS AND SERVICES TO A MINIMUM BY PROVIDING CITY SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY IN A COORDINATED, EFFICIENT AND LEAST COST FASHION

AGENDA

KEIZER CITY COUNCIL
Monday, September 21, 1998
7:00 p.m.
Robert L. Simon Council Chambers
Keizer City Hall, Keizer, Oregon 97303

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

2. **ROLL CALL**

3. **PUBLIC TESTIMONY**

   This time is provided for citizens to address the Council on matters not scheduled for public hearing or listed on the agenda.

4. **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

   a. Volunteer of the Quarter Award – Gary Steiner

   b. Salem-Keizer School District Presentation – November Bond Issue

   c. Marion County Presentation on Juvenile Crime Issues

   d. Planning Commission Appointments

   e. Council Liaison Reports
      - Keizer Planning Commission – Council President Keller
      - Community Policing Committee – Councilor Whalen
      - Parks Advisory Board – Councilor Miller

5. **OTHER BUSINESS**

   This time is provided to allow the Mayor, Council members or staff an opportunity to bring new or old matters before the Council which are not on tonight's agenda.

   a. New Business

   b. Old Business Report

6. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

   a. Sanitary Sewer System Development Charge Amendment

      RESOLUTION – Adopting New Methodology Used to Establish the Sanitary Sewer Wastewater Collection and Transmission System Development Charge Improvement Fee

RESOLUTION – Establishing the New System Development Charge Improvement Fee for the Keizer Sanitary Sewer Waste Water Collection and Transmission System

b. RESOLUTION – Forming Wittenberg Lane Street Lighting District
ORDINANCE – Spreading Assessments to Wittenberg Lane Street Lighting District (continued from September 8 1998)

c. RESOLUTION – Forming Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting District
ORDINANCE – Spreading Assessments to Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting District

7. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

a. RESOLUTION – Authorizing City Manager to Enter Agreement to Purchase Property for County Glen Park

8. CONSENT CALENDAR

a. RESOLUTION – State of Oregon Fund Exchange Agreement – Cherry Avenue

b. RESOLUTION – Initiating Text Amendment to Allow Motorhomes in the Public Zone

c. RESOLUTION – Bid Award (Auxiliary Public Works Shop)

9. WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS

To inform the Council of significant written communications and petitions.

10. AGENDA INPUT

October 5, 1998
7:00 p.m. City Council Meeting

October 12, 1998
5:30 p.m. City Council Work Session

October 19, 1998
7:00 p.m. City Council Meeting

11. ADJOURN

Upon request, auxiliary aids and/or special services will be provided. To request services, please contact us at 390-3700 or through Oregon Relay 1-800-735-2900

City Council Meeting: September 21, 1998

Agenda Item No. 4a

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **WALLY MULL**
CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: **VOLUNTEER OF THE QUARTER AWARD**

ISSUE:

Recently, the Volunteer Coordinating Committee selected Gary Steiner as Volunteer of the Quarter for October, November, and December 1998. Mr. Steiner is presently the chair of the South East Keizer Neighborhood Association, involved in the Community Policing commitee, and is a member of the Keizer Parks Advisory Board.

Mr. Steiner will be at the meeting to accept his award.

City Council Meeting: September 21, 1998

Agenda Item No. 4b

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **WALLY MULL**
CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: **SALEM-KEIZER SCHOOL DISTRICT PRESENTATION**

ISSUE:

A representative of the Salem-Keizer School District will give a brief presentation to the Council on the upcoming bond issue on the November, 1998 ballot.

City Council Meeting: September 21, 1998

Agenda Item No. 4c

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **WALLY MULL**
CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: **PRESENTATION BY MARION COUNTY OFFICIALS ON JUVENILE CRIME ISSUES**

ISSUE:

Randy Franke and Larry Ogelsby of Marion County will be at the meeting to provide information on juvenile crime issues in Marion County.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING: September 21, 1998

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 4d

TO: MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

THROUGH: WALLY MULL
CITY MANAGER

FROM: TRACY L. DAVIS, CMC
CITY RECORDER

SUBJECT: KEIZER PLANNING COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

ISSUE:

On September 30, 1998 the terms of Dick Inman, Bill Wolf, and June Abbott will expire on the Keizer Planning Commission. Each of these individuals has expressed their interest in being reappointed and is eligible for reappointment.

On September 1, 1998 the Volunteer Coordinating Committee reviewed these applications and their attendance at the meetings.. The Committee unanimously voted to recommend the reappointment of these individuals. Their terms will expire on September 30, 2001.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the City Council accept the recommendation of the Volunteer Coordinating Committee and reappoint Dick Inman, Bill Wolf, and June Abbott to the Keizer Planning Commission.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING: September 21, 1998

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 6a

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

THROUGH: **WALLY MULL, CITY MANAGER**

FROM: **WILLIAM I. PETERSON, P.E., CITY ENGINEER**

SUBJECT: ***SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGE INCREASE***

ISSUE:

Shall the City of Keizer increase acreage system development charges for construction of sanitary sewers?

BACKGROUND:

The Master Sewer Plan Update dated March 22, 1994, recommended the City adopt the levying of assessments to properties benefitted to finance the sanitary sewer collection system. An assessment of $4,400.00 per acre was adopted. A special assessment was estimated at $23.04 per front foot to build an equivalent 8 inch sewer along the entire frontage of properties, or portions of properties receiving a direct benefit from the sanitary sewer line, though actual local equivalent costs are charged. It was determined that properties, or portions of properties, within 200 feet of the sanitary sewer line received a direct benefit.

CONCLUSION:

Construction costs have significantly increased since 1994. A new analysis, using current estimated construction costs, indicate the system development charge per acre to serve areas within the City's urban growth boundary should be adjusted to $7,460.00 per acre. See attached spread sheet and map. In addition, the front foot charge should be set at actual local equivalent costs for the particular line in question. The estimate for local equivalent is $40.00 per front foot.

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the two enclosed Resolutions in the following order:

1. Resolution adopting new methodology.

2. Resolution establishing the new system development charge.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sanitary Sewer Trunklines to be Built - City of Keizer, Oregon (sansewer)
Work Sheet 08-30-98

Trunkline	L.F. to be Built	Size	Cost per Foot	Total Est. Construction Cost
36" Line	3,680	36"	$400.00	$1,472,000.00
A_13	1,435	10"	$142.00	$203,770.00
B_2 & B_3	3,330	12"	$180.00	$599,400.00
B_1	270	10"	$104.00	$28,080.00
A_9 & A_11	1,580	08"	$104.00	$164,320.00
	250	10"	$142.00	$35,500.00
A_12	640	08"	$104.00	$66,560.00
A_10	710	08"	$104.00	$73,840.00
CAC Ext.	5,800	18"	$202.00	$1,171,600.00

Trunkline	Total Est Constr. Costs ($)	Assess-able length l.f.	Assess-able Costs @ 80 per l.f.	Net Trunk Costs ($)	Status
36" line	$1,472,000	0	$0	$1,472,000	$1,472,000
A_13	Completed	450			
A_13	$203,770	1,435	$114,800	$88,970	$88,970
B_2 & B_3	$599,400	2,930	$234,400	$365,000	$365,000
B_1	$28,080	270	$21,600	$6,480	$0
A_9 & A_11	$164,320	750	$60,000	$104,320	$104,320
	$35,500	250	$20,000	$15,500	$15,500
A_12	$66,560	320	$25,600	$40,960	$40,960
A_10	$73,840	900	$72,000	$1,840	$0
CAC Ext.	$1,171,600	0	$0	$1,171,600	$1,171,600
sub tot					$3,258,350

e,s&i .10			$325,835
a,l&c .15			$488,753
tot			$4,072,938
Reimb. Excess Trunk Charges			$286,000
Total Costs To Be Assessed			$4,358,938
Less: Acres with Plans Pending paying	$4,400.00	65	$286,000
Sub Total			$4,072,938
Acres Without Sewers		546	
Cost per Acre			$7,460

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

ADOPTING NEW METHODOLOGY USED TO ESTABLISH THE SANITARY SEWER WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGE IMPROVEMENT FEE; **REPEALING RESOLUTION R94-714**

WHEREAS, the City has adopted a master plan and plan updates which lists the capital improvements that may be funded with the sanitary sewer wastewater collection and transmission system improvement fee revenues and the estimated cost and timing for each improvement in order to impose a system development charge; and

WHEREAS, ORS 223.304(2) requires that system development charge improvement fees shall be established by ordinance or resolution setting forth a methodology that considers the cost of projected capital improvements needed to increase the capacity of the systems to which the fee is related and requires that the methodology for establishing such fees shall be available for public inspection; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has held a hearing on this matter to consider the City Engineer's proposed methodology under the hearing requirements set forth at ORS 223.304(5); and

WHEREAS, it has been more than four (4) years since the Council considered this matter and it is appropriate and necessary to review the methodology to keep the system development charges in line with expected costs;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

1 BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that the Keizer new
2 sanitary sewer wastewater collection and transmission system development charge
3 improvement fee methodology as set forth in the attached City Engineer's staff report
4 and spread sheet is hereby adopted;
5 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Resolution R94-714 is hereby repealed,
6 except that such Resolution shall remain in force with regard to properties obligated to
7 pay the previous system development charge.

8 PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.
9 SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

10
11 _____
Mayor

12
13 _____
City Recorder

Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

ESTABLISHING THE NEW SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGE IMPROVEMENT FEE FOR THE KEIZER SANITARY SEWER WASTE WATER COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM; **REPEALING RESOLUTION R94-715**

WHEREAS, the City has adopted an ordinance imposing a Keizer sanitary sewer waste water collection and transmission system development charge and has adopted a new resolution establishing the methodology for determining the system development charge improvement fee (Resolution R98-____);

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that based upon adopted methodology, the system development charge improvement acreage fee for the Keizer sanitary sewer waste water collection and transmission system shall be $7,460.00 per acre.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the system development charge improvement front foot fee for the Keizer sanitary sewer waste water collection and transmission system shall be the actual local equivalent front foot cost of the line in question and shall be charged to all properties fronting on the sanitary sewer line, or within two hundred (200) feet of such line.

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Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Resolution R94-715 is repealed, except that such Resolution shall remain in force with regard to properties obligated to pay the previous system development charge.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is effective upon its passage.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____
Mayor

_____
City Recorder

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Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

CITY COUNCIL MEETING: **September 21, 1998**

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 6b

TO: MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

THROUGH: WALLY MULL
CITY MANAGER

FROM: TRACY L. DAVIS, CMC
CITY RECORDER

SUBJECT: WITTENBERG LANE STREET LIGHTING DISTRICT

ISSUE:

This hearing has been continued several times allowing Mr. Wittenberg and Portland General Electric to negotiate the cost of decorative lighting in the district. As of the writing of this report, an agreement on the cost has not been reached.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the City Council continue the hearing for 30 days (October 19, 1998) in order to grant Mr. Wittenberg and Portland General Electric to come to a conclusion on this issue.

COUNCIL MEETING: September 21, 1998

AGENDA ITEM NO: 6c

TO: MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: WALLY G. MULL
CITY MANAGER

THROUGH: TRACY L. DAVIS, CMC
CITY RECORDER

SUBJECT: **PUBLIC HEARING - To consider remonstrances or objections to formation of the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District and objections to an Ordinance spreading assessments to Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District**

ISSUE

1. Shall the City Council form the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District after conducting a public hearing to receive objections or remonstrances to its formation?

2. Shall the City Council adopt an ordinance spreading assessments in the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District after conducting a public hearing to receive written objections to the ordinance spreading those assessments to the district.

BACKGROUND

In March 1994, the Keizer City Council adopted Ordinance 94-278 relating to formation of street lighting local improvement districts within the City of Keizer.

On August 4, 1998, the developer of the Forrest Ridge Estates filed a petition to form a street lighting local improvement district. In response to this petition, the City Council adopted Resolution R98-1066 on August 17, 1998 to initiate formation of a street lighting local improvement district and directing the City Engineer to make a survey and file a written report with the City Recorder. On September 8, 1998 the City Council approved the City Engineer's report and set a public hearing to consider remonstrances to the project and objections to proposed assessments. On September 14, 1998 notice of the public hearing and intention to form the district and assess for the lighting improvements, as required under Ordinance 94-278, were provided by mail to the property owners.

ANALYSIS

Included within the agenda packet is the proposed resolution forming the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District and setting forth the time and manner of installing the street lights within that district. If the Council decides to form the street lighting district, the next step is to proceed with an ordinance spreading assessments.

Included within the agenda packet is the proposed ordinance to spread assessments to the properties benefited by the lighting district. The ordinance provides for first annual assessments and the procedure for determining second and future annual assessments. Following the City Council's adoption of the Ordinance spreading assessments, the City authorizes the appropriate utility company to install the poles and lights. Depending on the type of poles requested by the City, it takes the utility company from two to six months to have the lights on site and operational.

FISCAL IMPACT

The City initially pays the street lighting expense to the utility company as it is billed throughout the year. The operating cost of the lights is then billed to the property owners on an annual basis, thereby recovering the City's costs for bills paid throughout the year. In addition, the bills include the cost of the City Engineer's Report in the first year, and a 8.5% administrative charge in the first and subsequent years to recover the City's cost for administering the lighting districts. All funds are budgeted through the Utility Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Open the public hearing to first consider oral objections and written remonstrances to formation of the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District.

2. If valid remonstrances of the owners of two-thirds of the land to be specially assessed for the lighting district are presented to the Council at the public hearing, close the hearing and suspend formation of the district for six months.

3. Consider other objections to the formation of the district. The Council may suspend formation of the district without remonstrance of owners of two-thirds (2/3) of the land if the Council deems that action appropriate.

4. If valid remonstrances of the owners of two-thirds of the land to be specially assessed for the lighting district are not presented to the Council at the public hearing, or other valid objections to formation are not presented, then consider objections to the scope, design or equipment proposed for the district.

5. After consideration of objections of the plans for the district, and if it appears that the Council will form the district, Council should next consider written objections to the proposed assessments which were filed with the City.

6. Close the public hearing.

7. Consider adoption of the resolution officially forming the lighting district.

8. If council forms the district, consider adoption of the proposed assessment ordinance. Council may adopt, correct, modify or revise the assessment against each lot in the district according to special and peculiar benefits accruing to the lot.

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

FORMING THE FORREST RIDGE ESTATES STREET LIGHTING

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the City of Keizer has adopted a Resolution initiating the formation of Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has adopted a Resolution approving the City Engineer's Report for Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing to consider formation of street lighting district was mailed as required by Ordinance 94-278; and

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a public hearing to receive objections and remonstrances to the formation of the street lighting district; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District is hereby formed, and that the street lights shall be installed within a reasonable time and in the manner set forth in the City Engineer's Report for Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____

Mayor

_____

City Recorder

BILL NO._____ **ORDINANCE NO. 98-_____**

A BILL FOR

AN ORDINANCE SPREADING ASSESSMENTS TO FORREST RIDGE ESTATES STREET LIGHTING LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Section 1. FINDINGS. The City Council of the City of Keizer makes the following findings:

a. The City Council did heretofore declare its intention to install street lights to serve an area known as Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District which is described as follows:

> Forrest Ridge Estates - identified on the assessors map 6 3W 23DC in the City of Keizer, County of Marion, State of Oregon;

which includes the installation of fourteen (14) -100-watt high pressure sodium luminaries mounted on four-foot long mast arms attached to 25-foot aluminum poles, located within the subject local improvement district, all in accordance with the City Engineer's Report for Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District.

b. The total initial cost of the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District is $3843.24.

c. The per space/lot assessment formula was used for this district.

d. The improvements in the district have been or will be constructed as provided in the Engineer's Report.

e. Notice was duly mailed to the benefited property owners on September 14.

f. A meeting of the City Council was held at the time and place fixed by public notice for the purpose of considering any such written objections to the proposed assessments.

g. No written objections to the proposed assessments were filed.

h. The Council has considered the matter and determined that construction of said improvements was and is of material benefit to the City, and all the property to be assessed therefore will be specially benefited by the improvements in the amounts shown on the assessment roll.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Keizer ordains as follows:

Section 2. ASSESSMENTS.

a. First Annual Assessment. It is hereby determined that the share of the cost of the improvements for the Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District for each parcel and property benefited thereby for the first annual assessment is the amount set opposite the description of each piece or parcel of land as described in Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting District Assessment Roll as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached, and that each piece or parcel of land benefited by the improvements, to the full extent of the amount so set opposite such piece or parcel and that the respective amounts represent the proportionate benefits of said improvements to said respective parcels of property, and the Council does hereby declare that each of the parcels of property described in Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting District Roll as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached is hereby assessed the first annual assessment amount set opposite each respective description.

i. Summary of first annual assessment costs for formation of the lighting district to serve the area known as "Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District":

14 - Poles and 100 Watt Luminaries	$2832.48
Engineering Costs	$770.00
Administrative Fee @ 8.5%	$ 240.76
Total Assessments	$3843.24

ii. The Recorder of the City of Keizer is hereby directed to send a notice of first annual assessment to each owner of assessed property by mail within ten (10) days after this Ordinance levying the first annual installments is passed. The notice shall include information that an application to make installment payments may be filed with the City if the assessment is collected directly from the property owner and not pursuant to ORS 223.866.

b. Second and Subsequent Annual Assessments. After a municipal lighting district has been formed in accordance with City of Keizer Ordinance 94-278, the second and subsequent annual assessments shall be spread by Resolution which may include changes in the mode of collecting the assessment. The method of assessment and notification for subsequent annual assessments shall be determined in accordance with City of Keizer Ordinance 94-278.

c. Mode of Collecting Assessments. Assessments for Forrest Ridge Estates Street Lighting Local Improvement District shall be collected pursuant to ORS 223.866.

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d. Lien on Property. The assessment shall be entered as a lien against the benefited property in the City Lien Docket.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

Mayor

City Recorder

CITY COUNCIL MEETING:_____

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 7a

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **WALLY G MULL**
CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: **PURCHASE OF PROPERTY (COUNTRY GLEN PARK)**

BACKGROUND:

Prior to 1993, this approximately 70 acres of land was zoned Light Industrial. Country Glen Subdivision was approved in 1993 and as part of the approval the Hearings Officer required the developer to dedicate 5.6 acres of land for the purpose of a neighborhood park. The developer was also required to construct full street improvements on Parkside Ct.

The Hearings Officer also required the developer and the city to determine the value of the land including the improvements fronting the park property. The city portion of the improvements totaled $74,000. Staff has been negotiating a purchase price during this time.

FISCAL IMPACT:

System Development Fees totaling $59,000 have been collected by the city to date. Additional undeveloped lots will generate $68,100 for the Parks SDC fund.

The cities potential costs could be as high as $201,000. Staff has negotiated a purchase price of $87,000 for the 5.6 acres and our share of the street improvements. This could be a potential savings of $114,000.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Hearings Officers Order obligates the city to pay the street improvements of $74,000 and a value to be determined by private appraisal for the 5.6 acres. Under this scenario the developer could collect up to as much as the amount of SDC fees collected by the city. Staff recommends it would be more cost effective to pay the proposed negotiated price.

Staff recommends council adopt the attached resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into an agreement with Larry Epping – Trans Co to purchase 5.6 acres of land in the Country Glen Subdivision at a price of $87,000.

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

AUTHORIZING CITY MANAGER TO ENTER
INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH TRAN CO. TO
PURCHASE REAL PROPERTY FOR A PARK
IN THE COUNTRY GLEN SUBDIVISION

WHEREAS, the City of Keizer has identified the general area for a public park in or near the Country Glen Subdivision;

WHEREAS, the Country Glen subdivision approval contemplated the conveyance of land to the City of Keizer for park purposes;

WHEREAS, a preliminary agreement has been reached with the owner of such property;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that the City Manager is authorized to enter into the Sale Agreement and Receipt for Earnest Money with Tran Co., an Oregon corporation, a copy of which is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____
Mayor

_____
City Recorder

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Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

SALE AGREEMENT AND RECEIPT FOR EARNEST MONEY

DATE: _____, 1998

PARTIES: TRAN CO. ~~CXXAXXXXXXXXXXX~~, an Oregon corporation - SELLER

THE CITY OF KEIZER, an Oregon municipal corporation - BUYER

RECITAL:

A. Seller is the owner of certain real property, hereinafter referred to as the "Property," in the City of Keizer, County of Marion, State of Oregon and more particularly described as:

Lot 62, Country Glen Estates.

B. Buyer desires to purchase the property from Seller, and Seller desires to sell the property to Buyer.

AGREEMENT:

1. **SALE AND PURCHASE.** Buyer agrees to purchase the property from Seller and Seller agrees to sell the property to Buyer for the sum of $87,000.00.

2. **EARNEST MONEY.** Upon acceptance of this Agreement by Buyer, Buyer shall pay $500.00 as earnest money.

3. **PAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE.** The purchase price shall be paid as follows:

3.1 At closing, the earnest money shall be credited to the purchase price.

3.2 At closing, Buyer shall pay the additional sum of $86,500.00.

4. **CLOSING.** This Agreement shall be closed on or before October 20 ~~AUGUSTXXXX~~, 1998, at First American Title. Each party will pay one half of the closing fee.

5. **PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT.** Within fourteen (14) days after the date of this Agreement, Seller will furnish to Buyer a preliminary title report showing the condition of title to the property.

6. **CONDITIONS.** The closing of this Agreement is conditioned upon the following:

6.1 Buyer's written approval of the preliminary title report within five (5) business days after the same has been furnished to Buyer.

6.2 Buyer's written acceptance of any adverse conditions noted on any inspection reports, such reports to be acquired at Buyer's option and expense only.

The foregoing conditions are for the benefit of Buyer and may be waived, in whole or in part, by Buyer only. Any waiver must be in writing. Unless waived, if any condition is not satisfied by the date specified, this Agreement may be terminated, at the option of Buyer, by written notice, in which event the earnest money shall be refunded to Buyer.

7. **DEED.** At closing, Seller shall execute and deliver to Buyer a statutory warranty deed, conveying the property in fee simple to Buyer, free and clear of all encumbrances except easements, conditions and restrictions of record, if any.

8. **TITLE INSURANCE.** Within fifteen (15) days after closing, Seller shall furnish Buyer with an owner's policy of title insurance, insuring Buyer against loss or damage sustained by them by reason of the unmarketability of their title, or encumbrances thereon, other than the usual printed exceptions contained in such policies, and easements, conditions and restrictions of record, if any.

9. **COSTS AND EXPENSES.** Seller shall pay for all premiums for the title insurance policy, all document recording charges, one-half of all escrow fees and costs, and Seller's share of prorations. Buyer shall pay for one-half of all escrow fees and costs and Buyer's share of prorations. Buyer and Seller shall each pay their own legal and professional fees respectively. All other costs and expenses shall be allocated between Buyer and Seller in accordance with the customary practice in Marion County, Oregon.

10. **PRORATIONS.** Real property taxes for the current tax year and all other items to be prorated shall be prorated as of closing.

11. **POSSESSION.** Buyer shall be entitled to possession immediately upon closing.

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12. **REQUIRED STATUTORY WARNING.** "THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUMENT MAY NOT BE WITHIN A FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PROTECTING STRUCTURES. THE PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO LAND USE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, WHICH, IN FARM OR FOREST ZONES, MAY NOT AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OR SITING OF A RESIDENCE AND WHICH LIMIT LAWSUITS AGAINST FARMING OR FOREST PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN ORS 30.930 IN ALL ZONES. BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON ACQUIRING FEE TITLE TO THE PROPERTY SHOULD CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO VERIFY APPROVED USES AND EXISTENCE OF FIRE PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURES."

13. **PROPERTY INCLUDED.** All fixtures are part of the property and shall be left on the premises by Seller.

14. **PERSONAL PROPERTY.** No personal property is included as part of the property being sold to Buyer.

15. **SELLER'S REPRESENTATIONS.** Seller warrants and represents as follows:

15.1 That Seller has no notice of any liens to be assessed against the Property except for tax liens; and

15.2 That Seller has no notice from any governmental agency of any violation of law relating to the property; and

15.3 Environmental Matters:

A. To the best of Seller's knowledge, no real property constituting part of the property contains, and has not previously contained, any hazardous underground storage tanks.

B. To the best of Seller's knowledge, all real property constituting part of the property is in compliance with applicable state and federal environmental standards and requirements affecting it.

C. Seller has not received any notices of violation or advisory action by regulatory agencies regarding environmental control matters or permit compliance with respect to any of the real property constituting part of the property.

D. To the best of Seller's knowledge, hazardous waste has not been transferred from any of the real property constituting part of the property to another location which is not in compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations, or permit requirements.

E. With respect to any of the real property constituting part of the property, there are no proceedings, governmental administrative actions, or judicial proceedings pending or, to the best of Seller's knowledge, contemplated under any federal, state, or local laws regulating the discharge of hazardous or toxic materials or substances into the environment.

F. Seller has no actual knowledge of the storage, production or disposal of any hazardous waste on the property by Seller or by a tenant during Seller's ownership of the property. Seller has not received actual notice that any prior owner or tenant has stored, produced, or disposed of any hazardous waste on the property.

15.4 Seller is not a "foreign person" as that term is defined in IRC Section 1445. On the closing date, Seller will execute and deliver to Buyer a certification of non-foreign status on a form required by the IRS.

Pursuant to ORS 105.465(1)(a), Buyer hereby indicates to the Seller, and such indication is conclusive, that the real property, will be used for purposes other than a residence for the Buyer or the Buyer's spouse, parent or child. Therefore, a statutory seller's disclosure or disclaimer form is not required.

16. **BINDING EFFECT/ASSIGNMENT.** This Agreement is binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective heirs, legal representatives and assigns. Buyer may not assign its rights under this Agreement without Seller's prior written consent.

17. **REMEDIES.** Time is of the essence of this Agreement. If this Agreement does not close, through no fault of Seller, prior to the close of business on the closing date specified above, Buyer shall forfeit the earnest money to Seller as liquidated damages, and such forfeiture shall be Seller's sole remedy. If Seller cannot furnish marketable title at closing or otherwise fails to consummate this transaction, the earnest money shall be refunded to Buyer, but acceptance by Buyer of such refund shall not constitute a waiver of other remedies.

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18. **ATTORNEY FEES.** In the event action is instituted to enforce any term of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall recover from the losing party reasonable attorney fees incurred in such action as set by the trial court and, in the event of an appeal, as set by the appellate courts.

BUYER:

DATED: _____

City of Keizer, an
Oregon municipal corporation

By: _____
Wally Mull,
City Manager

SELLER:

DATED: _____

TRAN CO.
~~EXXXWXSX~~, an Oregon corporation

By: Lawrence T. Epping
Lawrence T. Epping,
President

4536COK.002

CITY COUNCIL MEETING: September 21, 1998

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 8a

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

THROUGH: **WALLY MULL, CITY MANAGER**

FROM: **E. SHANNON JOHNSON, CITY ATTORNEY**

SUBJECT: ***AUTHORIZING THE SIGNING OF THE 1998 FUND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT***

The State of Oregon has been assisting the City on the Cherry Avenue project. As a part of the project, the state has asked that we enter into a fund exchange agreement for reconstruction of Cherry Avenue.

In this type of agreement, the state receives the right for federal funds which have been allocated to the City by going through the necessary red tape to acquire those funds. In exchange, the state makes funds available immediately for the City for a project. This is in the City's best interest, because the extra paperwork and procedural steps necessary to directly acquire the federal funds can reduce the allocation significantly. In addition, it is projected that the funds can be received more quickly in this manner than through a direct federal grant. The fund exchange is a common method of streamlining the funding mechanism for these types of projects.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Council pass the enclosed Resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into the 1998 Fund Exchange Agreement (No. 16,749). Please let me know if you have any questions in this regard. Thank you.

ESJ/tmh
enclosure

C:\MYFILES\COK\824COK.095

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER AND
CITY RECORDER TO ENTER INTO THE 1998
FUND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT NO. 16,749
WITH THE STATE OF OREGON

WHEREAS, the City of Keizer has been allocated certain federal funds for transportation projects;

WHEREAS, the State of Oregon was willing to exchange the right to such funds with the City in exchange for the City receiving state funds;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City to agree to such fund exchange because of the delay and costs inherent in the acquisition of the federal funds;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager and City Recorder to enter into the 1998 Fund Exchange Agreement No. 16,749, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and by this reference incorporated herein.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____
Mayor

_____
City Recorder

Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

August 24, 1998

Misc. Contracts and Agreements
No. 16,749

1998 FUND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between the STATE OF OREGON, acting by and through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter referred to as "State", and CITY OF KEIZER acting by and through its elected officials, hereinafter referred to as "Agency".

RECITALS

1. By the authority granted in ORS 366.770 and 366.775, State may enter into cooperative agreements with counties and cities for the performance of work on certain types of improvement projects with the allocation of costs on terms and conditions mutually agreeable to the contracting parties.

NOW THEREFORE, the premises being in general as stated in the foregoing RECITALS, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

1. Agency has submitted a completed and signed Part I of the Project Prospectus outlining the schedule and costs associated with all phases of the reconstruction of Cherry Avenue, hereinafter referred to as "Project".

2. To assist in funding the project, Agency has requested State to exchange 1998 Federal Funds, which have been allocated to Agency, for State funds based on the following ratio:

   $94 State for $100 Federal

   Based on this ratio, Agency wishes to trade $663,463 Federal Funds for $623,655 State Funds.

3. State has reviewed Agency's prospectus, considered Agency's request for the fund exchange, and has determined that Agency's project is eligible for the exchange funds.

4. This agreement shall be for two years beginning on the date State's representative executes this agreement and terminating two calendar years later on the same month and day, unless otherwise extended or renewed by formal agreement of the parties.

5. The parties agree that the exchange is subject to the following conditions:

   a. The Federal Funds transferred to State may be used by State at its discretion.

   b. State dollars transferred to Agency must be used for the project named in Item 3, Page 1, of this agreement. This fund exchange is to provide funding for specific roadway projects and is not intended for maintenance.

   c. State funds may be used for all phases of the project, including preliminary engineering, right of way, utility relocations and construction. Said use shall be consistent with the Oregon Constitution and statutes (Section 3a of Article IX Oregon Constitution). Agency shall be responsible for accounting for expenditure of State Funds.

   d. This Fund Exchange shall be on a reimbursement basis, with State funds limited to a maximum amount of $623,655. All costs incurred in excess of the fund exchange amount will be the sole responsibility of Agency.

   e. State certifies at the time this agreement is written that sufficient funds are available and authorized for expenditure to finance costs of this agreement within State's current appropriation or limitation. Funds available for reimbursement on or after July 1, 1999 are contingent upon the legislatively approved budget of State.

   f. Agency shall be responsible for all costs and expenses related to its employment of individuals to perform the work under this agreement, including but not limited to retirement contributions, workers' compensation, unemployment taxes, and State and Federal income tax withholding.

   g. Agency shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, regulations, executive orders and ordinances applicable to the work under this agreement, including, without limitation, the provisions of ORS 279.312, 279.314, 279.316, 279.320 and 279.555, which hereby are incorporated by reference. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Agency expressly agrees to comply with (i) Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964; (ii) Section V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; (iii) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and ORS 659.425; (iv) all regulations and administrative rules established pursuant to the foregoing laws; and (v)

all other applicable requirements of federal and state civil rights and rehabilitation statutes, rules and regulations.

h. Agency, or its consultant, shall conduct the necessary preliminary engineering and design work required to produce final plans, specifications and cost estimates; purchase all necessary right of way in accordance with current State and Federal laws and regulations; obtain all required permits; be responsible for all utility relocations; advertise for bid proposals; award all contracts; perform all construction engineering; and make all contractor payments required to complete the project.

i. Agency shall submit a copy of the project plans and specifications to State for review two weeks prior to advertisement for construction bid proposals. State shall notify Agency of any changes or modifications it deems necessary prior to advertisement. Failure to suggest changes shall in no way constitute State approval of the plans and specifications.

j. Agency shall compile accurate cost accounting records. Agency shall bill State in a form acceptable to State no more than once a month for costs incurred on the project. State will reimburse Agency at 100 percent of the billing amount not to exceed $623,655. The cost records and accounts pertaining to the work covered by this agreement shall be retained for inspection by representatives of State for a period of three years following final payment. Copies shall be made available upon request.

k. Agency shall, upon completion of project, maintain and operate the project at its own cost and expense.

l. Agency, its consultants or subcontractors, if any, and all employers working under this agreement are subject employers under the Oregon Workers' Compensation Law and shall comply with ORS 656.017 which requires them to provide workers' compensation coverage for all their subject workers.

m. This agreement may be terminated by mutual consent of both parties.

State may terminate this agreement effective upon delivery of written notice to Agency, or at such later date as may be established by State, under any of the following conditions:

(1) If Agency fails to provide services called for by this agreement within the time specified herein or any extension thereof.

(2) If Agency fails to perform any of the other provisions of this agreement, or so fails to pursue the work as to endanger performance of this agreement in accordance with its terms, and after receipt of written notice from State fails to correct such failures within 10 days or such longer period as State may authorize.

(3) If State fails to receive funding, appropriations, limitations or other expenditure authority at levels sufficient to pay for the work provided in the agreement.

(4) If Federal or state laws, regulations or guidelines are modified or interpreted in such a way that either the work under this agreement is prohibited or State is prohibited from paying for such work from the planned funding source.

Any termination of this agreement shall not prejudice any rights or obligations accrued to the parties prior to termination.

n. State and Agency hereto agree that if any term or provision of this agreement is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, unenforceable, illegal or in conflict with any law, the validity of the remaining terms and provisions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the agreement did not contain the particular term or provision held to be invalid.

o. Agency personnel who sign this agreement shall be duly authorized to do so by the City Council.

p. This agreement and attached exhibits constitute the entire agreement between the parties on the subject matter hereof. There are no understandings, agreements, or representations, oral or written, not specified herein regarding this agreement. No waiver, consent, modification or change of terms of this agreement shall bind either party unless in writing and signed by both parties and all necessary approvals have been obtained. Such waiver, consent, modification or change, if made, shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose given. The failure of State to enforce any provision of this

agreement shall not constitute a waiver by State of that or any other provision.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and affixed their seals as of the day and year hereinafter written.

The funding for this fund exchange program was approved by the Oregon Transportation Commission on October 15, 1997 as a part of the 1998-2001 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

The Financial Services Branch Manager approved the fund exchange on August 17, 1998.

On June 18, 1998, the Oregon Transportation Commission approved Subdelegation Order 2, in which the Director grants authority to the Deputy Director/Chief Engineer to approve and execute agreements over $50,000 when the work is related to a project included in the current Statewide Transportation Improvement Program or is a line item in the approved biennial budget.

STATE OF OREGON, by and through
its Department of Transportation

By _____
Deputy Director/Chief Engineer

Date _____

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED

By _____
Region 2 Manager

Date _____

CITY OF KEIZER, by and through
its elected officials

By _____

Title _____

By _____

Title _____

Date _____

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY

By _____
Agency Legal Counsel

Date _____

CITY COUNCIL MEETING: September 21, 1998

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 8b

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

THROUGH: **WALLY MULL, CITY MANAGER**

FROM: **E. SHANNON JOHNSON, CITY ATTORNEY**

SUBJECT: ***INITIATING TEXT AMENDMENT TO THE KEIZER DEVELOPMENT CODE TO ALLOW MOTORHOMES IN THE PUBLIC ZONE***

As some of you may be aware, the Salem-Keizer Volcanoes had motorhomes placed at the stadium for use by staff and security personnel. City staff felt that the Keizer Development Code did not allow the use of motorhomes in that situation. At the City's request, the Volcanoes removed the motorhomes. However, we invited the Volcanoes to request a text change so that the Council could consider amending the development code to allow motorhomes in certain limited instances.

I have enclosed a copy of the letter from Rick Nelson, who is Vice President of Operations for the Volcanoes. In such letter, Mr. Nelson requests consideration of the amendment and states that it is a common practice at ball parks and other facilities to have recreational vehicles used by security or maintenance staff.

Based on the request by the Volcanoes, I have prepared the enclosed Resolution for Council's consideration. The Resolution initiates the text amendment process and refers the matter to the Planning Commission for recommendation. Following such recommendation, the Council would hold a public hearing and deliberate on the proposal.

Please let me know if you have any questions in this regard. Thank you.

C:\MYFILES\COK\4939COK.003

Salem-Keizer Volcanoes

9/16/98

Amy Drought
Planning Department
City of Keizer
PO Box 21000
Keizer OR 97307

Dear Ms. Drought

Per our conversations with Wally Mull and yourself, we would like to request that you withdraw our Application for Conditional Use dated August 7, 1998.

We also respectfully request that the city make text amendments to the public zoning ordinances in order to allow the use of a motorhome as a dwelling for a caretaker, watchman and staff at a stadium or a commercial sports facility. This is a common practice at ballparks, storage facilities and other recreational sites and facilites that require 24 hour security and maintenance. Our intent is not to turn the facility into an RV Park but to provide the security and maintenance required to protect the investment of both the City of Keizer and Sports Enterprises LLC.

Thank you for your consideration,

Rick Nelson
VP of Operations

6700 Field of Dreams Way NE
PO Box 20936
Keizer OR 97307
503-390-2225
503-390-2227 Fax
Probaseball@aol.com

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

Resolution R98-_____

INITIATING A TEXT AMENDMENT FOR THE KEIZER DEVELOPMENT CODE TO ALLOW LIMITED USE OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES IN THE PUBLIC ZONE

WHEREAS, Salem-Keizer Sports Enterprises, L.L.C. has requested that the City Council initiate an amendment to the Keizer Development Code to allow the use of recreational vehicles or motorhomes in the Public zone, for stadium or commercial sports facilities;

WHEREAS, KDC Section 3.111.02 provides that the City Council may initiate text amendments to the text of the Keizer Development Code;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that consideration of a text amendment to the Keizer Development Code to allow limited use of motorhomes/recreational vehicles in the Public zone, for stadium or commercial sports facilities is hereby initiated and the matter is referred to the Planning Commission for its recommendation.

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///

Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that staff is directed to establish a file and set a schedule to review the proposed amendment.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____
Mayor

_____
City Recorder

C:\MYFILES\COK\4939COK.002

Lien & Johnson
Attorneys at Law
4855 River Road N.
Keizer, Oregon 97303
(503) 390-1635

CITY COUNCIL MEETING:_____

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 8c

TO: **MAYOR KOHO AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **WALLY G MULL**
CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: **BID AWARD (AUXILLARY PUBLIC WORKS SHOP)**

BACKGROUND:

The public works department has expanded and taken on additional responsibilities over the last three years. The city purchased land adjacent to the existing shop and has set aside funding to add a 46' X 50' auxillary metal building at that site.

Two bids were received. American Building Contractors of Woodburn, $50,809.00 and Dunmire Associates Inc., of Dallas, $54,658.36. The bids have been reviewed by our staff and meet the requirements of the City of Keizer.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Funding for this project will come from the Capital Outlay portion of the Water Fund where $55,000 was budgeted.

RECOMMENDATION:

Council adopt a resolution awarding the bid to construct an auxillary metal building to American Building Contractors of Woodburn, OR for $50,809.00.

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF KEIZER, STATE OF OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. R98-_____

AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER AN AGREEMENT WITH AMERICAN BUILDING CONTRACTORS TO CONSTRUCT A METAL BUILDING AT THE PUBLIC WORKS SHOP.

WHEREAS, in September, 1998, an invitation to bid was requested for the construction of a metal building at the Public Works shop; and

WHEREAS, the low bid of $ 50,809.00 was submitted by American Building Contractors; **NOW, THEREFORE;**

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Keizer that the City Manager is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with American Building Contractors to construct a metal building at the Public Works shop.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 1998.

_____

Mayor

_____

City Recorder

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL ON AN ISSUE NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA OR AN ITEM ON THE AGENDA NOT SCHEDULED FOR A PUBLIC HEARING, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW AND GIVE TO THE CITY RECORDER OR STAFF GREETER PRIOR TO THE START OF THE MEETING. THE MAYOR WILL RECOGNIZE YOU AND ASK FOR YOUR TESTIMONY AT EITHER THE PUBLIC TESTIMONY SECTION OF THE MEETING OR THE APPROPRIATE AGENDA ITEM.

EACH PERSON'S COMMENTS WILL BE LIMITED TO FIVE MINUTES.

Name: Jack R Norton

Address: 1569 Mistwood Dr NE
Keizer, OR 97303 1958

Subject or Agenda Item Number: Need assistance with City Business

Your Comments:

Proponent _____ Opponent _____ General _____

Date Sept 21 1998

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL ON AN ISSUE NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA OR AN ITEM ON THE AGENDA NOT SCHEDULED FOR A PUBLIC HEARING, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW AND GIVE TO THE CITY RECORDER OR STAFF GREETER PRIOR TO THE START OF THE MEETING. THE MAYOR WILL RECOGNIZE YOU AND ASK FOR YOUR TESTIMONY AT EITHER THE PUBLIC TESTIMONY SECTION OF THE MEETING OR THE APPROPRIATE AGENDA ITEM.

EACH PERSON'S COMMENTS WILL BE LIMITED TO FIVE MINUTES.

Name: Linary Kingdon

Address: 296 Triple Tree Cir.

Subject or Agenda Item Number: Education

Your Comments:

Proponent _____ Opponent _____ General _____

Date 9/21/98

City of Keizer, Oregon

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN UP SHEET

PUBLIC HEARING RE:

Sewer Fee Amendment

DATE: September 21, 1998 TIME: 7:00 p.m. AGENDA ITEM # 6a

BEFORE THE: CITY COUNCIL PLACE: ROBERT L. SIMON COUNCIL CHAMBERS

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ADDRESS	GENERAL	PROPONENT	OPPONENT
ERIC MEURER	385 TAYLOR NE	X		
MARK GEENZ	1155 13th St SE.	X		
Che				

City of Keizer, Oregon

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN UP SHEET

PUBLIC HEARING RE:

Forest Ridge Estates Street Light District

DATE: September 21, 1998 TIME: 7:00 p.m. AGENDA ITEM # 6C

BEFORE THE: CITY COUNCIL PLACE: ROBERT L. SIMON COUNCIL CHAMBERS

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ADDRESS	GENERAL	PROPONENT	OPPONENT

City of Keizer, Oregon

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN UP SHEET

PUBLIC HEARING RE:

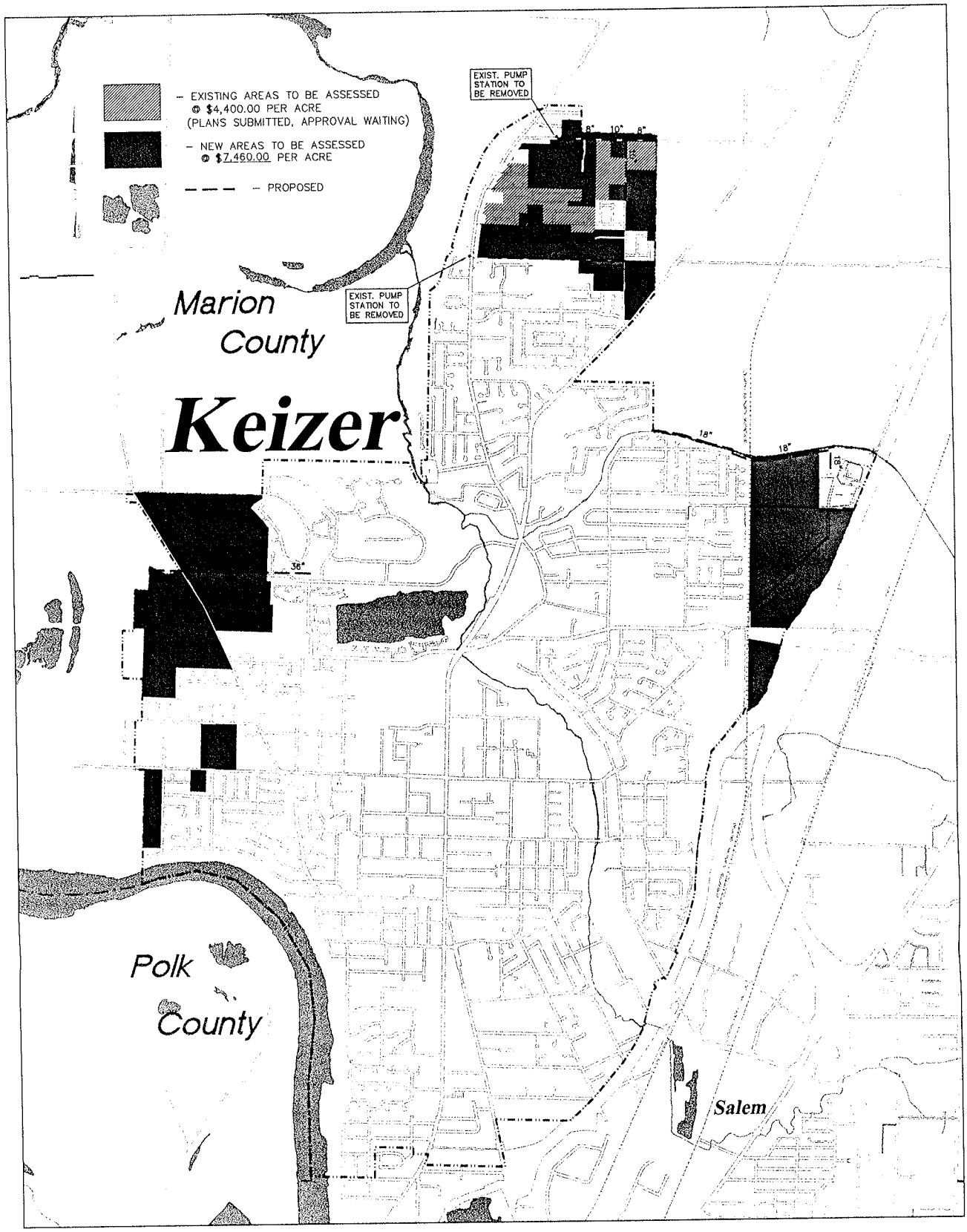
Wittenberg Lane Street Light District

DATE: September 21, 1998 TIME: 7:00 p.m. AGENDA ITEM # 6b

BEFORE THE: CITY COUNCIL PLACE: ROBERT L. SIMON COUNCIL CHAMBERS

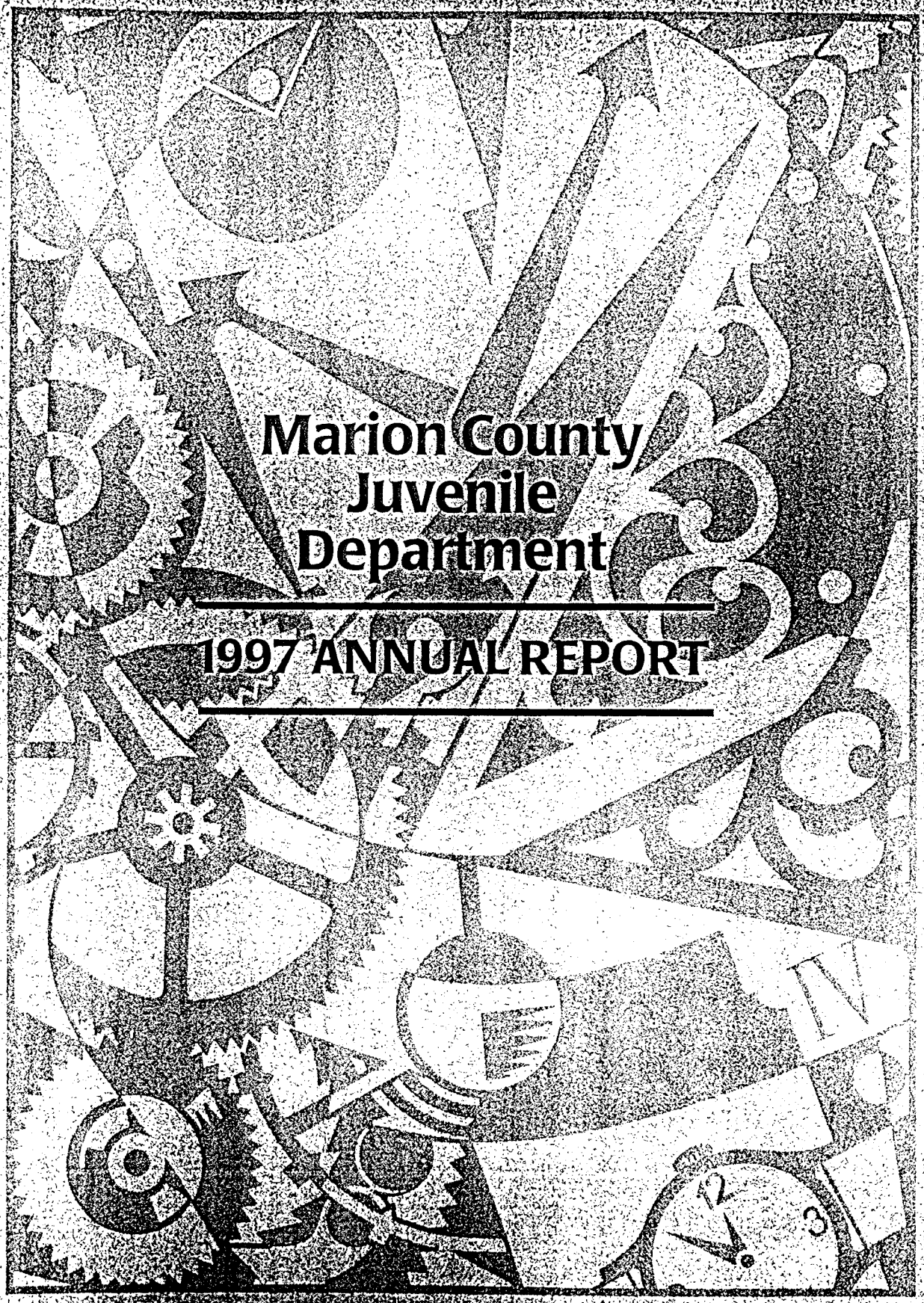
(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ADDRESS	GENERAL	PROPONENT	OPPONENT



1998 MASTER SEWER PLAN UPDATE

EXHIBIT "A"



Marion County Juvenile Department

1997 ANNUAL REPORT

Marion County citizens can be proud of the employees of the Juvenile Department for providing professional, excellent services to the community.

Special thanks are given to Mike McNeil and Larry Oglesby for their editing and suggestions for this publication.

Written by:
Vicky J. Johnson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISSION STATEMENTS i

LETTER FROM THE JUDGE ii

REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR iv

INTRODUCTION 1

ADMINISTRATION 2
- Statistics 2
- Information Systems 3
- Public Relations and Education 4
- Budget 4
- Personnel and Policies 4
- Legislative Changes 4
- Organizational Issues 5
- Other "Courts" 6

PROBATION 7
- Description 7
- Statistics 7
- Intake Unit 8
- Casebanks 8
- Intensive Supervision Unit 8
- Salem-Keizer Unit 8
- North Unit (Woodburn & Silverton) 9
- Stayton Unit 9
- Tools of Probation 9
- Data Review 11

DETENTION 14
- Description 14
- Programming 14
- Changes and Funding 15
- Feedback 15
- Statistics 16

GUARANTEED ATTENDANCE PROGRAM 18
- Description 18
- Community Service 18
- Statistics 18
- Exit Survey 19
- Youth Comments 19

EDUCATION PROGRAMS 21
- Applied Career Education 21
- Surrogate 22
- Detention Education 22

Alternative Programs Education 23
Transition Services 23
Food Service 23

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS 26
Description 26
YCSP 26
Matrix 26
Fuel IV 27
Building Business 27
Youth Safety 28

COUNSELING SERVICES 31
Description 31
Statistics 31
Other Services 32
Funding 32

NURSING SERVICES 34
Youth Care 34
Communications 34

VOLUNTEERS 36

MINORITY COMMUNITY COORDINATOR 37

CONCLUSION 38

1997 REFERRALS 40

GRAPHS 41

1997 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY COUNTY 47

INTAKE MATRIX 48

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 49

FLOWCHART OF THE LIFE OF A REFERRAL 50

GLOSSARY 51

MAP 53

STAFF IN 1997 54

Marion County Mission Statement

Our mission is to improve security, health and quality of life for the people of Marion County through excellence in public service.

Adopted 1988

Marion County Juvenile Department Mission Statement

The mission of the Marion County Juvenile Department is to respond to the need for community safety by holding delinquent youth and their parents accountable and providing resources for positive change.

To accomplish our mission, we dedicate ourselves to excellence in public service by:

*Being honest and ethical
*Creating a safe, humane and caring environment
*Respecting the dignity of each person
*Developing a team of well trained, competent and highly motivated employees
*Being open and responsive to creative ideas
*Recognizing, celebrating and communicating achievement and successes
*Cultivating community partnerships
*Being responsive to changing community needs

Adopted January 12, 1996

CIRCUIT COURT OF OREGON
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
MARION COUNTY COURTHOUSE
P.O. BOX 12869
SALEM, OREGON 97309-0869

JOSEPH C. GUIMOND, *Judge*
Room 4321
(503) 588-5160

June 25, 1998

Dear Community Members:

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to present the Juvenile Judges' message as part of the Juvenile Department's annual report. As Judge Leggert mentioned last year, I am the "designated alternate" Judge in the Marion County Juvenile Court to give Judge Leggert an occasional break from the daily "grind" that is Juvenile Court. I find dealing with young people in the Juvenile Court to be some of the most rewarding and challenging work I encounter all year - At the same time, I also find it to be some of the most frustrating, depressing and difficult work I do.

The reasons for the conflicting emotions which I encounter on almost a daily basis (and I know from conversations that Judge Leggert experiences the same "ups and downs") are due to a number of factors. First, the diversity of the young people who appear before me makes virtually each case unique; Second, I am constantly amazed at the drive and dedications of the people who work in the Marion County Juvenile system and who try to make a difference against long odds. On the negative side, I am very frustrated by the inability and even refusal of many parents to take any responsibility for their children; finally, I am dismayed by the constant, habitual and growing lack of resources, both locally and state-wide, needed to adequately address the needs of the youthful offenders involved in the system. It is to this last "piece" of the Juvenile "puzzle" that I would like to address the rest of my remarks.

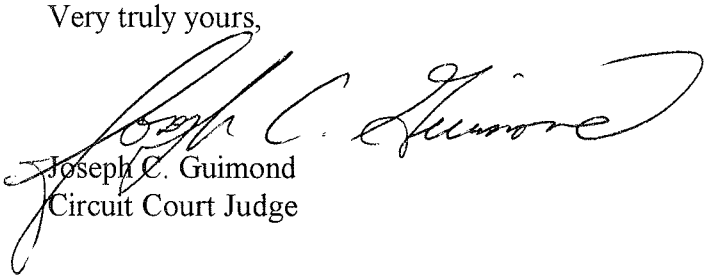
In previous letters, Judge Leggert has told you about the appalling lack of resources that exist in Marion County. I strongly echo her concerns. I believe that we, as a community need to make a REAL commitment, not just lip service, to the concept that juvenile justice MUST become a priority in our community. In the past several years, Oregonians have authorized the spending of millions of dollars in the field of adult corrections, mostly in the form of new facilities. At the same time, county juvenile departments have remained the "poor step-children", receiving the "scraps" if any funds are left over. I am aware that the Governor has made Juvenile Justice a priority in his next state-wide budget and, while I certainly feel this is a step in the right direction, much more is needed here at the local level. If we fail to recognize that the only way to stop the "cycle of violence" and the "cycle of crime" that we see in so many families and with so many repeat offenders, is to break the cycle EARLY, before the child has developed strong criminal thinking patterns and habits, then we are LOSING the war.

Virtually every facet of the Marion County Juvenile Justice system needs upgrading or improvement. Reasonable people may differ on where the emphasis should be: whether funds

should be spent primarily on new and larger detention facilities; on new and better programs designed to reach "at risk" kids who are not "lost" yet; more probation officers to supervise the truly dangerous kids or education and work programs designed to give these kids a chance once they reach adulthood. These are details that, while important, can be worked out by professionals in the field of Juvenile Justice ONCE there are resources available. At the present time we are sorely lacking adequate resources in all these areas in Marion County and I hope we will make the commitment to do something about it sooner rather than later. The future of not only our young people, but of the safety of our community as a whole is at stake.

We certainly invite your input and suggestions on how the Marion County Juvenile Justice Department can better serve the community's needs. We are all in this together.

Very truly yours,



Joseph C. Guimond
Circuit Court Judge

JCG/lsb

Marion County
OREGON
JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

July 20, 1998

ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR
Larry Oglesby

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
Theresa VanDusen

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Randall Franke
Gary Heer
Mary Pearmine

Dear Community:

As we recap the Marion County Juvenile Department's 1997 experience, we find the usual mixture of challenges and opportunities. We are pleased about much of what transpired, yet frustrated that we could not do more and better.

The ongoing challenge of working with troubled youth and families requires constant reappraisal for us as an agency and as individuals who recommit ourselves to this endeavor. Part of that renewal is a commitment to personal growth and challenging ourselves to envision a reality that we have not yet experienced.

As a county and as a department, we have invested in an extensive staff training program from The Pacific Institute of Seattle (page 5) that has helped us become "possibility" thinkers, an important component of finding better and more effective ways to do our work. Rather than focusing on barriers, we try to visualize a more ideal situation and only then look at how we can make it happen.

We have also taken another step forward in identifying what works and what makes it work through our measurable outcomes process (page 6). Whether it is helping create a safer community or helping troubled youth make positive changes in their lives, we are creating the ability to measure our progress and hopefully our success.

As you examine this report, we hope you will experience the "can do" attitude and spirit of accomplishment our dedicated staff demonstrate daily. Beneath the statistics, the program narrative, and the list of accomplishments are people helping people - caring adults providing accountability, encouraging, and modeling appropriate behavior for youth who desperately need constructive guidance.

As always, we invite you to call us if you have questions; visit us to learn first-hand about what we do and how and why we do it, or better yet; help us carry-out our mission of "responding to the need for community safety by holding delinquent youth and their parents accountable and providing resources for positive change." You can call us at 588-5411 to schedule a tour or for information about volunteer opportunities.

Sincerely,

Larry Oglesby,
Director

3030 Center Street NE • Salem, Oregon 97301-4596 • (503) 588-5291 • Fax 373-3796

Probation Services, Education Programs, Alternative Programs,
Juvenile Court, Mid-Valley Detention, Guaranteed Attendance Program

Introduction

What does the juvenile department do? Are the kids learning skills that will help them be more productive? Where do they go when they come to the department for services? How can I be involved?

These questions and many others are asked by community members, youth and families in the department, other agencies and organizations throughout the county and state. This report attempts to answer these questions and provide information about the services offered by the juvenile department.

The divisions of the juvenile department are:

- Administration
- Probation
- Detention
- Guaranteed Attendance Program
- Education Programs
- Alternative Programs
- Counseling Services

Along with these primary programs, support services include food services, information systems and security. All of these services are designed to work together to provide resources for positive change, reduce risk factors and increase protective factors.

Risk factors for determining future criminality, include anti-social behavior, poor family functioning, school failure, substance abuse problems and negative peer association. After evaluating a youth and family's needs, it may be determined that resources to mitigate risk factors are not available in the department. The team of staff and families can seek community resources. Through partnerships with community organizations, we have seen increased opportunities develop. The department alone could not have supplied all these possibilities and supports. We are proud of our partnerships with community groups and individuals.

To further explain the day-to-day operation, the report includes a schedule at the end of each section. This schedule is a compilation of activities of youth and staff participating in that particular program. Not all youth participate in every program nor complete all activities in every program.

Throughout the report, the reader will note text boxes. The question "What does this program offer you?" was asked of participants in the programs. Their answers are listed in the boxes. The responses were spontaneous and insightful. We hope you will enjoy their comments.

Youth and families come to our department because of criminal activity. This is certainly not the best foundation on which to build a relationship but that is exactly what staff and families do. As staff begin to understand the issues of the family and the family realizes the services we offer to remediate these issues, a common ground is established. The ground can be fraught with unexpected and difficult terrain but most partnerships manage to find a path to success.

Is the department successful in what we do? Efforts to objectively measure outcomes are currently underway. Monitoring and analyzing the department service delivery may lead to changes in programming. If new or different prgramming will better serve youth and families, we will change what we do.

Volunteers have a variety of opportunities to work with youth who need thoughtful and caring role models. Programs can also use clerical and operations support provided by volunteers.

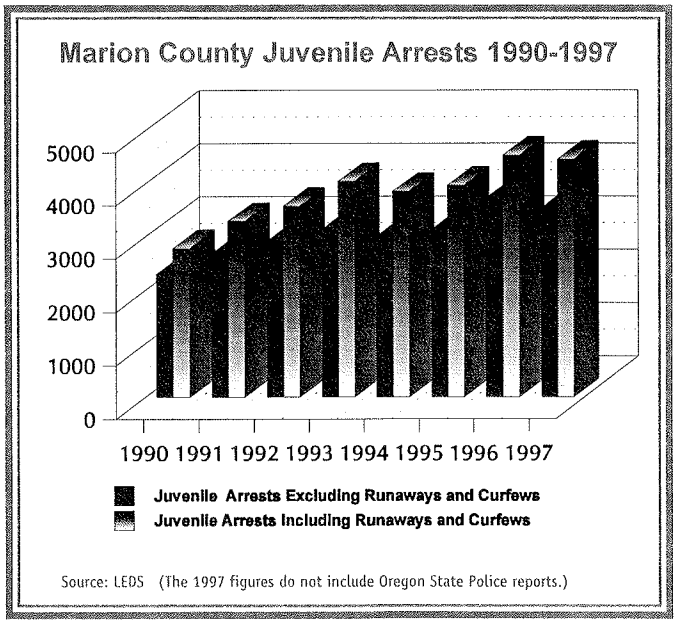
We thank you for taking the time to read this report and we challenge you to get involved!

Administration

Administration's activities throughout a day are as varied as the people who comprise the unit. Administration is responsible for statistics, information systems, public relations, budgeting, personnel and policy, implementing legislative changes, organizational issues and facilities maintenance. Each of these major areas have specific tasks which are accomplished to keep the department functioning.

Statistics

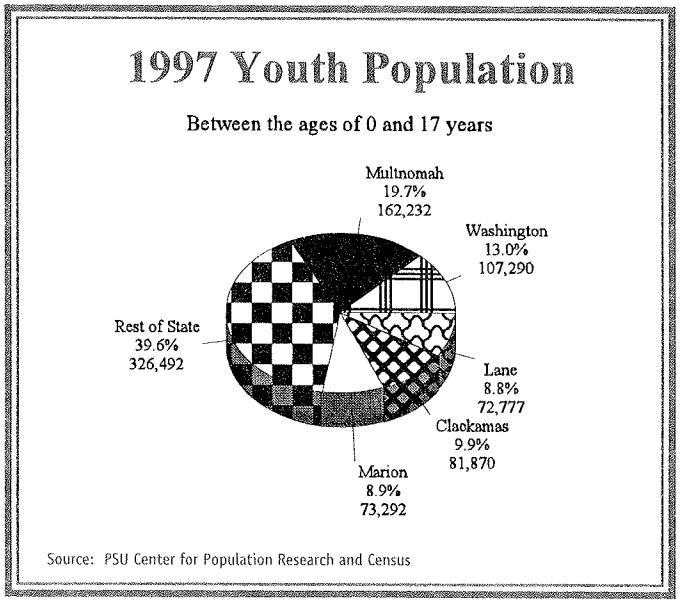
Knowing the number of youth served, numbers and kinds of referrals received by the department and program utilization are essential to management of the department's resources. Reorganization, new programming and enhanced programming have been the result of reviewing the statistics and determining trends that impact the department. Currently, the number of 12-year-old and under



youth referred to the department is increasing. This trend is causing concern among staff as we do not have resources geared for this young population.

General knowledge about the county and state population, crime data, and other county juvenile department referrals provide a basis for comparison and discussion. These statistics are collected from a variety of sources and utilized in a number of publications and presentations.

Population



Approximately 16% of the population in Marion County is between the ages of 5 and 14. Referrals on more and more youth in this age range are being received by the department. Children as young as eight years old are being referred to the department for serious criminal behavior. Detention had three 11- year-olds detained during one week due to chronic and threatening behaviors. How should we react and prepare for this population?

An early intervention model is being discussed as an attempt to stem the tide of rising referrals. If

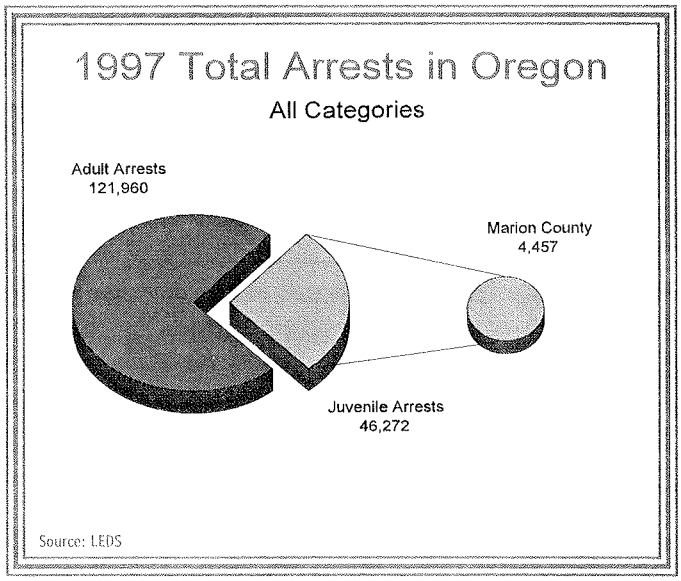
services are offered early, intensively and to all members of the family, a decrease in delinquent behavior from the targeted youth as well as other children in the family may result. There are models of early intervention within the state which the department is watching to determine their outcomes as well as seeking current research and results.

Arrests

The total number of arrests in Oregon for 1997 was 46,272.[1] This is a 6.7% decrease from 1996. Of this figure, Marion County juvenile arrests number 4,457. Marion County's juvenile arrest rate decreased by 1.8%. The following four counties are frequently used for comparison purposes. Marion County and other counties' arrest rates are noted:

Clackamas County	-3.4%
Lane County	-8.0%
Washington County	+1.0%
Multnomah County	-13.1%
Marion	-1.8%

The 1996 Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) juvenile arrest report for Marion County indicates a 23% decrease in person crimes, a 12% decrease in property crimes and a 9% increase in behavioral crimes.[2]



[1] Due to technical difficulties, Oregon State police arrests are not included in the totals. Additionally, these are preliminary figures from LEDS.

[2] A listing of the crimes as defined by the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting is listed in the index.

With the exception of weapons, Driving under the influence of intoxicants (D.U.I.I.) and liquor arrests, the age range committing most of these offenses is 13 to 14-years-old.

Information Systems

Computer technology continues to change rapidly. To track youth in the juvenile system, the information systems team is upgrading workstations to run the state's new Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The new JJIS program will allow department staff to track juveniles statewide. Complete installation is scheduled for 1999.

During 1997, all users were upgraded to the Windows 95 operating system. The department also upgraded to Windows versions of Corel WordPerfect 8, Referral System application and Worklog application. These last two applications are department specific for tracking youth and their activities in department programs.

The conversion of Referral and Worklog applications from DOS to WINDOWS, department requests for statistical reports and outside agencies requests for data have kept the programmer busy during the year. Debugging, new applications review and enhancements consume additional programming time.

An outside contractor has been working with the support technician to prepare WordPerfect 8 merge forms and documents that will be used by all department staff. Though space at the Juvenile Department is limited, a portable training room to provide training in department applications was established - in the lunchroom. Considerations for other training sites are underway.

The information technology staff continues to prepare to meet the ever increasing challenge of change and growth in the world of computers and software needs. They foresee many new and exciting changes coming during the next year and hope to make all transitions go as smoothly as possible for the department's 100+ computer users.

Public Relations and Education

For the past two years this component of the department has experienced tremendous growth. We learned from community forums, a customer service survey and inservices that the department needs to do a better job informing the general public about our services. As a result, we have created two informational videos, developed several brochures and provided numerous tours. The department has a web page www.open.org/mjuvenil which is linked to the Marion County Home Page. The site provides general information about the department, answers to frequently asked questions and program specific information.

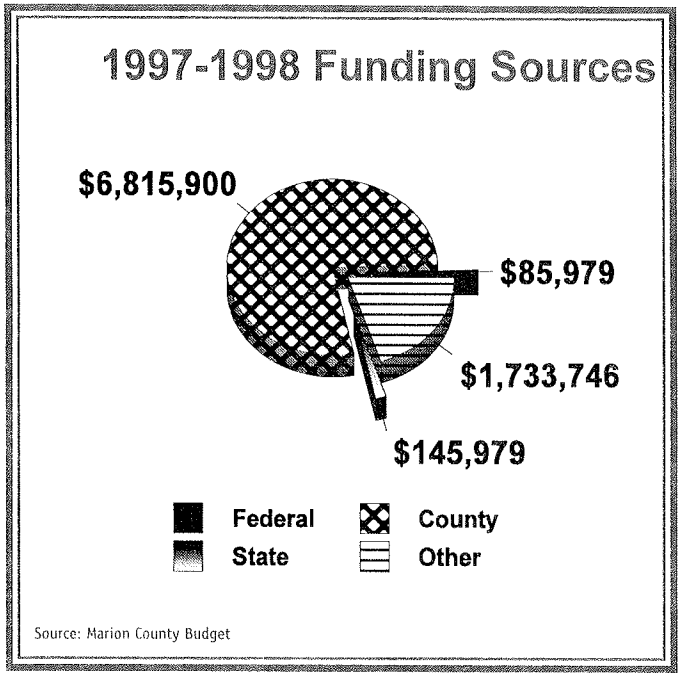
We continually receiving requests for information to create grant proposals, develop research papers, and support community efforts. We are happy to provide the information when it is available. A WINDOWS based environment is in the works for the department database that will enhance our ability to develop reports with specified criteria. We look forward to this in the summer of 1998.

Budget

The general fund operational budget for the juvenile department for July 1997 - July 1998 is $8,700,625 .

We are now feeling the impacts of Measure 47 and Measure 50 passed in November 1996 and March 1997, respectively. We continue to provide the same level of service with fewer dollars *for now*. The department as a whole operates very frugally and saved some reserve monies for emergencies and major equipment purchases. However, these reserves were depleted in order to maintain direct service positions for clients. We are hopeful that the good economy continues to generate more revenue than is expected in the tax rolls so we may rebuild reserve monies and expand services.

Sources for "other" money include school district payments, detention revenue, contributions and product revenues.



Personnel and Policies

There are 102.48 full-time equivalent regular employees in the juvenile department. Included in this number are full-time, half-time and part-time employees. Temporary employees, primarily for detention, G.A.P and Alternative Programs total 50+.

During the past few years, probation staff from the Marion County Juvenile Department have found employment with other county juvenile departments. The primary reason for moving was a significant increase in salary. A comparative study was initiated by administration to determine the market value and responsibilities associated with the position. As a result, the salary scale for Marion County juvenile probation officers was adjusted. It is the desire of the department to retain its highly talented and diverse workforce. Hopefully, this will improve that retention.

Legislative Changes

The Oregon State Legislature met in 1997 and made some minor changes in the laws regarding juvenile matters.

Changes include:

- Youth can be ordered to pay attorney fees
- Expansion of information that may be disclosed concerning a youth offender
- Addition of three Measure 11 crimes:
  1. Arson 1
  2. Compelling Prostitution
  3. Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct
- County Juvenile departments shall notify school district monthly of all youth offenders on probation and make special notification when a youth is in the jurisdiction of the court for an offense involving a firearm or delivery of a controlled substance.

Marion County Juvenile Department has responded by refining the "information matrix" which give staff guidance in regard to the new regulations for information disclosure. The juvenile department will continue its practice of providing monthly lists of probationers to school districts.

The City of Salem passed a daytime curfew ordinance which went into effect in September 1997. The purpose of the ordinance is to decrease truancy and crime in the Salem-Keizer area. Youth under 18 can be stopped by police officers during school hours, asked for their ID and verification of permission to be out of school. If youth do not have a bonafide reason for being out of school, officers transport the youth back to school, notify school and parents and issue a violation of curfew citation.

Statistics are not yet available to confirm the effectiveness of this effort. A review is anticipated in September 1998.

Organizational Issues

The Pacific Institute

The department goal of voluntary training for all staff by the end of 1998 will be close to a reality. As of December 1997, all but 25 staff members had completed the training. Implementation of the Pacific Institute method of dealing with change, reorganization and forward thinking will permeate the department in the coming year. Group meetings, aptly called reunions, will be occurring on a quarterly basis to emphasize, refresh and encourage continued growth and "possibility thinking". How do we want to do business? What kinds of new or reorganized services do we want to offer? Are we really meeting the community need? These questions along with others will be considered in the coming months.

Juvenile Justice Center

A total of 16 community meetings took place in several Marion County cities between Labor Day and Thanksgiving, 1997. Community members and with juvenile department representatives discussed juvenile justice topics and recognized various local efforts to reduce juvenile crime. County Commissioners along with juvenile department staff continue their efforts to involve the public in identifying juvenile justice needs and possible solutions to juvenile crime.

Solutions identified by community members include:

- Parent training
- Boot camps for youth
- Youth need to learn to work
- Use "meaningful" punishment
- Activities in summer and after school
- Mentors
- Help schools with problem children suspected to be high-risk

These ideas, field experience of professionals and adherence to "best practices" intervention will be combined to develop the comprehensive plan.

Several years of planning have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive Juvenile Justice Center that may be constructed just west of the current juvenile department at 3030 Center St. NE in Salem. The new facility would combine all aspects of juvenile department and juvenile court operations except the work programs in one facility

resulting in operational efficiency. The project would include office space for probation and parole, courtrooms and court staff support areas, public area, centralized files, District Attorney and victim assistance program, Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program, an 80-bed detention center, a 40-bed guaranteed Attendance Program (GAP), education programs, food service, as well as medical and administrative areas.

Several options that would include some, but not all, of the above elements are also under consideration, which would reduce the estimated cost of $22 million. A potential Spring or Fall 1999 bond levy election could provide at least partial funding for this project.

The detention facility and parts of the existing building continue to age. Repair and replacement is a continual process for facility maintenance staff. Old major heating and cooling systems are wearing out. Parts are no longer made for the equipment and now must be machined.

The detention facility is unable to meet the demand of a growing and changing population due to its physical layout and limitations.

Probation staff is hampered by lack of facility space yet they strive to offer the very best service possible in spite of the difficulties.

All program staff continue to emerge with ideas that may benefit youth and parents. However, lack of startup space has put these plans on hold.

Measurable Outcomes

The department reviewed its benchmarks and realized they did not provide the information we were seeking to make a determination of the effectiveness of our services. Therefore, the juvenile department adopted the United Way's Measuring Program Outcomes: A Practical Approach as our tool to develop measurable outcomes. Benchmarks seemed to measure widgets whereas outcomes measure change in conditions, skills, abilities and values. After providing services to youth and their families, the department wants to know is anything different? Did our services make a difference? This work is in progress and data collection will start July 1998.

Other Courts

Silverton Municipal Court and Stayton/Sublimity Peer Court are processing referrals on first time offenders or violations that the juvenile department has not had the manpower to review. The department will forward police reports to the court to handle. The local Peer Courts will maintain statistics in the coming months. These efforts began in 1997, therefore, complete data is unavailable as to the effectiveness of the programs.

Probation

Probation officers are the hub of communications and planning for youth on probation. The probation officer meets with and makes the initial assessment and plan for probation supervision. Once a youth is placed on probation, the probation officer will begin to access services and resources to assist the youth and family in completing the conditions of probation and making changes to prevent further delinquency.

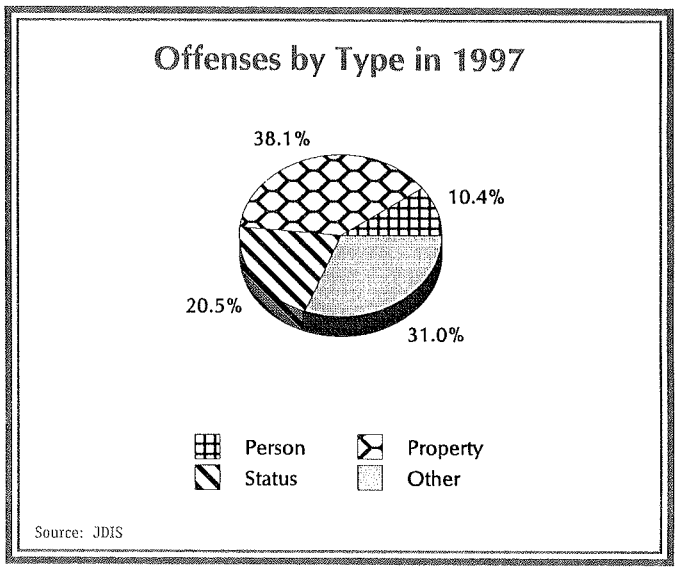
Description

The Juvenile Department divides Marion County geographically and assigns probation officers by area. Probation officers maintain a caseload of youth who require ongoing management while on probation. These probation officers work in the "field" with youth, their families, schools, and other service providers. Primary responsibilities of probation officers are to determine the needed level of intervention, monitor compliance with court orders and work with youth. Probation offices are located in Salem, Stayton, Silverton and Woodburn. During 1997, the Juvenile Department employed 26 probation officers, four probation supervisors and five clerical personnel specifically designated for probation.

Marion County Juvenile Department Probation is divided into six sub-units: Intake, with a casebank for Minor in Possession of Alcohol and Possession of Marijuana; Salem-Keizer, with a casebank for low risk youth; Intensive Supervision; North; and Stayton. Each unit possesses different characteristics due to the diversity of youth and families that are served. Caseload size varies depending upon the unit. Intensive supervision, gang and mental health caseloads are capped at 30 youth per probation officer. Intake's caseloads range between 40 and 70 cases. General supervision caseloads average from 40 to 50 cases. During 1997, the department served 4,742 youth.

Statistics

A review of the statistics indicate the following:



Comparison of Delinquent Referrals by Gender				
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
Male	2036	3992	3849	4826
Female	575	1183	1795	1347

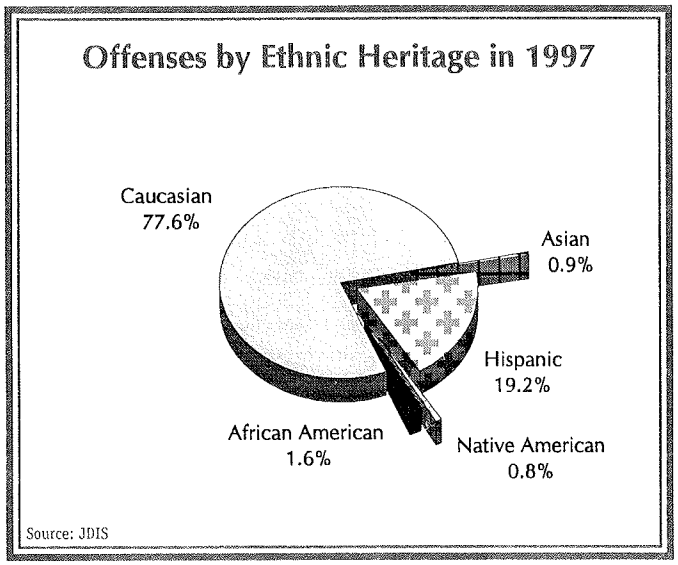
Does not include status, traffic or violations — Source: JDIS

1997 Offenses[3]	Number of Youth Male	Number of Youth Female
Crimes against person	266	82
Crimes against property	905	388
Other offenses	842	297
Status offenses	295	312

[3] A listing of offenses received by the department is contained in the index.

Note the number of male offenders is much greater than the number of female offenders in all categories except status offenses which include runaways, curfew, beyond parental control and truancy. In all, girls account for 32% of the youth served in 1997.

Marion County has a diverse population. This diversity is recognized in the population of delinquent youth referred to the department.



From the 4,457 arrests of Marion County youth, 1901 court petitions were filed. The petitions rarely have less than 2 charges. Felony person and property offenses and multiple misdemeanors are the predominant charges on the petitions. July had the highest number of petitions filed - 284.

Intake Unit

The Intake Unit is the entry point for all referrals, except sex offenses. Intake decides the level of intervention necessary after reviewing the police report. The unit developed a Police Report Matrix to help categorize referrals and apply consistent dispositions (See page 48). Intake Probation Officers will work a case through the adjudication process. After adjudication, the case will be transferred to other units for ongoing probation supervision. A flowchart outlining the referral process is in the index on page 50.

"Be more responsible. Go to school."
-Jason

Casebanks

The Casebanks were created for low-risk youth who are responsible for their court-ordered conditions of probation without supervision by an assigned probation officer. A case aide periodically monitors Casebank youth for compliance. If a client is not in compliance, he is brought back to court and further sanctions may be imposed. Cases remain open until clients' obligations to the court are completed or until the age of twenty-one. If restitution is still outstanding at age twenty-one, a civil judgement on the balance owed may be docketed. As of December 31, 1997, there were 249 cases in the Salem-Keizer casebank and 67 in Intake unit casebank.

Intensive Supervision (ISU)

During 1997, ISU's four probation officers continued to supervise only sex offenders. Caseloads averaged between 30 and 35 youth due to the nature of the supervision required. As of December, 1997, 116 youth were being tracked by the unit.

Polygraphs remain an important tool for monitoring sex offenders. During 1997, 93 polygraphs were administered to juvenile sex offenders. Each polygraph costs $90. Every offender is required to participate in treatment which includes polygraphs. For youth who had no money, the department subsidized polygraphs at a cost of $7,240 and psychological evaluations and treatment at $10,195 for the fiscal year of 1997-98.

Salem-Keizer Unit

This unit remains the largest supervision unit in the department with 9 probation officers. It also contains two specialized caseloads: gangs and mental health. The specialized caseloads are similar to ISU's in that numbers are capped at 30-35 youth due to the intensive supervision level required. The remaining six probation officers monitor 40 to 50 cases each. The average was 46 cases for 1997.

Probation officers supervising gang caseloads in this unit began regular ride-alongs with local police officers (Gang Response Team) in 1997. Youth do not know when the team of probation officer and police officer will visit their homes. Intelligence sharing and direct communication has been greatly enhanced through this process.

Additional benefits include:

- Increased parental support
- More informed police officers as to the status and conditions of youth on probation
- Added safety for probation officers when visiting dangerous locations
- A wrap around effect of accountability

> **"Helped me stay out of trouble by being strict."**
> **-Andy**

North Unit - Woodburn & Silverton

The Juvenile Department is committed to maintaining outlying offices despite service reductions. The Juvenile Department is represented by probation officers on the Woodburn Gang Task Force which continues to meet monthly for information sharing. Probation officers have cultivated a positive working relationship with the Woodburn police. They have accompanied the police to festivals and home visits to monitor probation clients. Everyone benefits from the relationship. Probation officers readily identify youth who are on probation and their level of compliance. Police officers learn who is on probation and youth soon learn that interagency team members are working together to monitor the choices youth make. Professionals become less territorial when they trust and appreciate each other's work.

Woodburn probation caseloads continue to have a high percentage (56% in 1997) of Hispanic youth. The department strives to maintain bilingual/bicultural probation officers in this area and currently employs three bilingual/bicultural probation officers in this unit. One probation officer is bilingual/bicultural Russian and the other two are bilingual/bicultural Spanish.

Stayton Unit

The Stayton unit provides probation services to Jefferson, Turner, Aumsville, Stayton, Mehama, Gates, Mill City, Idanha and Detroit. There are three probation officers, one secretary and a .5 FTE supervisor assigned to the Stayton office. In addition to Juvenile Department staff, there are staff from other agencies and private providers who share office space in the Stayton building. These staff include several mental health workers, a drug and alcohol prevention counselor, and teen pregnancy prevention staff.

The Juvenile Department is an active partner in the Youth Services Team in South Marion County. Juvenile Department staff work closely with school staff, the YST Policy Board, several Community Progress Teams and other agency staff to provide coordinated services to at-risk youth and their families in South Marion County.

Tools of Probation

As the world has become more electronically sophisticated, so has probation.

Electronic Surveillance				
	1994	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*
Number of Youth	57	51	50	80
Total days of surveillance	2,730	2,206	2,379	2,954
Average number of days per client	48.00	43.25	47.5	36.9
Avg units in use	**7.50**	**10**	**8.0**	**6.6**

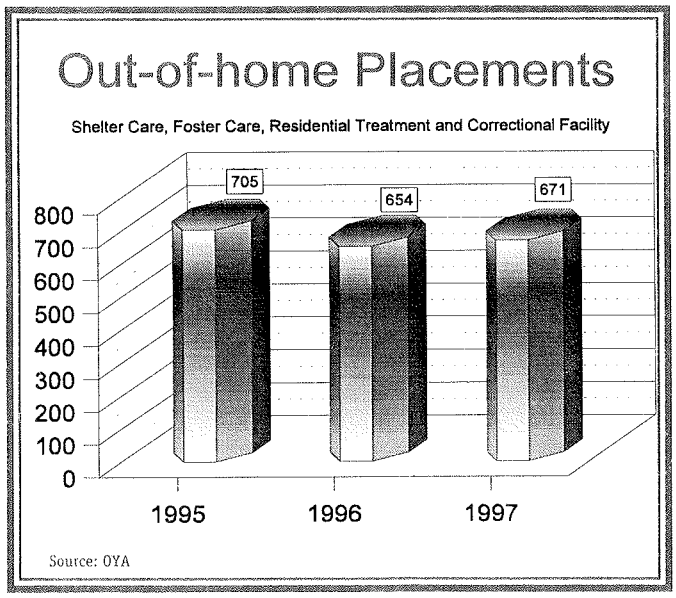
Probation Officers used electronic surveillance equipment on 80 youth for a total of 2,954 days at a cost of $17,280 in 1997. This averages out to 36.9 days per youth. The cost of an electronic

surveillance unit per day is $5.85. If these same youth had spent the equivalent time in detention at a cost of $150 per day, the bill add up to $443,100. Electronic surveillance is a cost effective option for monitoring youth who may not be dangerous to the community but frequently make irresponsible choices.

Urinalysis field test kits and laboratory retests have been vital tools of probation over the past five years. When youth are using illegal drugs, they are in violation of their probation. It is also a warning sign that youth are having difficulty coping with their situation. When U.A.s (urinalysis tests) come back positive for illegal drugs, parents and probation officers begin seeking assessment and possibly treatment for the youth. A basic screen for marijuana, methamphetamine and cocaine costs $13. Each additional drug request is $6. The department paid $3,447.60 in 1997 for urinalysis testing.

Out-of-home Care

The graph below indicates the number of Marion County youth in out-of-home placements between January 1, 1995, and December 31, 1997.

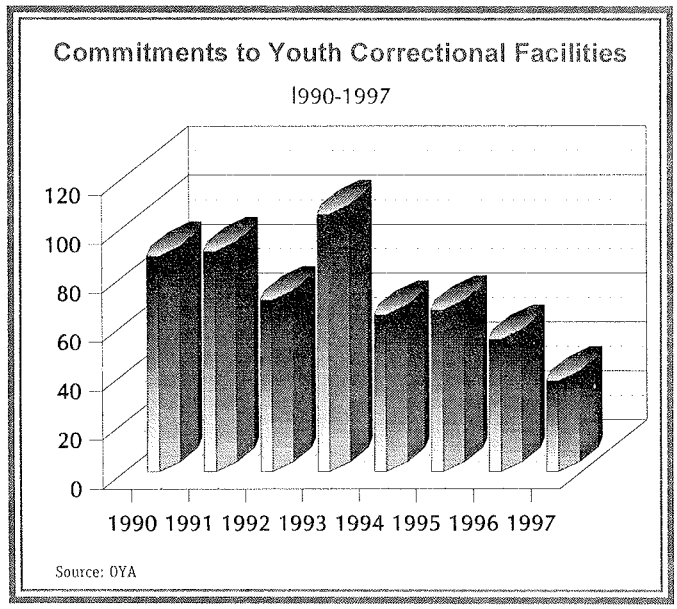


These youth were placed by both the Juvenile Department and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). OYA financially and physically manages these resources.

A number of different substitute care or out-of-home placements can be effectively used during the course of probation. These include:

- Shelter care
- Foster care
- Psychiatric hospitalization
- Residential treatment facilities

When a youth can no longer be maintained in the community due to continued criminal behavior, lack of treatment facility space or chronic instability, the probation officer may recommend commitment to a youth correctional facility of the Oregon Youth Authority. Once a youth is committed to OYA, a parole officer is assigned the case for ongoing supervision. The parole officer monitors the youth during institutional placement and plans for the youth's transition back to the community.



Partnerships

For youth who can be managed in the community, probation officers are using community-based programs such as:

- **D-Tour (male) and LifeTrac (female).** Adult inmates speak to young offenders about life choices and the road to incarceration - 2 - 3 hour presentation.

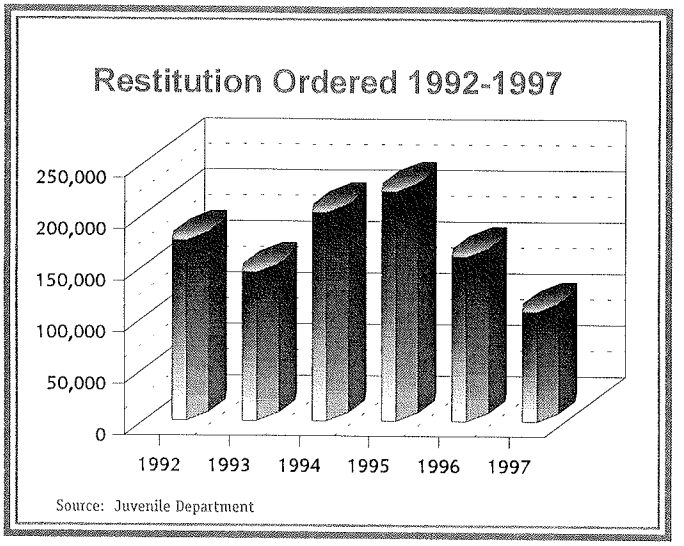
- **"Los Hermanos".** Adult, male inmates at Oregon State Penitentiary provide a 9 month program to juvenile male offenders regarding life choices, encouragement, and reality.
- **Neighbor to Neighbor and Victim Offender Reconciliation Program.** Mediation services between victims and juvenile offenders.
- **National Traffic Safety Institute.** Classes on aggression management, theft, and alcohol/tobacco use
- **Cherriots bus passes.** Bus passes provide youth with transportation to school, programs, jobs and counseling, etc.
- **Teen Parent Outreach Project.** The project coordinates services for pregnant or parenting teens.
- **H.O.S.T and Monarch House.** Provides respite care and crisis counseling for youth and families.
- **Local Fire Departments.** Fire officials provide risk assessments and deal with firesetting and explosive devices.
- **Trauma Talk.** An emergency room nurse graphically presents the human toll of violence and irresponsible decision-making.
- **YMCA & Boys and Girls Clubs.** These groups provide recreational and community service opportunities to youth.

These partnerships and others help provide accountability and resources for youth to learn positive skills and responsibility for themselves.

Restitution

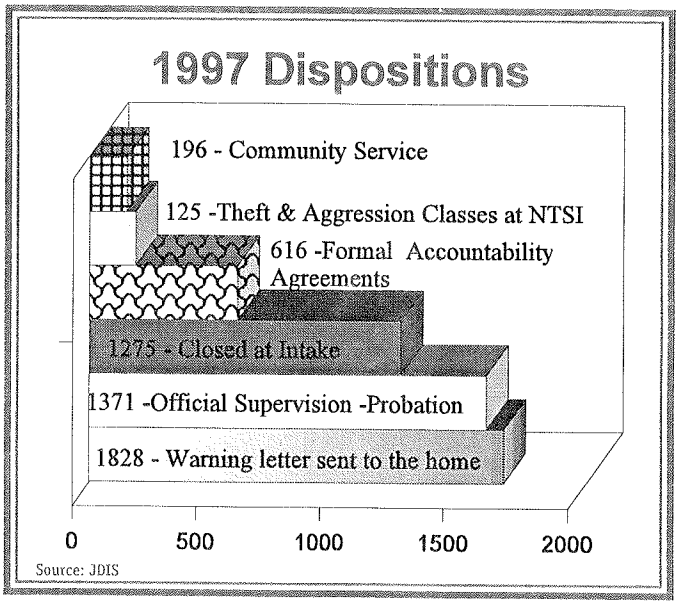
Youth are often required to pay restitution for damages or injuries they caused by their criminal behavior. Amounts can range from a few dollars to several thousand. In 1997, the Juvenile Court ordered that $106,393.60 be paid in restitution.

We continue to work with the State Courts in an effort to track the amount of restitution that is actually paid by juvenile offenders. To date, this amount is not separated from adult offender restitution.



Data Review

When a referral is processed, probation officers can make a number of recommendations for case disposition. Listed below is a sample of the dispositions for 1997. This is not meant to be an all inclusive list. The District Attorney also has the ability to make recommendations to the Court such as "closed in the best interest of justice" or "dismissal".

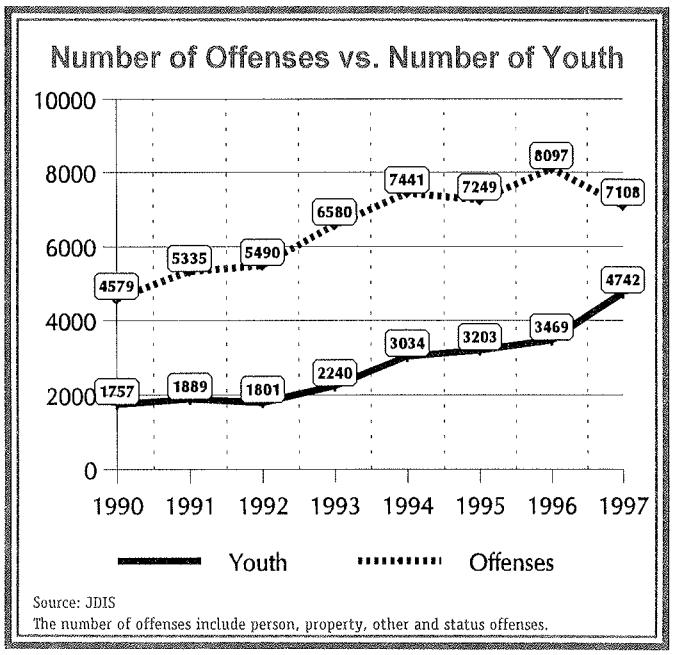


Marion County Juvenile Department and other organizations have been working on the definition of recidivism and a method of tracking it over the past two years. The definition is "...a new criminal referral. A referral is a law enforcement report to

a juvenile department alleging one or more felony and/or misdemeanor acts. Measurement of recidivism includes the rate and severity of new crimes and other relevant factors". Youth are tracked for 12 months after their first referral. With this in mind, the tentative recidivism rate for 1994 was 35%.

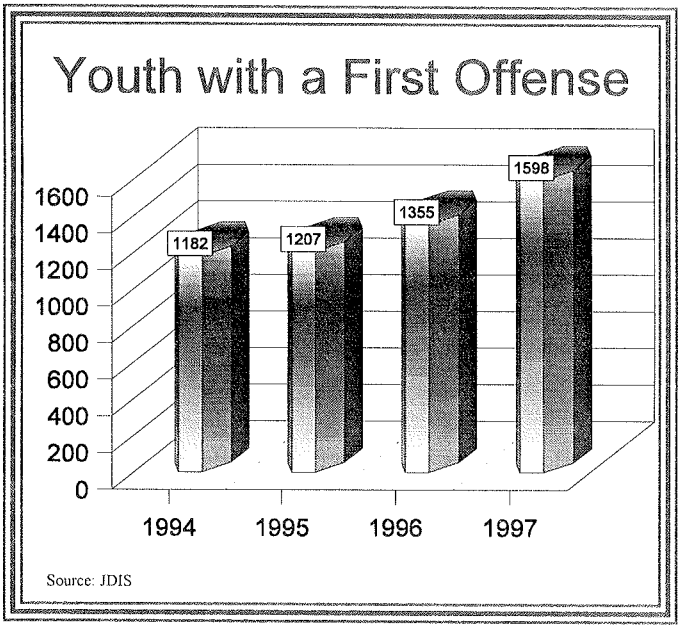
However, 13.8% of the 35% of offenders committed one new crime. The recidivism rate for 2 or more crimes 21.2%. This 21.2% of offenders committed 87.1% of the new offenses. This data excludes violations and status offenses.

The repeat offender effect is also reflected in the number of referrals vs. the number of youth served.



Source: JDIS
The number of offenses include person, property, other and status offenses.

The department continues to review this data, along with other research, in an effort to identify youth with multiple risk factors. Resource attainment and management is key to providing the services needed to reduce recidivism in this specific population. Another shift in the numbers, kinds and levels of services provided to youth who have fewer risk factors may be necessary. We cannot serve all youth referred to this department. We are becoming more dependant upon parents, community and schools to intervene quickly in less serious cases.



Source: JDIS

Marion County Juvenile Department believes that prevention activities are best implemented by those closest to the youth - parents, communities and schools. With the presence and activities of Community Progress Teams, Peer Courts, parent education groups, recreation organizations and churches, the department is hopeful that the number of first time offenders will drop in the coming years.

Summary

Once youth have reached the juvenile department and are placed on probation, there are many services provided by staff or contracted out to service providers. The remainder of this report discusses these services.

"Helped me get of out trouble and learn the work ethic. I have a 9 - 12 month job and will be starting Chemeketa in the fall."

-Chris

We want to make a difference in the lives of youth and families. The juvenile department will "...respond to the need for community safety by holding delinquent youth and their parents accountable and providing resources for positive change."

A Day in the Life of...

Youth on Probation	
7:30am	Attend school, work or a structured day program
9:00am	Attend court hearing for case review or sanctions
10:00am	Participate in a court ordered program as a consequence
2:00pm	Meet with a probation officer at school
3:00pm	Part-time employment
4:00pm	Meet with parents and probation officer for progress meeting
4:30pm	Other Youth responsibilities: ♦ Counseling ♦ Essays ♦ Letters of apology ♦ Restitution payments ♦ Anger Management Classes ♦ Community Service
5:00pm - 7:00am	Be home or in pre-approved places where parents they can be located

Probation Officer	
7:30am	Arrive for work; answer email, voice mail, make phone calls, generate referrals to programs for the day
8:30am	Prepare for court hearings and meet with families and attorneys to discuss recommendations
9:00am	Attend court hearing and present case
10:00am	Complete paperwork from the morning and on other pending cases.
11:45am	Visit youth in detention
12:00pm	Lunch
1:00pm	Attend Youth Services Team meetings
2:00pm	Meet with a youth at school
3:00pm	Appointment with a new youth and family. Conduct an intake interview and explain juvenile system processes
4:00pm	Meet with parents and youth for progress meeting
4:30pm	Other Probation Officer responsibilities: ♦ Find resources for youth with serious behavioral, social or educational needs and make appropriate referrals ♦ Prepare reports for the court ♦ Maintain a social file ♦ Track youth's progress in programs and community ♦ Transport youth as needed ♦ Participate on department committees ♦ Attend staff meetings, program progress meetings with youth, community and agency committee meetings ♦ Write reformation plans
5:30pm	Day ends

Partnerships

1. Child Abuse Review Team
2. Stayton/Sublimity Peer Court
3. Gang Intervention Project
4. Firesetter Network
5. Oregon State Penitentiary
6. Neighbor to Neighbor
7. National Traffic Safety Institute
8. Local colleges

Detention

Staff at Marion County Regional Detention are offering youth more than "3 hots and a cot". While in custody, youth are participating in self-evaluation with trained group leaders, developing community living skills, doing housekeeping chores and being medically screened.

Description

The highly structured, 36-bed, co-ed detention facility contains educational treatment programs focusing on youth accountability, ownership of behaviors, education, treatment, and socially acceptable behaviors to identify antisocial conduct.

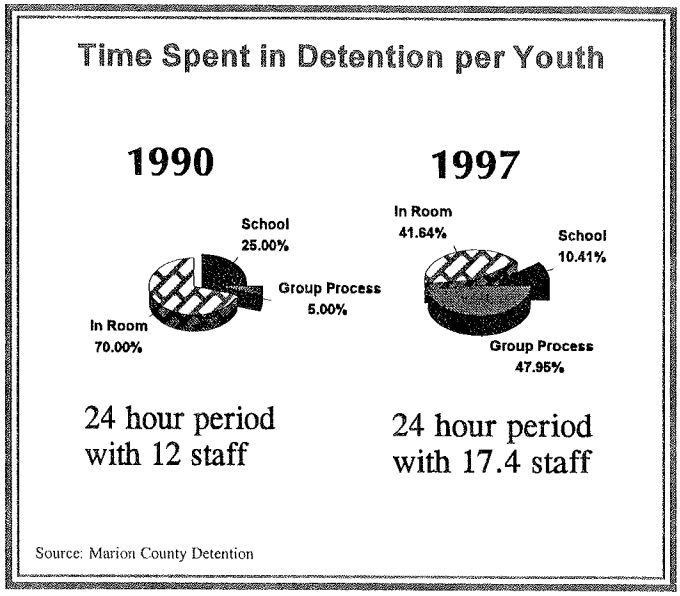
After being detained five or more days, a youth will be provided with an education plan which includes active participation with either a detention teacher, staff and/or other community volunteer(s) in order to satisfy academic requirements.

Programming

Youth and staff are engaged in proactive activities including housekeeping chores for most of the day hours. Chores include laundry, painting, clerical functions, and cleaning. Detention groupworkers attempt to add variety to the daily activities to keep youth interested and involved. Safety and security of the facility are always overriding factors in any activity.

Detention youth spend eight hours per day working on self analysis by participating in one or more self-help groups available to them. These groups include "On Solid Ground", "Building a Better Youth", one-on-one with staff and/or individual self-help packets. Detention youth will participate in daily large and/or small group discussion which address the reason they are incarcerated. Themes of these discussions cover interpersonal relationships, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, personal responsibility, gangs and decision making.

"This is like a treatment program. Any issue you have, they have a packet that works on it."
-Jeremy



In addition to daily individual and group activities, community volunteers facilitate Youth for Christ, AA, AIDS awareness, parenting and military options. These opportunities allow youth to make connections with community organizations. It is the desire of the department that youth connect with the community in a positive way. It is hoped that these support systems can fill a need or void in the youth's life that will help the youth cope with difficult situations.

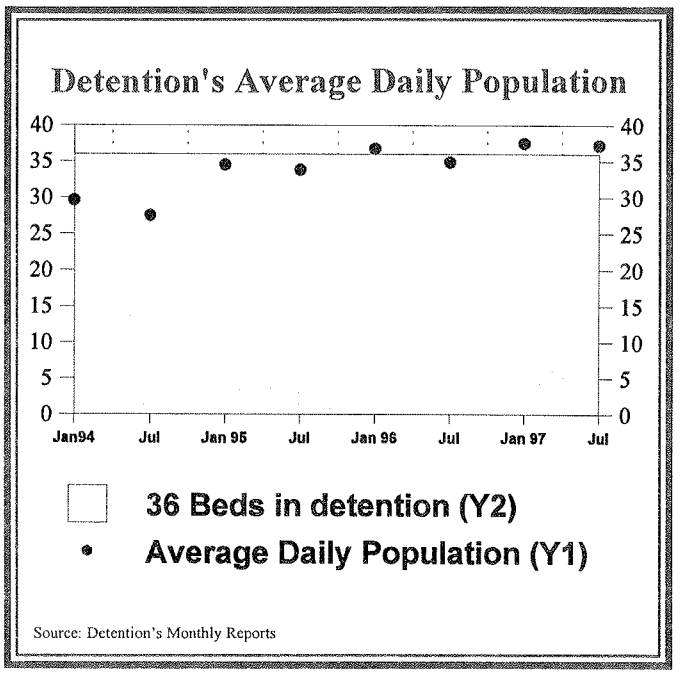
The juvenile department employs two registered nurses and one public health aide who provide medical screenings, prescribe medications and attend to medical treatment needs. Youth admitted to detention are provided a medical screening within the first 48 hours of being detained. Youth have

the opportunity to discuss their health concerns with qualified medical staff.

Changes and Funding

The Oregon Youth Authority opened its Oak Creek Regional Facility in Albany in December 1997. The facility houses youth committed to the Oregon Youth Authority and serves as a 20 bed detention facility for Linn and Benton County youth.

In 1997, Marion County Juvenile Detention incurred over $300,000 reduction in revenue due to new juvenile detention facilities being built in Yamhill and Linn/Benton counties. Detention's budget of $1,503,000 primarily came from Marion County Juvenile Department, Polk County Juvenile Department, Oregon Youth Authority, Marion Branch.



As the department continues planning for a new juvenile justice center, which includes a detention facility, department staff provide the public with knowledge about the department through community meetings, facility tours and other speaking engagements. Through this process, the plan becomes more refined and streamlined. The County Commissioners are considering all the information and will determine a timeline and action plan.

Feedback

In response to a customer service survey, detention developed a customer service action plan which includes the following tenets:

- Taking a professional approach to all customers
- Being polite and courteous to all customers
- Dealing with people in a timely and efficient manner
- Being solution oriented

The plan has been in place for approximately 8 months. A customer service survey is planned for the future to evaluate the success of the changes.

In November 1997, youth in detention were surveyed regarding the facility and services received during their stay. The following statistics indicate the feelings of those youth:

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Staff treat me with respect	86%	14%
2. Staff allow me to write grievances	89%	11%
3. Staff care about me	64%	36%
4. Staff will talk to me about my problems	71%	29%
5. Education in detention is challenging	46%	54%
6. I like the volunteers that provide groups	96%	4%
7. I feel safe	79%	29%
8. I feel I am getting some treatment/help	61%	39%
9. I get medical help as needed	61%	39%
10. The dorm makes me want to do well	79%	21%

Would there be any changes if youth were in charge of detention? Yes. Changes would include outside activities, boot camp rules and regulations, talk during dinner, more food, more free time, get hair cuts and passing notes to other youth without staff reading them first.

There is a plan to build a covered recreation area which would allow detained youth to have access to outside recreation year-round. Due to the weather in Oregon, an open structure would not meet the need. Fall of 1998, is the desired completion date for this project.

What are the **TOP** issues on the minds of detained youths? An on-going survey reveals the following:

- Drugs
- Running Away
- Family concerns
- Violence
- Stealing/gangs/lying/lack of education and anger

These very issues are the ones that are discussed and worked on in the detention program. Are we on to something?

Statistics

- Average Daily Population ..... 37.68 youth
- Average Length of Stay ..... 10.70 days
- Staff to Youth Ratio ..... 1 to 10
- Average number of youth/month released early ..... 13.87 youth
- Average Age ..... 15.2 years
- Population Gender ..... 95.5% male and 4.5% female
- Total Admissions ..... 1215 youth
- Days of Care 13,123

BUDGET:

1995 ..... 17.4 Staff $1,417,839

1996 ..... 19.8 Staff $1,446,536

1997 ..... 17.4 staff $1,503,000

Source: Marion County Detention

Although the Juvenile Court is not responsible for youth arrested and being tried on Measure 11 offenses, impacts are felt within the juvenile department. There were 30 Measure 11 arrests during 1997. Marion County Detention Facility continues to hold youth under age 15 who are awaiting Measure 11 trials. During 1997, several beds were filled for 6 months or more with Measure 11 youth. These beds were unavailable for use as a consequence or pre-adjudication placement for other youth under the supervision of the Marion County Juvenile Department.

Summary

The staff of the juvenile department, especially detention facility staff, will face many opportunities in the coming months. They look forward to new chances for growth and development.

A Day in the Life of...

Youth in Detention	
6:00am	First wake-up call
6:30am	Personal requests are filled and toothbrushing
7:15am	Eat breakfast
7:30am	Clean up trays
7:45am	Start school
9:00am	Court hearing or Skill-building class
10:00am	Work on individual skill-building packets
10:15am	Restroom and water break
11:15am	Eat lunch
12:00pm	Group processes
1:15pm	Silent Sustained Reading
1:45pm	Science program
2:30pm	Personal requests, reading
3:00pm	Physical Exercise
3:30pm	Showers or in detention sleeping room
5:00pm	Dinner
6:00pm	Specialized group i.e. AA, Parenting, Youth for Christ
7:00pm	Physical Exercise
8:00pm	Go to detention sleeping room
9:00pm	Have snack and brush teeth, chores if on a high level
10:00pm	Lights out

Partnerships

1. AA
2. Youth for Christ

Staff in Detention	
6:00am	Discuss previous shift, issue first wake-up call
6:30am	Fill personal requests, distribute toothbrushes
7:15am	Collect students from rooms, monitor movement, supervise breakfast
7:30am	Supervise clean-up, review each youth points and assign activity for the next 2 hours
7:45am	Teacher begins school, groupworker teaches skill-building class, supervise intake of new youth as they arrive, answer PO questions regarding youth
9:00am	Monitor youth in day area and intake
10:00am	Escort youth to activities and medical review
10:15am	Restroom and water break
10:30am	Supervise telephonic hearings
11:15am	Supervise youth movement and lunch
12:00pm	Conduct Group processes meeting
1:15pm	Prepare for next shift, score and record youth performance as observed on the shift
2:00pm	Meet with next shift staff, discuss issues
2:30pm	Fill personal requests, monitor youth in dayroom
3:00pm	Supervise physical exercise
3:30pm	Supervise showers and detention sleeping room
5:00pm	Monitor movement and supervise dinner
6:00pm	Supervise and/or conduct specialized group i.e. AA, Parenting, Youth for Christ
7:00pm	Supervise physical exercise
8:00pm	Monitor movement to detention sleeping room
9:00pm	Serve snack and supervise toothbrushing, supervise chores
10:00pm	Score and record youth performance, write in file notes, conduct inventory, clean facility, prepare reports, monitor youth in room
12:00am	Discuss previous shift, intake new youth, monitor youth in sleeping rooms

Guaranteed Attendance Program (G.A.P.)

G.A.P. completed its second year of operation in November 1997. Programming continues to evolve to meet the needs of youth and other programs.

Description

G.A.P. addresses the need for a staff-secure alternative to detention while improving youth attendance in school or court-ordered programs. In addition, it affords rural youth the opportunity to earn restitution through participation in long term Matrix. The program houses a maximum of ten male youth, Monday afternoon through Saturday morning. Youth are court-ordered for 1 to 21 day stays. Youth are escorted to and from court day programs by G.A.P. staff. The schedule presented at the end of the section depicts a full day's activities for youth and staff.

G.A.P. runs its program similar to a home environment where there are expectations, consistency, and attention to the youth's needs. Staff model behaviors of responsible fathers, brothers and uncles. Hopefully, this will teach youth positive skills to use in their own relationships.

Programming

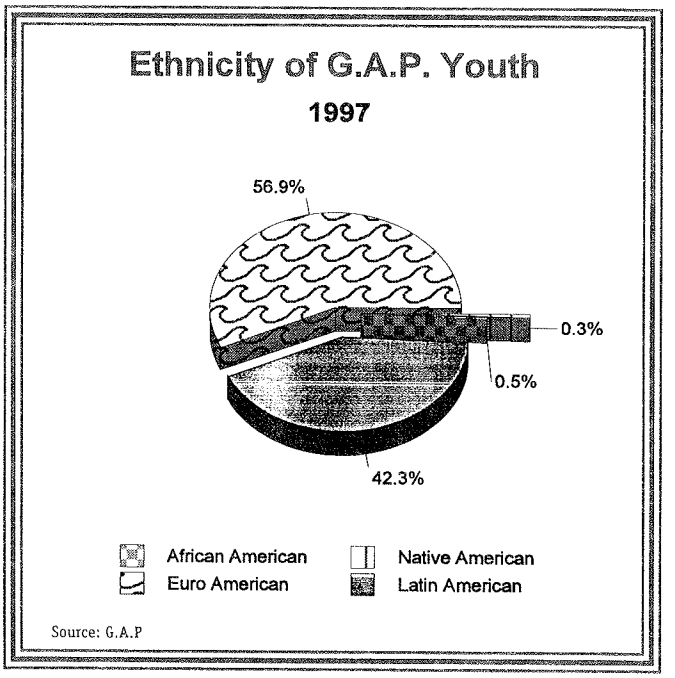
Programming draws from various life skill curriculum i.e. positive parenting, victim impact and AIDS awareness. Successful components of the current program include "Trauma Nurse Talks Tough", Marion County Health Department presentations, "Baby Think It Over", cooking, classical and culturally diverse music, literature and art. Each of these presentations display a variety of choices. The material and the discussions that follow inform youth about healthy and positive alternatives even in difficult situations. Good choices are easier to make when one has all the pertinent data.

Community Service

Community service is an earned privilege in G.A.P. Youth visit the residents at the Oak Crest Care Facility across the street. They talk, play games, and learn more about each other. This is often a highlight of a youth's stay in G.A.P.

Statistics

The ethnic diversity of the G.A.P. population is detailed in the following graph:



Staff and clients are enriched by the diversity. Often the diversity is used in discussion groups as topics. Diversity, for discussion purposes, includes race, customs, food preferences, celebrations and a variety of other differences. G.A.P encourages youth to look at people's heritage and the unique perspective they can bring to a group.

Yearly statistics for G.A.P. are as follows:

- Total number of youth referred 448
- Total youth participating 235
- Avg. number of days per youth 8.19
- Average youth population 7.30
- Total Days of Care 1925
- Runaways 1
- Behavioral incident reports 5
- Youth placed due to early release 21
  (This stat reflects only 6 months of data.)

Exit Survey

G.A.P. revised its exit survey for the second year of service. Youth rated each question on a 1 to 10 scale (1 - least to 10 - most).

Survey Questions	7+ scores
1. Skills learned in the education program will benefit me in the community	59.3%
2. Safety around staff and peers	84.3%
3. Treated with respect	81.6%
4. Reaction to literature readings	99%
5. Positive, helpful program	77%

Youth Comments

As was mentioned in the introduction, youth were asked, "What does this program offer you?" Their responses follow:

> "I think GAP is great for kids who need guidance. It helps with social skills and teaches you how to take care of yourself in life."
> - David

> "The GAP program is alright. It helps you learn self-discipline and social skills."
> - Anthony

> "The GAP Program is the best program I've been to. They teach you great stuff."
> - Benito

> "I think GAP is very helpful to anyone, because you get to think a lot about choices you're making."
> - David

> "The GAP program has benefitted me because I know how to do chores better..."
> - Chase

Summary

G.A.P. provides accountability in a structured, staff-secured environment. It is an alternative to detention for youth whose conduct is not a threat to the community. G.A.P. offers nurturing, stability, and life skills. For these youth, these conditions have not existed for quite some time. The program offers hope and skills for change. Many youth take advantage of the opportunity and tend to make the most of it.

A Day in the Life of...

GAP Youth	
6:00am	Awakened by staff and classical music, begin morning chores
6:15am	Arise and dress for the day
6:30am	Eat breakfast if going to community- based programs
7:00am	Complete morning chores
7:15am	Listen to a poetry or inspirational reading
7:45am	Leave the GAP House for day program
3:00pm	Return from community-based program
4:00pm	Return from court-ordered day program
4:15pm	Shower, dress in program clothing
4:30pm	Participate in group check-in session
5:00pm	Prepare for dinner
5:15pm	Eat dinner, learn manners, appropriate dinner conversation
6:00pm	Complete all household chores ♦ Wash dishes ♦ Sweep and mop floors ♦ Clean bathrooms ♦ Empty garbage
6:30pm	Participate in educational activities
8:30pm	Free time
9:00pm	Go to bed, listen to inspirational readings and go to sleep

GAP Staff	
6:00am	Awaken youth and play classical music
6:15am	Supervise youth during dressing for the day
6:30am	Prepare and serve breakfast to youth in community- based programs
7:00am	Supervise morning chores
7:15am	Read poetry or inspirational passage
7:30am	Discharge youth who have completed the program and supervise exit survey
7:45am	Escort youth to the court-ordered day program, inform staff and court of openings available in program
3:00pm	Review new referrals, prepare personal hygiene packs, start laundry and fold clothes
4:00pm	Escort youth from court-ordered day program
4:15pm	Supervise showers & dressing, orient new youth
4:30pm	Conduct group check-in session
5:00pm	Prepare for dinner
5:15pm	Serve dinner, teach manners & appropriate dinner conversation, monitor behavior
6:00pm	Supervise household chores ♦ Wash dishes ♦ Sweep and mop floors ♦ Clean bathrooms ♦ Empty garbage
6:30pm	Conduct educational activities and life skills
8:30pm	Supervise free time
9:00pm	Direct bedtime routines, read inspirational passages
10:00pm	Record and score youth's performance, prepare supplies list, update daily roster, write accident/incident reports as necessary, develop educational materials
12:45	Shift change, monitor youth while they sleep, update records

Partnerships

1. Boys and Girls Aid Society
2. Oakcrest
3. Marion County Health Department
4. Legacy Emmauel Hospital
5. Chemeketa Jobs Program
6. RSVP
7. Willamette University
8. Western Oregon University

Education Programs

The Marion County Education Programs Unit provides education services to youth involved with the Juvenile Court. The program components are:

1. Applied Career Education (A.C.E.)
2. Surrogates
3. Detention education
4. Alternative Programs Education
5. Transition Services

There are 14 staff members and one supervisor in this unit. The mission of the unit is to provide multiple learning experiences in academics, vocational training, and social skill development in order to empower students to be lifelong learners and contributing participants in the community.

Stable funding continues to be a concern for the program. While the need for education and training is evident in the youth who are served, the county no longer provides financial support and the program now relies on funding from Salem-Keizer and other public schools.

APPLIED CAREER EDUCATION (A.C.E)

The A.C.E. Program offers the community a collaborative effort between school districts and the Juvenile Department. A.C.E. provides services to adjudicated youth who are experiencing behavioral problems, credit deficit, in need of a General Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.) or independent living skills. This 9-to-12 month program is available to youth who are unlikely to complete a traditional education.

Credits

In 1997, A.C.E. provided over 52,221 hours of education to students enrolled in the A.C.E. Program. This translates into 97 semester credits. There was 82% attendance. Males outnumbered females - 85 males and 32 females.

A special education teacher is employed by Education Programs. Each time a youth with an Individual Education Plan enters a department program that has an education component, the special education teacher monitors the I.E.P. He is seeking to comply with timelines, testing and modifications of coursework outlined in the I.E.P. Presently, 35% of the students in the A.C.E. Program are eligible for special education services.

A.C.E. offers a class specifically designed for students completing their G.E.D. In addition to studying for the G.E.D., students are required to complete life skills curriculum, a resumé, and college placement tests. In 1997, 81% of A.C.E.'s G.E.D. students completed their G.E.D.; 42% have enrolled in Chemeketa Community College where they receive a tuition voucher for six credits.

Community Service

Community service is an element of the A.C.E. program. Youth have worked in:

- Marion County fair
- AGFest (agricultural fair)
- City of Salem bike lanes
- State Capitol Page Program
- A unique partnership with the Salem police

Youth in A.C.E. designed, wrote and illustrated a coloring book commissioned by the police department. The coloring book will be used in local elementary schools to emphasize an anti-graffiti message. We are awaiting publication. Community service hours totaled 972. This is in addition to classroom time.

Vocational training

A.C.E. continues to work with local businesses and

organizations to provide job training and employment opportunities. Youth gained 3,438 hours of job shadowing and career exploration which can be transferred as credits. Youth have sought and gained employment on their own as well. Due to students' limited age and experience, the majority of jobs have been with fast food restaurants. Other students have been hired by landscaping, food processing and retail companies.

Funding

The home public school pays tuition for its own students and/or provides contracted dollars to support most of the education services. County general funds provide clerical support and the surrogate.

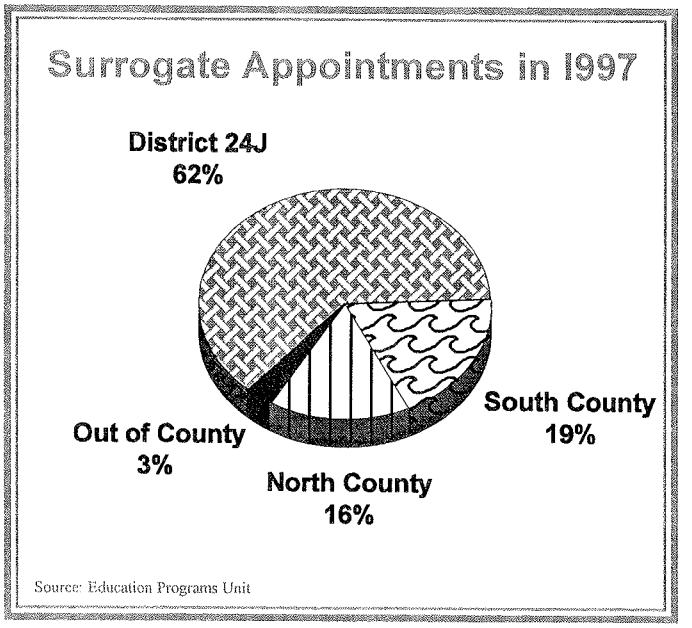
Due to the impacts of Measure 47 and 50 (tax reduction measures), two educational advocates and one full-time teaching position were discontinued in 1997. Former advocates served as youth monitors, and liaison between probation officers and public school staff. The teacher provided computer literacy and math instruction as well as support for community service projects.

Surrogate

A surrogate is appointed by the court, according to Oregon statutes, to ensure that the special educational needs of youth with disabilities are met by public schools in the county. The surrogate may request educational evaluations, assist in developing individualized education plans (I.E.P.) and monitor implementation of those plans. The surrogate advocates for the rights of students with disabilities.

The surrogate's caseload during 1997-98 school year topped out at 234 youth. Marion County Juvenile Department employs one surrogate. Many youth require multiple surrogate contacts per year for IEP meetings, behavior difficulties, evaluations and follow up. The surrogate is also responsible for reporting to the probation officers to identify needs and obtain assistance for the youth.

The funding for this position was cut and reinstated in 1997. Instability of funds for the surrogate in 1998 causes tremendous concern for parents and staff supervising students with disabilities. The surrogate provides a critical service for clients, families, schools and juvenile department staff.



Detention Education

By law, school districts must provide appropriate education for youth placed in detention. Salem/Keizer Public Schools contracts with the juvenile department to provide a classroom and a full-time teacher within the detention unit. The teacher prepares instructional materials for various grade levels, prepares reports regarding progress, tests students, monitors I.E.P.s and provides instruction four to five hours per day. Youth who enter detention have a wide variety of reading and math abilities ranging from first grade to college level.

The detention teacher and assistants provided 26,068.5 hours of instruction to 588 students in 1997. Subject areas include:

- Physical education
- Thinking/Reasoning skills
- Reading

- Writing
- Math
- Science

Alternative Programs Education

Matrix

Matrix instructional areas are vocational preparation, job search, academic tutoring, life skills and social skills. The average size class is nine students. Approximately 50,112 hours hours of instruction were offered in 1997 in Matrix.

F.U.E.L. IV (Focused Utilization of Education and Labor)

The Education Program provides GED test preparation, job search skills, tutorial assistance, financial aid, college counseling and academic skill building. The program is utilized by all students in the FUEL work program. In 1997, approximately 8,934 hours of instruction were provided. The average class size is seven students.

> "Helped me a lot to get my G.E.D. and I learned to discipline myself."
>
> - Tim

Functional job skills include:

- Reading a tape measure
- Converting inches to feet
- Calculating materials needed for a job
- Calculating angles
- Figuring square feet

Transition Services

During the course of enrollment in Education Programs, youth are prepared for transition back to public school, employment or college. Youth and staff evaluate the options and determine a case plan. The transition specialist assists GED students in registering, scheduling classes and applying for college financial aid. Students not attending college are assisted in job search.

After a youth develops his goals for transitions with A.C.E. staff, the youth's success is monitored and assistance is provided for one - two semesters. The transition staff tracks attendance, behavior, and academic needs. It is the transition staff's goal to see the youth be as successful as possible whether the placement is public school, work, college or a combination of those choices.

Teaching Responsibility to Youth (T.R.Y.) is another support service provided by Education Programs. T.R.Y is an individualized tutoring and study skills program provided on a weekly basis by the transition specialist and special education teacher. Some students attend voluntarily while others are required to attend as a consequence for irregular attendance at public school. The goal of T.R.Y. is to help former A.C.E. students improve their attendance habits and academic performance.

The transition specialist tracked 60 students back into public school and 10 into Chemeketa Community College.

Food Service

It's 8:30am and 45 hungry kids are waiting for breakfast. But, 66 hungry kids were just fed. Lunch is in 3 hours but 40 lunches left the kitchen at 7:30am. What is going on here?

This is only part of the morning routine for the kitchen staff (3.27 FTE.) who are under the supervision of the Education Programs manager.

Meal service includes:

3 hot meals/day & snacks to detention youth
2 hot meals/day to ACE
2 brown bag meals/day to AP
1 hot cart meal/day to GAP

This totals approximately 210 meals per day, excluding snacks.

The kitchen has been a part of the support services since 1963. As the department has grown, so has the need for meals and special services. As one could surmise, producing 76,000 meals in fiscal year 1997-98 requires huge quantities of food and

durable appliances. There is no more room to increase the size or install new equipment. The kitchen operates seven days per week.

The Department receives subsidies from the USDA and is in compliance with the National School Lunch and Breakfast programs. Menu development, stock maintenance, planning and ordering are additional responsibilities of the kitchen staff.

Youth can work paying jobs in the kitchen under the supervision of the cooks. This is an opportunity to learn about a variety of cooking techniques, food preparation and clean-up.

Summary

While working with Education Programs, the youth are expected to take an active role in changing the behavior that has made them unsuccessful in the past. Improved school attendance, decreased criminal referrals, improved academic standing, and success in gaining permanent employment are some of the results of this change.

Through the experiences provided by Education Programs, youth learn skills that allow them to make choices about the careers and lives they want to have. They become active participants in their own futures. A self-motivated, focused youth with healthy goals and aspirations is a major building block in the community's future.

A Day in the Life of...

	Applied Career Education Youth
8:30am	Arrive at school, read the newspaper, socialize, eat breakfast provided by Education Program. Check in for attendance purposes
9:00am	Attend 1st period - School skills, Community Service*, Multi-Cultural or Life Skills class
9:45am	Attend 2nd period - Composition & Literature
10:30am	Attend 3rd period - Social Skills
11:15am	Attend 4th period - Learning Resource, Science, or Computer Literacy
12:00pm	Eat lunch provided by Education Programs, socialize, participate in intramural and tournament games and sports or watch a videotape
1:00pm	Attend 5th period - PE
1:35pm	Attend 6th period - Math
2:10pm	Attend 7th period - Social Studies
2:45pm	Attend 8th period -Commercial Art
3:30pm	Day ends and youth released; some youth stay for after school consequences, others may go home, attend group counseling ,drug & alcohol session or be escorted to Guaranteed Attendance Program (G.A.P.)

**Throughout each day, various students attend work experience, job shadowing, paid job sites or school field trips. Many students participate in community service projects during the week. ACE provides transportation to and from community service and most work sites.*

Partnerships

1. Local colleges and universities
2. Mid-Willamette Job Council
3. Garten Foundation
4. Many others mentioned in the section

	Applied Career Education Staff
8:30am	Arrive at school, answer voice mails and email, review lessons for the day, write correspondence, correct papers and meet/socialize with students, setting the tenor for the day's activities
9:00am	Teach 1st period* - School skills, Community Service, Multi-cultural or Life skills class
9:45am	Teach 2nd period - Composition & Literature
10:30am	Teach 3rd period - Social Skills
11:15am	Teach 4th period - Learning Resource, Science, or Computer Literacy
12:00pm	Supervise students at lunch, socialize with students, participate and direct intramural and tournament games and sports, or youth watching videos
12:30pm	Lunch
1:00pm	Teach 5th period - PE
1:35pm	Teach 6th period - Math
2:10pm	Teach 7th period - Social Studies
2:45pm	Teach 8th period -Commercial Art
4:30pm	Day ends

Other Teacher Responsibilities:

- Conference with probation officers, counselors or parents
- Evaluate, score and record observations of youth's performance each day
- Grade papers
- Prepare lesson plans
- Strategize discipline concerns with staff
- Write incident reports as needed
- Participate in department committees
- Attend staff meetings
- Order supplies for classroom
- Supervise after school students

*Instructors teach in their assigned areas - no single instructor teaches all subjects nor does any one student attend all of these classes. Everyone has 8 periods a day.

Alternative Programs

Pulling weeds, mowing lawns, welding, designing and building wheelchair ramps and building cabins at Silver Creek Falls is all in a day's work for youth and staff of the department's Alternative Programs.

Description

Youth Community Service Program (Y.C.S.P.) operates as a structured work consequence for youth just entering the juvenile justice system. In 1997, the PIVOT community service program was dropped as the department has fewer resources to deal with first time offenders.

MATRIX programs function as both a short-term immediate consequence for inappropriate behavior and a long-term disposition for youth owing restitution. Matrix is the largest program in the Alternative Programs (AP) unit.

F.U.E.L. IV operates as the unit's vocational training program. Youth committed to learning trade skills and obtaining their General Education Diploma are accepted into the program.

Y.C.S.P.

Y.C.S.P. has 8, 16, 24 and 32 hours of community services available for probation officers to utilize. With this increased flexibility, the number of referrals for community service rose for the first time in recent history. This slight increase provided enough available work force for the community service program to keep up with the continued strong demand by area seniors and other organizations.

"If you want to make changes, you can."
- Rosie

Nearly 1,000 home service calls were made to low-income senior citizens and handicapped residents of Marion County. Approximately 70% of the program's total participation hours were spent in the delivery of free service to our senior and disabled clientele (over 70 yards were maintained on a regular basis and 150 cords of free firewood were delivered). The work completed for qualified seniors by Y.C.S.P. continues as the nucleus of our community service work. However, there are other organizations that benefit from the work programs, like the Oregon Games Disability Sports, Salvation Army and Salem Art Fair.

In community forums over the past 18 months, citizens said they want youth who break the law to participate in community service as a payback to their community. At a time, when programs are required to generate money to support themselves, the community service program is at odds with this mandate. The non-profit organizations and low income clients are unable to contribute financial support for continuing the program. Therefore, taxpayers must determine their willingness to fund a program that generates limited revenue but has significant value to all participants.

Matrix

Short-Term:

In 1997, Matrix accounted for 75% of the unit's total 76,662 participation hours. The Short-Term Matrix Program was the most used resource at Alternative Programs this year with 822 referrals. This is a 4% increase over 1996. Short-term referrals are for one to five days of unpaid labor. Youth are graded on a five point scale and must "pass" each day by receiving 3s or better in six areas:

- safety
- staff relations
- peer relations

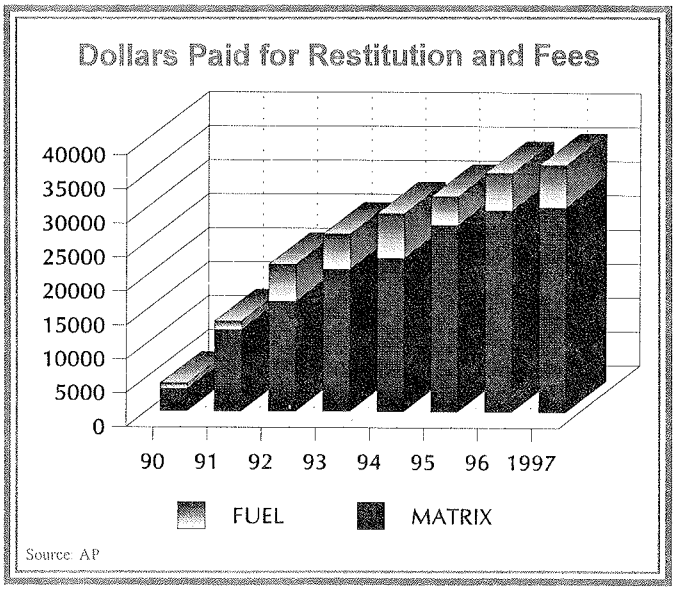
- work effort
- attendance/punctuality
- attitude

All of AP youth are graded according to this scale. If youth do not pass, they must repeat the day.

Long-Term:

The program focuses on paying restitution and developing basic social and work related skills. All money earned in the program is applied toward restitution until it is completely paid. Youth who complete this requirement are released but may have the opportunity to continue earning money for themselves. Contracts are varied, however, they all revolve around the performance of hard physical labor in all kinds of weather.

Prior to placement in the Matrix program, youth are generally given the opportunity to earn restitution on their own. Hence, Matrix not only stimulates procrastinating youth to gain employment in the community, but also ensures that restitution payments are made by those least likely to do so.



Through the efforts of youth and staff, Matrix earned $172,907 in 1997. This is a 13% increase in revenue. From this revenue, a record $28,553 in restitution was paid to victims in 1997.

F.U.E.L. IV

Due to the structure and intensity of this program, the maximum number of youth enrolled at any one time is 10. Each youth receives an extensive exposure to the trades, paving their way into the job market. The teaching of trade skills through active practical application resulted in $86,727 worth of construction and mechanical services. Of that, F.U.E.L. actually realized $17,291 in revenue. The remainder was donated to community and department projects.

F.U.E.L. IV has the responsibility of maintaining all of Alternative Programs' equipment, vehicles, and buildings. Therefore, 60% of the program's work time was spent in this upkeep in an effort to maintain or reduce Alternative Programs' operational costs.

Approximately 20% of F.U.E.L.'s time was spent assisting other units within the department. The remaining 20% of time was divided between providing home repair tasks for low-income senior and handicapped citizens and assisting area non-profit groups.

During fiscal year 96-97, the Alternative Programs unit continued to provide work programs for a wide range of youth involved with the Marion County Juvenile Department. An overall increase of 8% (1,595) in referrals were received for AP services. Whether referred for one day of community service, months of hard physical labor, or an indefinite period to learn a skilled trade, each youth was referred to gain information and skills to assist them in exiting the court system. While attempting to accomplish this goal, the programs provided community service estimated at a value of $115,644 and generated $192,991 in revenue.

The table at the end of this section provides values for the program's activities, participation and services for the 1996-97 fiscal year.

Building Business

As contracts for firewood lessen, the program has sought new sources of revenue. New landscaping

and general maintenance contract sites include county parks, juvenile department and the health department facility.

Additional revenue was generated from the sale of vegetables, flowers, Christmas trees and wreaths. Alternative Acres, the garden space that is managed by youth and staff, produced the vegetables and flowers. "Master Gardeners" work with AP to build test gardens, demonstration areas and an outshed for equipment and supplies. Christmas trees were harvested by the program from a private owner and wreaths were assembled by staff and youth.

> **"The program straightens you up. There is no freedom and it is non-stop work."**
>
> **- Andy**

Architectural plans have been completed for a retail store on Center Street. It will be supplied by Alternative Programs harvests, possibly senior crafts, and products of a manufacturing industry yet to be developed.

AP sells firewood ricks to the State Parks. A unique addition to the firewood bundles was a firestarter wafer. The idea was developed by a staff person. AP now purchases the wafer from a local company at wholesale and retails them with the bundled firewood.

Youth Safety

Staff are required to participate in regular updates of first aid, fire extinguishers, hazardous materials and equipment inspection training. At a quarterly inservice, staff evaluate tools, equipment and practices to ensure youth safety while in the program.

Youth are also required to participate in a safety awareness program before beginning work. For these reasons, the juvenile department, as a whole, was awarded Risk Management's Safety Award and the Govenor's Occupational Safety and Health Public Employer Award for 1997. Only one other public agency was awarded this honor in the state of Oregon.

Summary

When staff attend conferences and discuss Alternative Programs or groups of citizens tour the shop and woodpiles, they are envious and somewhat amazed by the scope and complexity of the programs. Through partnerships with the community, AP has been able to fill needs for residents while teaching youth the value of working. Youth have the opportunity to give of themselves to the community they injured. They can also earn restitution to compensate specific victims.

Youth can earn school credits, which A.C.E. tracks and refers to the home school, learn work skills which can be transferred to a new work situation in the community and earn money for themselves to purchase items they need or want.

Staff teach youth how to build co-worker and employer relationships and life lessons they have learned through years of their own work experiences. Youth develop the confidence that they can do a fair day's work for a fair day's wages.

We think this program is a win-win situation for all involved.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS STATISTICAL DATA FOR FY 96-97

	COMMUNITY SERVICE	STM	LTM	FUEL	TOTAL
Total Number of Referrals	475.0	822	267	31	1,595
Average Number of Scheduled Days per Client	3.5	3.21	28	90	N/A
Total Number of Full Youth Days Attended	675.0		5,973	1,087	7,735
Total Number of Participation Hours	7,314.0		57,892	11,456	76,662
Number of Hours Performing Community Service Work	6,429.0		5,815	6,055	18,299
Number of Hours Performing Income Generating Work	394.0		48,097	1,253	49,744
Number of Education Hours	491.0		3,980	4,148	8,618
Number of Home Service Calls to Seniors/Handicapped	888.0		5	28	921
Number of County Assist Service Calls	31.0		6	17	54
Cords of Firewood Donated & Delivered to Low Income Srs./Handicapped	102.0		2	-	104
Cords of Firewood Cut	3.0		410	-	413
Cords of Pallet Wood Delivered	46.0		-	-	46
Estimate Value of Community Service Work Donated	$26,113		$20,095	$69,436	$115,644
Total Dollars Earned by Program	$ 2,793		$172,907	$17,291	$192,991
Earnings Paid Directly to Victims of Youths' Crimes	-		$ 28,553	$5,344	$33,897
Earnings Held in Trust Pending Restitution Hearing	-		$ 1,012	$ 145	$ 1,157
Earnings Collected for In-House Restitution and Fees	-		$ 1,645	$ 848	$ 2,493
Dollars Paid Directly to Youth as Stipends	-		$ 4,327	$11,482	$15,809
Total Disbursed in Compensation for Work Completed	-		$33,514	$17,819	$51,333

A Day in the Life of...

Matrix Youth	
7:30am	Arrive at Center to eat breakfast provided by Alternative Programs
7:45am	Check in and assemble equipment and clothing for the day
8:00am	Load vehicles with equipment, water, lunches
8:15am	Leave the Center for a worksite - Example: Marion County Grounds Maintenance ♦ Walk grounds and pick-up litter ♦ Mowing ♦ Barkdusting ♦ Weeding ♦ Pruning ♦ Parking lot maintenance ♦ Sprinkler system maintenance
10:30am	Supervised rest break
10:45am	Return to work
12:00pm	Supervised lunch break
12:30pm	Return to work
2:30pm	Supervised rest break
2:45pm	Return to work
3:45pm	Clean tools, equipment, vehicles, water dispenser, cooler
4:00pm	Day ends and youth released

Partnerships

1. Marion County Public Works
2. State Parks
3. Salem-Keizer School District
4. Salem Hospital
5. Low Income Energy Assistance Program
6. Various Tree Services
7. Senior Services
8. Disability Services
9. Master Garderners
10. Marion County Housing Authority
11. City of Salem
12. Community Businesses

Matrix Staff	
7:00am	Arrive for work; Answer email, voice mail, review new referrals to program, assign youth to crews, review previous performance
7:30am	Prepare breakfast service; prepare vehicles for the day
7:45am	Check in youth and supervise meeting area
8:00am	Supervise gathering tools and equipment
8:15am	Begin worksite assignment - Example: Marion County Grounds Maintenance ♦ Walk grounds with youth and assess maintenance needs ♦ Mowing ♦ Barkdusting ♦ Weeding ♦ Pruning ♦ Parking lot maintenance ♦ Sprinkler system maintenance ♦ Provide first aid as needed
8:30am	Discuss plans for the day and determine any potential personal conflicts between youth
10:30am	Supervise rest break
10:45am	Return to work
12:00pm	Supervise lunch break
12:30pm	Return to work and observe youth throughout the day
2:30pm	Supervise rest break
2:45pm	Return to work
3:45pm	Supervise cleaning equipment, vehicles, water dispenser, cooler and return equipment to storage
4:00pm	Alternative Program Groupworker responsibilities: ♦ Record work activities performed ♦ Evaluate, score and record youth performance ♦ Write incident or accident reports, as necessary ♦ Check-in equipment ♦ Prepare termination reports ♦ Prepare and submit equipment repair list ♦ Settle any on-site issues or safety concerns ♦ Provide first aid as needed ♦ Secure building and compound area

Counseling Services

Have you ever faced a situation that required immediate attention and action but you did not know what to do? A trained, empathetic listener with a few good suggestions is valued at a time like this. Skilled counselors at the juvenile department provide such support to staff, youth and parents who meet these challenges on a daily basis.

Description

Counseling services are offered in several main areas:

- Assessments
- Parenting classes and workshops
- Individual, family and group counseling
- Skill-building classes for youth, primarily anger management

Additional services include case consultation, staff training, and mediation.

Counseling staff work closely as a team with probation officers, who refer youth and their families to Counseling Services after completing an initial assessment and developing a plan for service. Some families want help in resolving problems, learning new skills and further developing their strengths; others are resistive and do not utilize the services offered. Even some resistive families, however, recognize that counseling is not as "bad" as they thought and gain much from the experience.

Counseling Services strives to provide youth and parents with the insight, understanding, support and skills to make positive personal and family changes. When people make changes inside themselves, the changes tend to be very significant and long-lasting and the problems are replaced with successes.

"Better communication."
- Melia and daughter, Kerry

Statistics

Counseling Services is staffed by one full-time counselor, two part-time counselors, one part-time parent class educator, and one full-time supervisor/counselor. The unit is a field placement site for Portland State University's Master of Social Work program. Counseling Services has been fortunate to have graduate students working in the unit in recent years.

Services are available for approximately 1,400 youth who are on probation each month. Counseling staff provided the following services in 1997:

- 33 anger management groups
- 14 anger workshops
- 6 parenting classes (8 week format)
- 1 specialized counseling group
- 163 counseling cases for individuals and families

The referrals rates (number of individuals referred) for the three services areas for 1997 were:

Service	Number referred	% change
Anger Mgt	392	-19%
Parenting class	125	-43%
Counseling/Assess	163	-17%

The decrease in referral rates *may* be attributed to a number of factors which could include additional private insurance, increase in accessibility of Oregon Health Plan, knowledge of Counseling Services waiting list and therefore no referral is made, or youth deteriorate prior to availability of

service and move into more structured and expensive services.

The depth and seriousness of the problems and issues experienced by our clients have increased dramatically in the last decade. This requires greater intensity and length of counseling, more coordination with probation officers and more effort into coordination of service delivery. These factors alone could contribute to the waiting list which reduces the referral rate because staff know clients in crisis need more immediate assistance than is available through department counseling services. There is no tracking mechanism to indicate specific reasons for a decrease.

Other services

As mentioned previously, Counseling Services provides help not only to youth and families but a diverse group of staff and other agencies. Their primary interaction with others is in the form of training.

Topics of the training include:

- Suicide
- Aggressive and angry youth
- Children and rules
- Adolescent Sexuality
- Secondary Traumatic Stress - Burnout and Self Care for youth workers

Funding

For nine years, Counseling Services has requested a budget to hire additional full-time permanent staff; each year, the request has been rejected by the County Budget Committee. The need for services far outweigh what staff can provide which causes concern for all department staff who work with these youth and their families. It is stressful on counselors as well, who provide services to some, knowing there are many more unserved who equally need the services.

Summary

Internal, permanent changes begin with self-analysis. Sometimes, it takes the experienced, empathetic listener with a few good suggestions to help begin the process. Counseling Services provides that for youth and families. The amount of services is limited only by staff and finances. Counseling Services will continue to track the service level to youth and families referred by probation staff in an effort to demonstrate the unmet needs.

They serve clients with a broad range of needs. Often, the initial referral reason is just the tip of the iceberg. However, counselors know the root problem is not always clear. They continue to work with families as long as progress is being made.

Marion County Juvenile Department is fortunate to have its own Counseling Services unit within the division. They continue to be an excellent resource for families, staff and the community.

A Day in the Life of...

Counseling Services Clients	
8:30am	Individual Counseling - Review previous week's experience, review application of concepts learned, learn new ways of looking at situations, review personal choices, make an action plan for the following week to work on a problem area, schedule next appointment
9:30am	Family Counseling - Review previous week's experiences, each family member presents his/her perspective on events, identify an issue to discuss, jointly set rules and expectations about the issue, learn a new way of communicating, schedule next appointment
11:00am	Girls' therapy group - Each girl introduces herself to the group and states what she would like to gain from the group process, identify topics for the coming groups, receive a homework assignment to complete, schedule next week's group
1:30pm	PO case consultation - Review all the dynamics of the case, determine previous interventions and effectiveness, research available options and receive suggestions, report treatment progress
3:30pm	Anger Management Group - Review previous weeks' concept, describe application of learned concepts in day to day life, role play situations, learn new skill to manage anger
6:00pm	Parent Education Group - Review previous week's experience with children and the new concept, give examples of application of concept, take a written test on materials presented the week before, watch a video excerpt on parenting, discuss the technique, encourage one another during difficult times

Partnerships

1. Portland State University
2. North & South Youth Services Team
3. Catholic Community Services
4. Salem Police Department
5. Oregon Child and Youth Care Assn.
6. Oregon Criminal Justice Assn.

Counseling Staff	
8:00am	Arrive for work, answer email, voice mail, make phone calls
8:30am	Counsel individual youth
9:15am	Write case notes from the session and prepare for next client
9:30am	Counsel family
10:30am	Write case notes from the session, call to consult PO about concern about family's financial situation
10:45am	Prepare topics for girls group, review basic information about each girl
11:00am	Facilitate girls' group
12:00pm	Lunch
1:00pm	Consult with detention staff on unusual behaviors by a youth
1:15pm	Prepare counseling termination reports
1:30pm	Consult with PO regarding the mental health status and concerns about a young client
2:30pm	Prepare materials for anger management group
2:45pm	Make a presentation for a community group
3:30pm	Facilitate Anger Management Group
4:30pm	Write case note regarding each youth's participation and progress in group
6:00pm	Teach Parenting Class

Other Counselor Responsibilities:

- Participate in department committees
- Arrange and notify participants of groups
- Training for internal and external agency personnel
- Crisis Counseling
- Assessments
- Referral and transition to community services
- Consult with other staff/case staffing
- Information and referral to community members

Nursing Services

When youth arrive to attend a court-ordered program, frequently they have physical complaints that require a medical review. Youth may be enrolled in one of five programs at the department. The variety of requirements for each program present a number of medical issues.

- Due to the exertion necessary in Alternative Programs, when a youth is injured or ill, a medical clearance to return to work is important to avoid aggravating injuries.

- Youth are in close proximity to one another in A.C.E., detention and G.A.P. Communicable diseases must be identified and contained to prevent spread.

- Youth on caseloads may be on medications for various health problems, including psychiatric needs, from a number of different health care providers. This raises concerns about drug interactions and side effects.

An example of a day's medications monitored in detention is:

Medication for :	Number of youth
Attention Deficient Disorder	3
Depression	5
Anxiety	1
Allergies	2
Skin related issues	2
Acne	1
Asthma	1

The nursing staff is an integral part of the services provided at the juvenile department. Healthy youth are able to cope with life changes more effectively. This is part of the holistic approach the juvenile department employs in working with youth and families.

Youth Care

Youth in department programs totaled approximately 2,367. Not all of these youth need daily care but issues and concerns arise on a daily basis that were not present the day before. The nurses are available to treat and consult on all these youth.

Nurses provide medical interventions as well as health education and counseling. Most youth feel safe in discussing issues with the nurses.

Communications

Nurses communicate with many people in order to access and provide health care:

- Youth
- Parents
- Pharmacies
- Treatment facilities
- Program staff
- Probation Officers
- Physicians
- Psychologists

Each person, including the youth, has a part in the health improvement and maintenance of youth in programs and on probation.

Summary

Nurses provide a vital service to youth, families, programs and occasionally, staff. The department is pleased to have them as part of the team which address the health concerns of clients.

A Day in the Life of...

Juvenile Department Youth and Staff	
6:30am	Detention youth ask to see the nurse as room requests are being completed by the detention staff
7:30am	Youth begin arriving for Alternative Programs and complete a nurse request slip for a variety of complaints. Staff may also make referrals to the nurse as necessary
8:30am	Youth begin arriving for A.C.E. and complete a nurse request slip which will be forwarded to the nurse to schedule during the day
1:00pm	GAP staff confer with nurse on medications for youth who will be entering the program in the afternoon
3:00pm	Probation staff confer with nurse regarding youth on caseloads who display illness or injury
Throughout the day:	As new youth arrive in detention, the nurse may be called to check the health and well-being of youth.

Additional Nursing Responsibilities:

First aid and care in medical emergencies for staff or clients.

Health education and preventative screenings for detention, Applied Career Education, Alternative Programs and Guaranteed Attendance Program

Nursing Staff	
8:00am	Arrive for work and review needs
8:15am	Review and administer medications
9:00am	Attend to staff member injury
9:15am	A.C.E. youth arrives with a broken finger and pierced tongue. Call to personal physician
9:30am	Matrix youth exam - Administer ibuprofen for headache and find head full of active lice. Call to parent to instruct on the use of lice treatment
9:45am	Matrix youth exam - Cough complaint and requests cough medicine; Exam is normal, youth returns to work without cough medicine
10:15am	Detention youth exam - Early stages of pregnancy; Call to probation officer to enroll in Women, Infant and Child care program and inform parent
10:45am	Detention youth exam - Check youth for Sexually transmitted diseases and discuss birth control
12:00pm	Lunch
12:30pm	A new detention admit refusing to take medication due to agitation. Calls to psychiatrist, local pharmacies and group home to facilitate medications
1:00pm	Physical exams and histories on 3 new admits to detention - 1) Cuts and bruises from a fight; 2) Heavy drug use - observation for withdrawals necessary; 3) Severe dental decay with developing abscess of lower molar (Call to parent for medication and dental appointment)
2:00pm	Confer with A.C.E. youth and teacher regarding current plan for oral hygiene in regard to tongue piercing
2:30pm	Call to proctor parent to pick up medication from detention. Call to personal physician reveals incorrect dosage. Update prescription
2:45pm	Courtroom assist to collapsed woman. Woman is having a panic attack. Nurse renders assistance until transported
3:30pm	Agitated youth refusing medication reviewed again. Now cooperative after meeting with psychologist from mental health. Update medication sheets
4:15pm	Parent brings in three medications for youth in GAP Meds need to be verified with psycisican and identified before they can be administered
4:30pm	Detention youth begins vomiting. Nurse assess youth and observed carving on the skin in the upper arms. Youth reveals she is feeling suicidal. Nurse alerts staff to begin suicide precautions and assessment
5:00pm	Youth in intake doesn't look good. History reveals that he was hit in the head with a baseball bat two nights ago. Still dizzy. Concern that he took an overdose of ritalin. Decision is made to transport him to emergency room for assessment

Volunteers

Volunteers complete a variety of tasks at the department. Their numbers include practicum students, interns, presenters, and community volunteers. They are involved in each unit. The following is a general listing of services accomplished by volunteers:

- Education Programs - mentoring, health care, teaching
- Alternative Programs - Advisory Board, Master Gardeners
- Detention - Youth for Christ, AA, Parenting class
- G.A.P. - One to one teaching, clerical work, cleaning, sewing, statistic gathering
- Counseling - Clerical work
- Administration - Clerical work
- Probation - Casework, transport

Fourteen volunteers provided 1,674.5 hours of service in 1997. The number of community volunteers at the juvenile department is growing. This is a trend we hope to continue in the coming years. It is their efforts that enable the department to offer more than the budget will allow.

Harriet, a volunteer through the Foster Grandparent Association in Education Program says, "Volunteering makes me feel wanted and needed. The kids are so accepting of me. I receive a lot of self satisfaction." Staff report that Harriet's presence has brought out the caring and considerate side of youth in the program. They tend to open doors, greet her courteously and generally be concerned for her welfare.

Community volunteers come to the juvenile department. However, the juvenile department sends volunteers into the community. Education Programs and G.A.P. have active youth volunteer components in their units. The opportunity to volunteer is earned by the youth. It is <u>not</u> a requirement. Juvenile Department youth have given their services to:

- OakCrest Rehabilitation Center
- AgFest - An agricultural fair
- Marion County Fair
- Paintback - graffiti paintover
- Earth Day activities
- Union Gospel Mission
- Adopt-a-highway
- Salem Bike Lanes
- Salem Police Department- Anti-graffiti campaign

Youth feel positive and connected to their community when they can give of themselves and their time. As research has shown, attachment to the community is a protective factor against future criminality.

Rewards seen by youth volunteers include:

"Satisfaction and work experience for the future"
- Ruby

"People always tell me that I'm doing a great job and I'm working hard".
-Valerie

"... seeing the looks on people's faces when we delivered wood and other things."
- Sam

We hope this is an attitude they will carry with them after they leave juvenile department supervision.

Minority Community Coordinator

This project was aimed to recruit, train, place and mentor bilingual and/or bicultural college student interns. The interns work in probation and parole. The project was funded by a federal grant through the State Commission on Children and Families and was a collaborative effort between Marion County, several state agencies and Oregon colleges and universities.

Results

The project produced successful results. These include:

- A more diverse probation staff in Marion County, other Oregon counties and entry level positions at the Oregon Youth Authority.
- Linguistically competent delivery of services to more monolingual, limited English proficient clients who speak Spanish and Russian.
- Services provided in a culturally appropriate manner, e.g. valuing and respecting the opinions of elders and traditional male and female roles.

Some individuals may ask, "Why should we do this?" The most important reason is that it is good business. Good customer service insures better working relationships with the clients the juvenile department serves. Productive relationships are imperative to progress.

When monolingual, non-English or limited English proficient clients are able to communicate in their language to probation officers and staff:

- Youth or families may call or visit the office at their convenience without bringing one of their children or friends with them to interpret
- Youth or families are more at ease with a staff member of the same culture thus enhancing the relationship
- The department spends less time and money on outside interpreters as there is no need to schedule and wait for interpreters to arrive.

Accessibility of bilingual and/or bicultural probation officers and staff reduces the risk of perceived insensitivity and discrimination toward clients of other cultures. Of particular importance is Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination in federally funded programs and activities.

Due process concerns are alleviated by providing linguistically appropriate services. Due process requires that when people are about to lose a right, they be provided a hearing. A hearing is meaningless unless the parties understand their rights and are provided an opportunity to be heard. A person who cannot communicate in English may be denied this right unless appropriate bilingual staff or interpreters are available.

Last, but not least, diversity is a clear outcome of the Systems Change Project. Marion County has had more bilingual and bicultural staff and interns as a result of this project. Having a ready pool of professional bilingual and bicultural staff increases the probability that more individuals in the different cultural groups will be happy with employment and promotional opportunities. This may also reduce perceptions of employment discrimination. Significant here is Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, sex and national origin.

Other outcomes from the Systems Change Project were accomplished at Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). Twenty-five of the interns received training at OYA's Youth Correctional Training Academy. Fifteen were hired as part-time, on-call staff and most receive 40 work hours per week or more. Many of the outcomes at the Marion County level are also replicated at the OYA.

The project assisted a total of 28 bilingual and/or bicultural student interns. The interns included students of Hispanic, Russian, Native American, African American and Caucasian cultures. Currently, there are two interns at the Marion County Juvenile Department. Because funding for the coordinator position was exhausted, the project has ended.

Conclusion

The day-to-day operation of the juvenile department is complex, multi-faceted and as varied as the people who give and receive services. Each program has a different role to fulfill in the rehabilitation of youth.

The Search Institute, 1996, outlines eight categories of assets that contribute to healthy and resilient families. Programs at the juvenile department enhance these assets:

- Support
- Empowerment
- Boundaries and Expectations
- Time use
- Educational Commitment
- Values
- Social Competencies
- Positive Identity

We pride ourselves on the individualized approach to all youth and families. Each family and their circumstances are unique. It is the department's responsibility to seek effective ways to work with the clients' abilities, skills and assets to hold them accountable and help them become more productive.

Through partnerships with community resources, matching youth with mentors and services provided by department programs, probation plans are being achieved. Youth experience changes and success in their lives.

However, matching resources with a youth's serious needs is often an impossibility in the current probation environment. A lack of resources, i.e. money, facilities, staff, and treatment options are a few reasons appropriate services cannot be provided. Treatment resources are terminating services due to financial constraints and governmental requirements. Insurance companies continue to diminish the amount and kinds of service they are willing to provide. Free public services are reduced as tax measures limit the amount of revenue available for all services in the county.

As the juvenile department continues its review of service delivery and resource allocation, we realize that we do not have control or input into a number of decisions that affect the youth and families we serve. The department has learned that we must advocate in a number of arenas to obtain essential services for well-being and progress of clients. It appears our voice, along with others concerned about juvenile delinquency, have been heard.

The Governor of Oregon is proposing a $30 million package to the 1999 Legislature that will support work with youth who have two or more pre-determined risk factors. Youth within the juvenile department supervision often have all the identified risk factors plus others. We are hopeful the new revenue will be approved and flow into the needed areas.

Regardless, juvenile department staff will continue to offer the best and most appropriate services available. We can make a difference!

The following data was obtained from the Oregon Law Enforcement Data System. It reflects Marion County arrests.

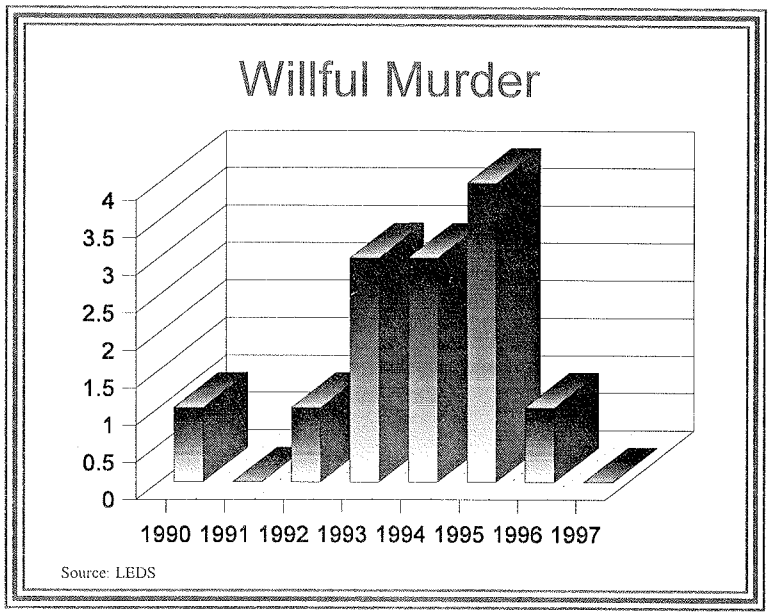
1997 Marion County Referrals

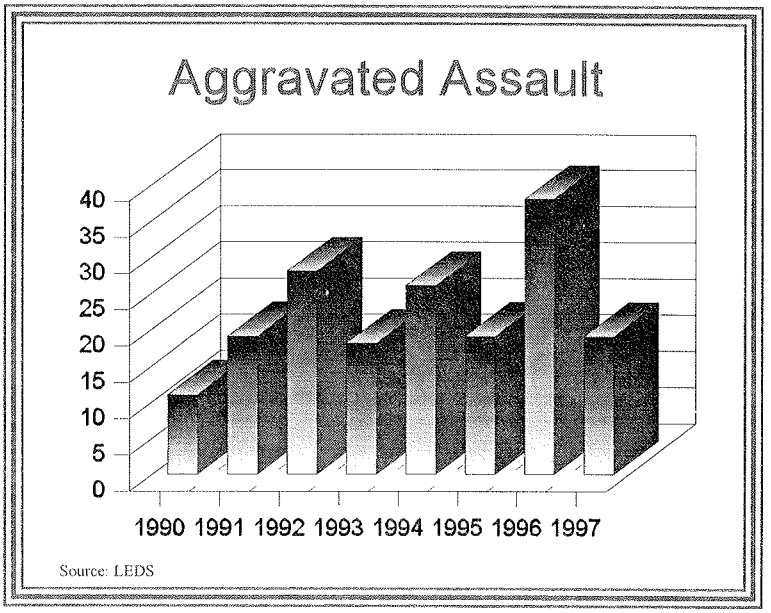
Offense	Number
Willful Murder	0
Negligent Homicide	0
Rape	9
Other Sex Crimes	48
Kidnaping	0
Robbery	28
Aggravated Assault	19
Simple Assault	267
Burglary	126
Larceny	930
Motor Vehicle Theft	100
Arson	29
Forgery	17
Fraud	18
Embezzlement	2
Stolen Property	21
Vandalism	285
Weapons	58
Prostitution	1
Drug Laws	172
Gambling	0
Crimes against Family	1
D.U.I.I.	32
Liquor Laws	426
Disorderly Conduct	167
Other Behavior	782
Curfew	493
Runaway	426
TOTAL	**4,457**

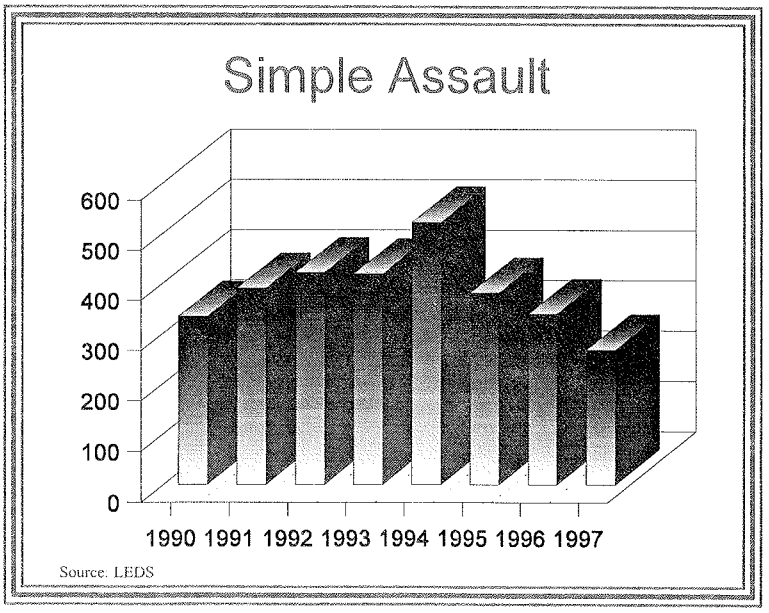
*Measure 11 offenses are counted even though the juvenile department does not process.

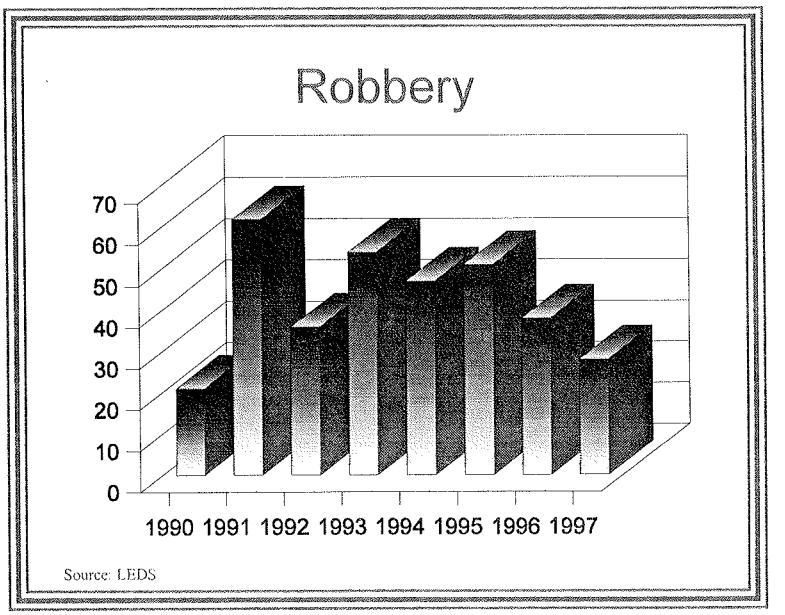
These figures do not include Oregon State Police arrests and are preliminary.

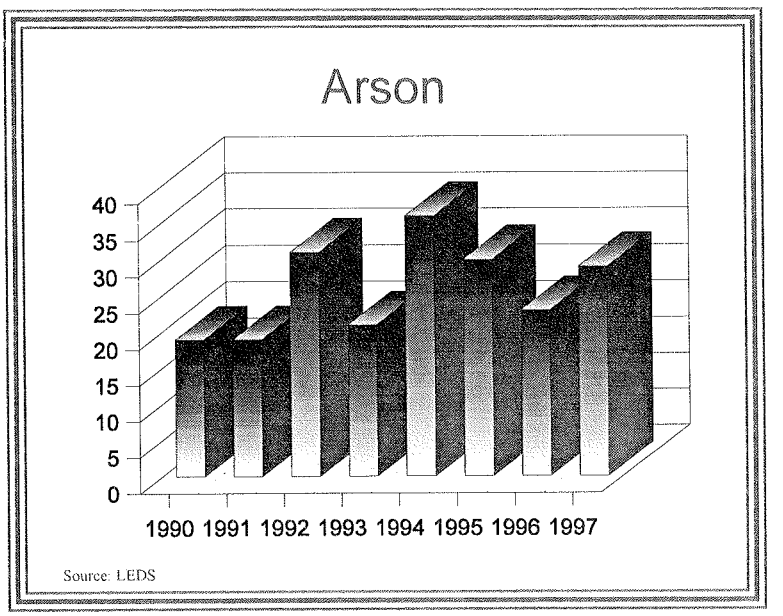
Source: LEDS

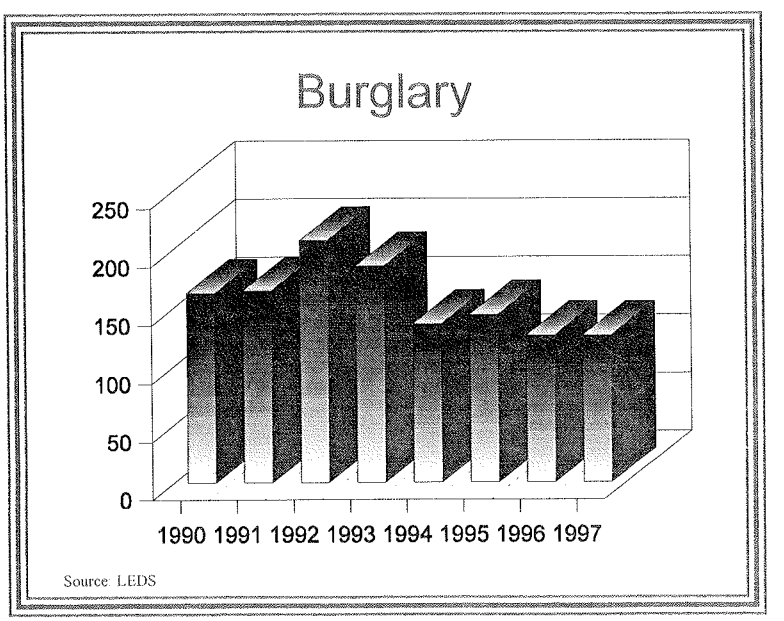

Willful Murder
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

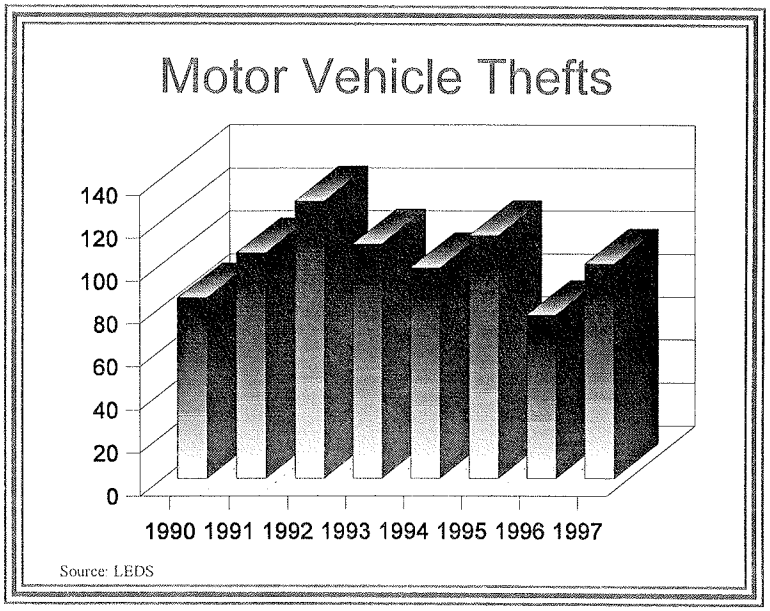

Aggravated Assault
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

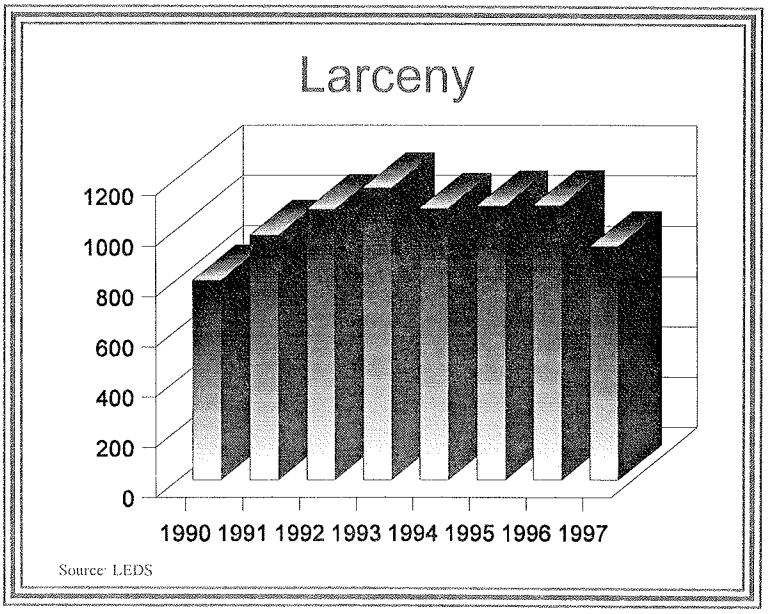

Simple Assault
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

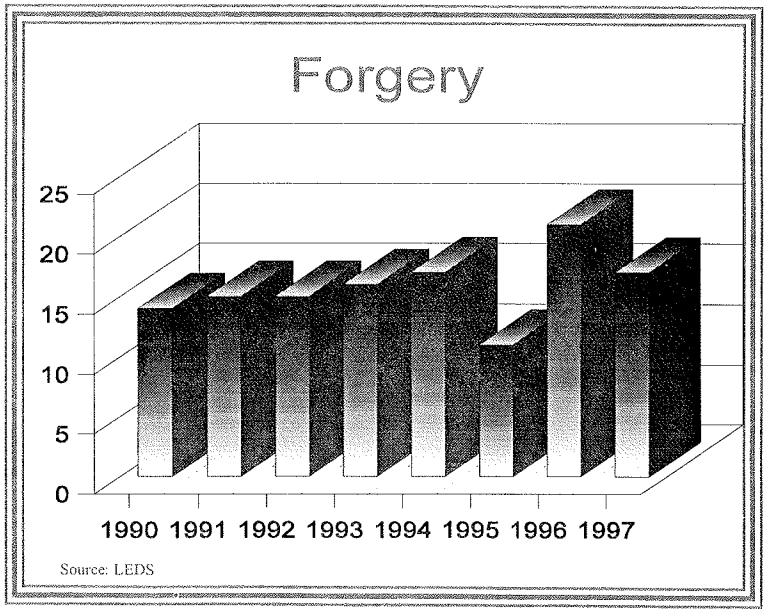

Robbery
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

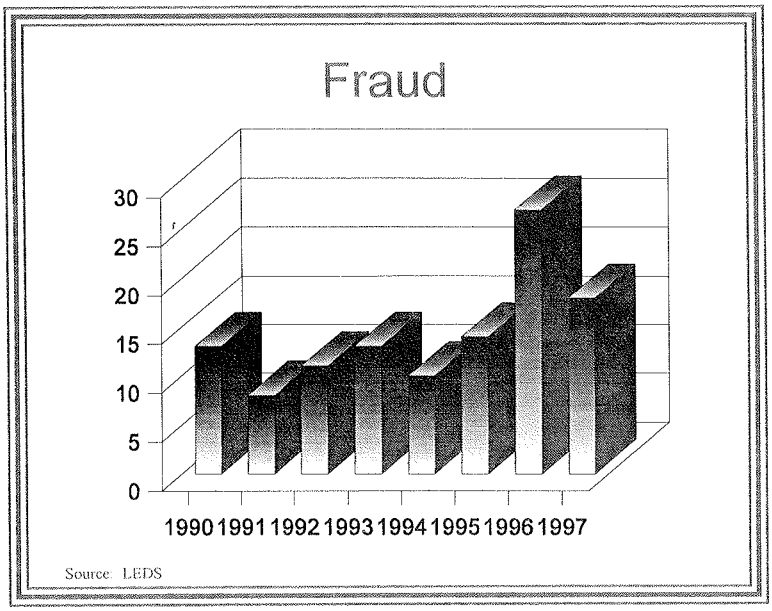

Arson
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

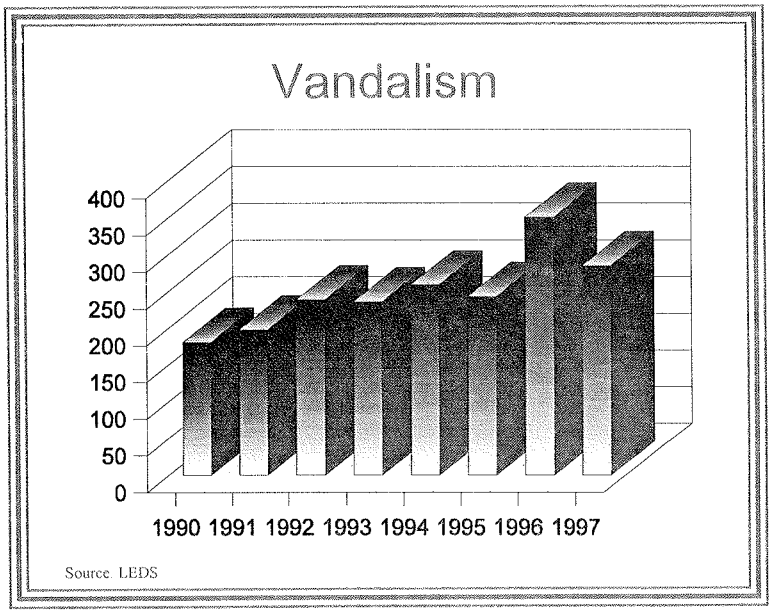

Burglary
250
200
150
100
50
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

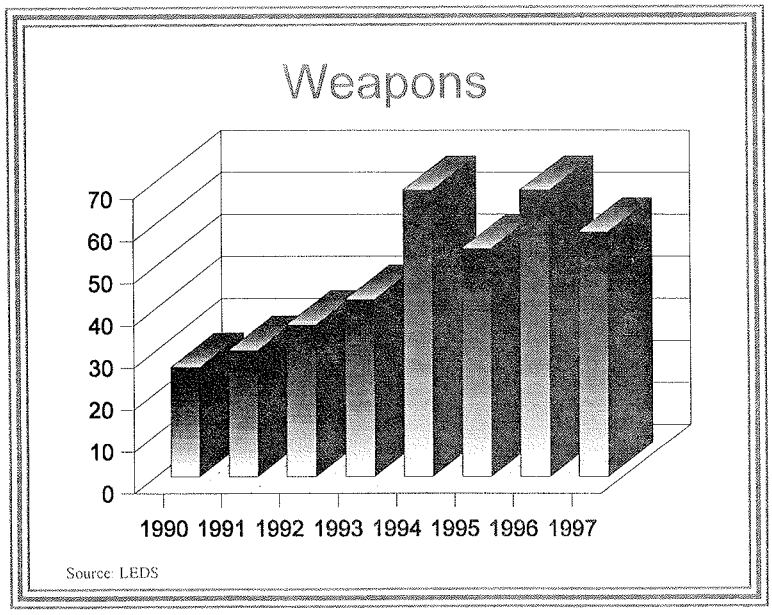

Motor Vehicle Thefts
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

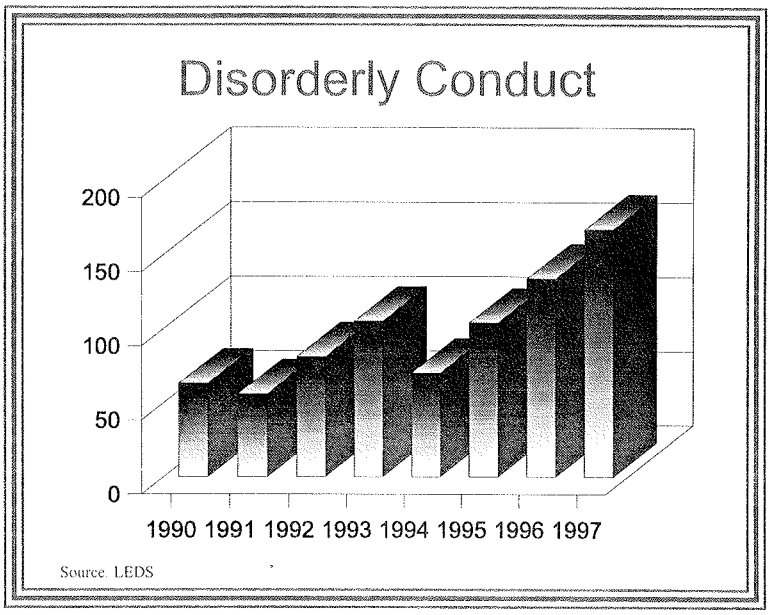

Larceny
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

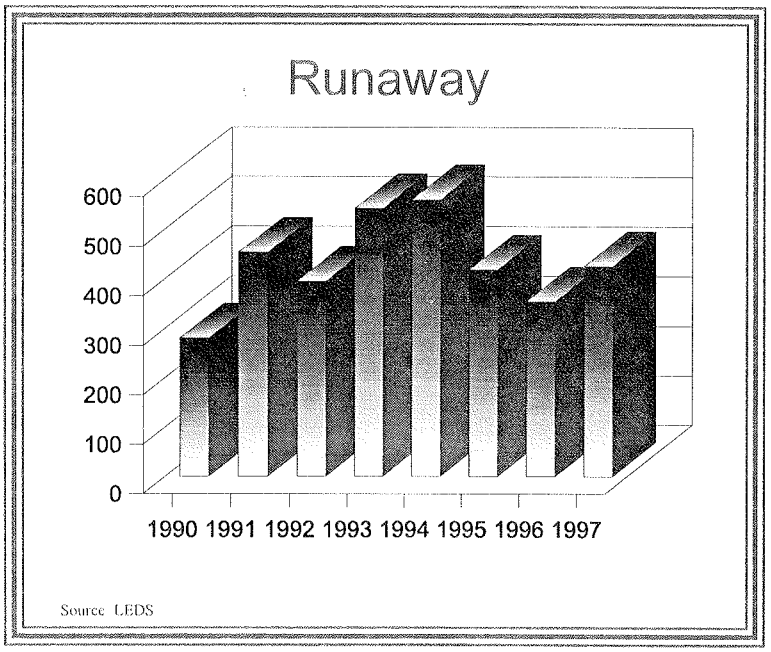

Forgery
25
20
15
10
5
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

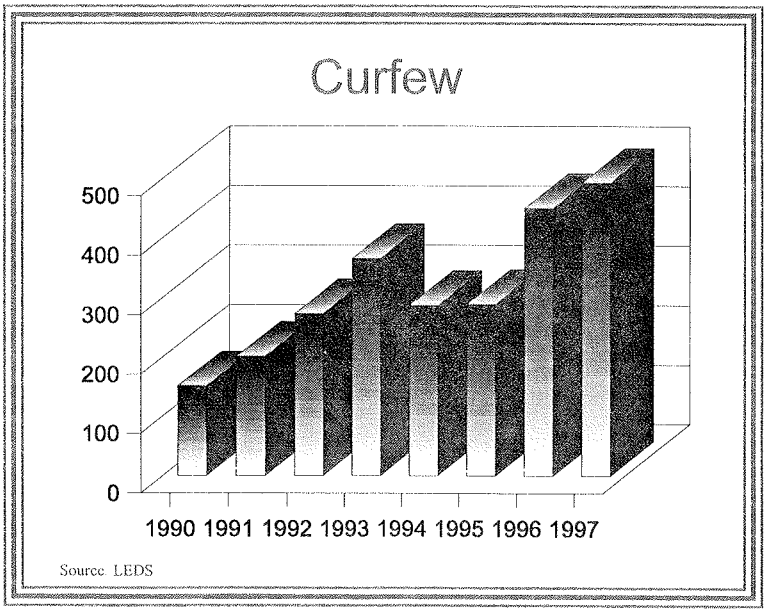

Fraud
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

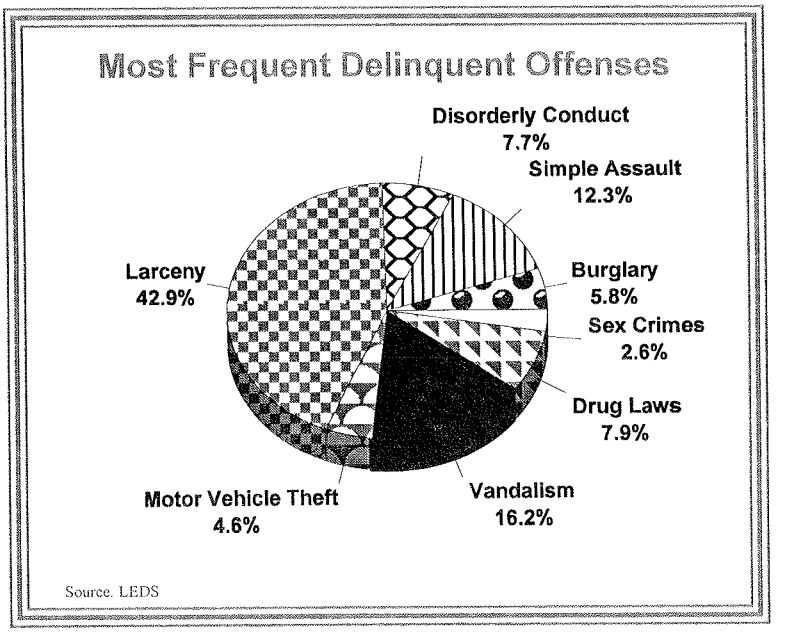

Vandalism
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

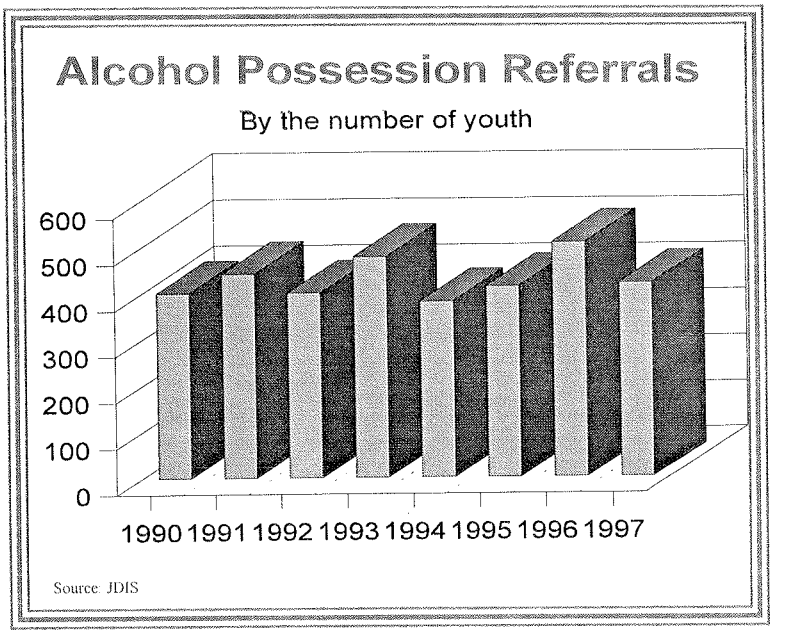

Weapons
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS

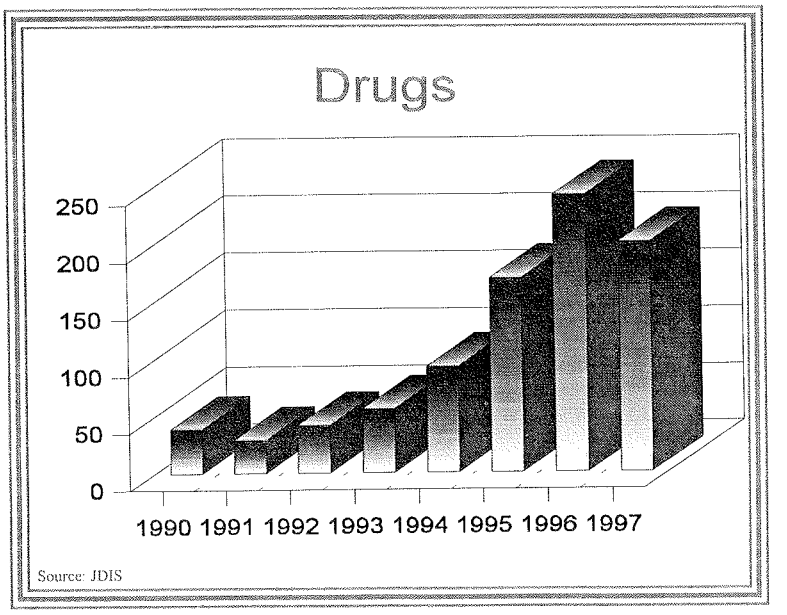

Disorderly Conduct
200
150
100
50
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS


Runaway
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS


Curfew
500
400
300
200
100
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: LEDS


Most Frequent Delinquent Offenses
Disorderly Conduct 7.7%
Simple Assault 12.3%
Burglary 5.8%
Sex Crimes 2.6%
Drug Laws 7.9%
Vandalism 16.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft 4.6%
Larceny 42.9%
Source: LEDS


Alcohol Possession Referrals
By the number of youth
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: JDIS


Drugs
250
200
150
100
50
0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
Source: JDIS

Comparison by County of Juvenile Arrests in Jan. - Dec. 1997				
	Crimes against Person	**Crimes against Property**	**Behavioral Crimes**	**Total**
Baker	47	158	236	**441**
Benton	81	291	463	**835**
Clackamas	222	1047	1837	**3106**
Clatsop	34	158	455	**647**
Columbia	45	194	458	**697**
Coos	108	390	716	**1214**
Crook	25	98	205	**328**
Curry	17	54	99	**170**
Deschutes	135	813	936	**1884**
Douglas	125	448	815	**1388**
Gilliam	4	2	8	**14**
Grant	1	30	24	**55**
Harney	0	6	12	**18**
Hood River	28	91	188	**307**
Jackson	331	1276	2401	**4008**
Jefferson	76	103	247	**426**
Josephine	75	307	826	**1208**
Klamath	67	233	210	**510**
Lake	18	47	100	**165**
Lane	436	1931	1999	**4366**
Lincoln	52	247	421	**720**
Linn	218	596	1672	**2486**
Malheur	46	236	427	**709**
Marion	371	1528	2558	**4457**
Morrow	24	64	62	**150**
Multnomah	811	2286	3490	**6587**
Polk	79	297	693	**1069**
Sherman	1	5	4	**10**
Tillamook	47	96	323	**466**
Umatilla	111	395	1003	**1509**
Union	32	123	177	**332**
Wallowa	8	31	61	**100**
Wasco	34	120	321	**475**
Washington	248	1369	1995	**3612**
Wheeler	0	0	0	**0**
Yamhill	127	489	1187	**1803**
TOTALS	**4,084**	**15,559**	**26,629**	**46,272**

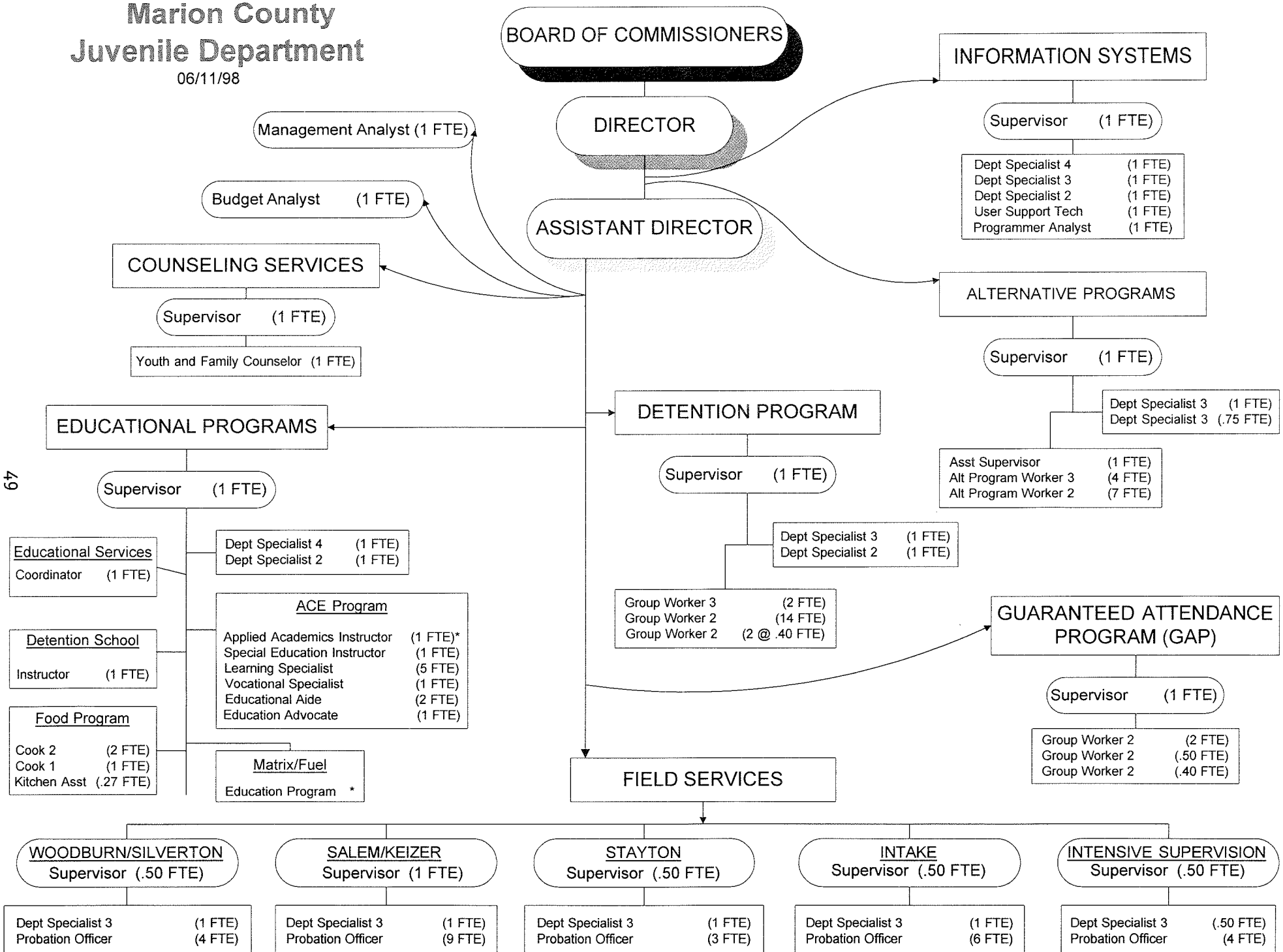
This excludes Oregon State Police arrests and traffic, fish & game and marine violations. These are preliminary numbers from LEDS.

POLICE REPORT MATRIX - INTAKE SCREENER OF THE DAY

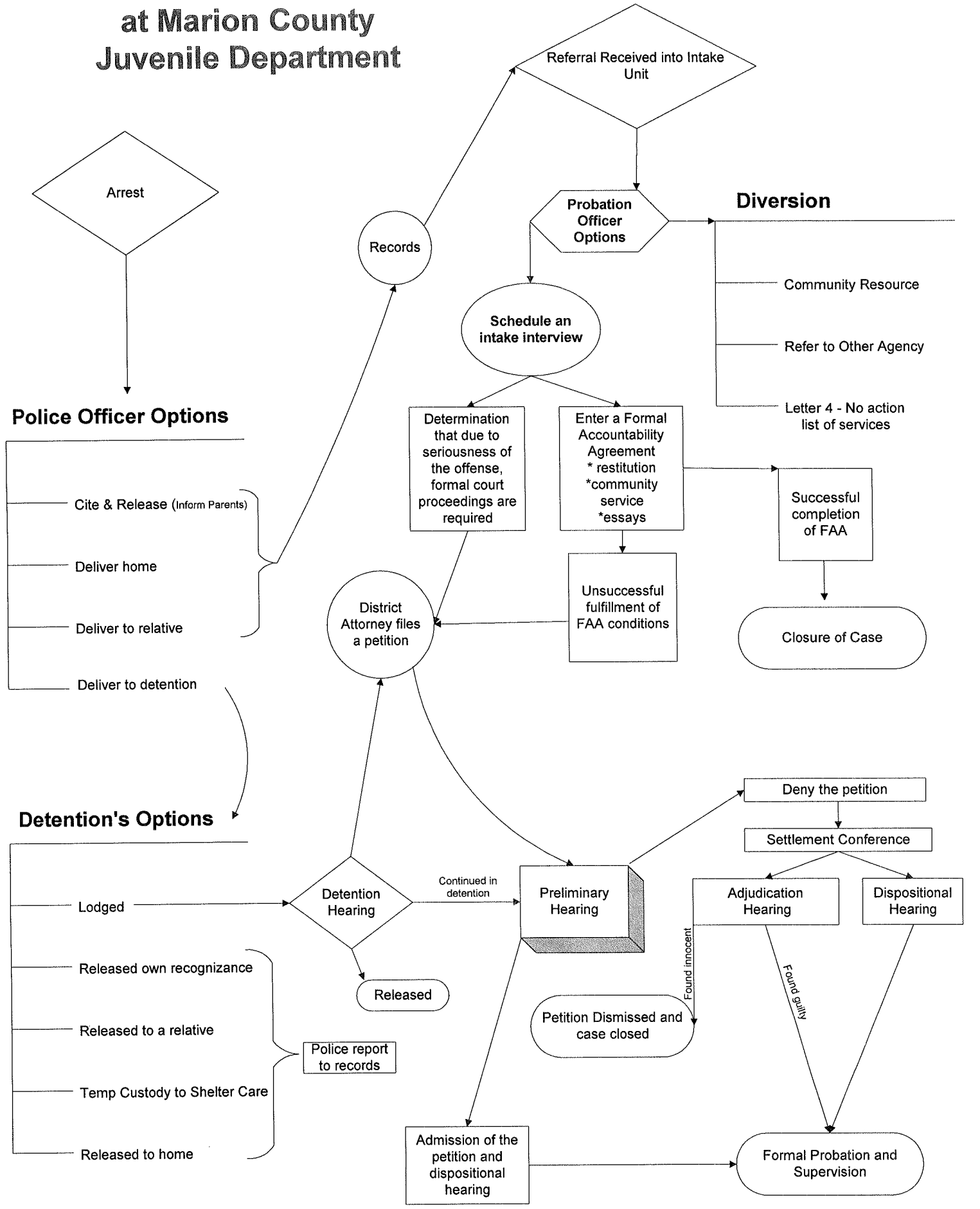
CHARGE	1st Referral	2nd Referral	3rd Referral	4th Referral
RUNAWAY BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL CURFEW	Always Parental action is advised by letter (PAL)			
TOBACCO VIOLATIONS	PAL	PAL	PAL	Assignment to Probation Officer- $100.00 fine
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BOATING/GAME VIOLATION	PAL or if it is a crime-Intake's discretion as to assignment	Intake's discretion	Intake's discretion	Intake assignment to PO
FIRST MERCHANT THEFT 2 or THEFT 3	Always PAL	NTSI Theft Class (child at least 12)	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
1ST CITIZEN THEFT 2 or THEFT 3 NO RESTITUTION	NTSI Theft Class (child at least 12)	2 days community service (CS)	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO
TRESPASS 2 , GIVING FALSE INFORMATION, CRIMINAL MISCHIEF III	PAL	Intake discretion/CS	Intake's discretion	Intake assignment to PO
CRIMINAL TRESPASS I DISORDERLY CONDUCT HARASSMENT	NTSI aggression class	Community Service	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
MINOR IN POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL; Providing alcohol to a minor; under an oz of Marij-uana. delivery of less than 5 grams of marijuana.	Alcohol/Drug Assessment & treatment, 1 day C/S, Court mandated loss of driving privileges licence for 90 or 180 days	A/D Assess & treatment 2 days C/S: DMV loss of licence be reviewed in 1 year.	A/D Assess & treatment. 2 days C/S: loss of license--no review.	Same as third.
THEFT 2/RESTITUTION CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
ASSAULT 4/NO REST. MENACING	Intake' discretion	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
ASSAULT 4/RESTITUTION BURNS/ANIMAL ABUSE	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
FELONY/GUNS	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment
OTHER WEAPONS	Intake's discretion	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment to PO	Intake assignment

Marion County Juvenile Department

06/11/98



Flowchart of the Life of a Referral at Marion County Juvenile Department



2/10/98
vjj

Glossary

ADJUDICATION - Formal finding by the court, after a hearing or an admission, that a child is delinquent or dependent

CASE - In statistical reports, a case represents a youth

CASEBANK - A monitoring system for low-risk, minor offenders; equivalent to bench probation

CHILD - A person under 18 years of age within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as provided in ORS 419B.100; a dependent person

COMMUNITY SERVICE - Unpaid work as a consequence to repay the community for inappropriate behavior

DELINQUENT - A youth who has been adjudicated for committing a delinquent act

DELINQUENT CONDUCT - Any behavior by a youth which would be considered a crime if committed by an adult. This includes any violation of local, state or federal law or ordinance. Failure to obey a lawful order of the juvenile court is also delinquent conduct.

DEPENDENT - An abused or neglected child, or a child in need of proper parental care and control who has no parent or guardian willing and able to exercise care and control

DETENTION - The temporary care of a youth who requires secure custody in physically restricting facilities for the protection of the youth and/or the community pending court disposition

DISMISSAL - The cessation of court proceedings through voiding the filed petition

DISPOSITION - A formal judgement of the juvenile court in electing what to do after the child has been adjudicated (the judicial finding that a child is delinquent or dependent)

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE - A small monitoring device attached to a youth's ankle which generates a daily computer report of the youth's whereabouts via telephone lines

FORMAL ACCOUNTABILITY AGREEMENT - A voluntary agreement between a youth and juvenile department whereby the youth agrees to fulfill certain conditions in exchange for not having a petition filed against the youth

HILLCREST - A co-ed youth correctional facility in Salem, Oregon

MACLAREN - A male youth correctional facility in Woodburn, Oregon

OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY - The state agency responsible for management and administration of youth correctional facilities, state youth parole and probation services and community out-of-home placements for adjudicated youth offenders

PETITION - Formal allegation(s) of dependency or acts of delinquency filed with the clerk of the court juvenile court to begin the court process

POLYGRAPH - A lie-detector test

PROBATION - A disposition by the juvenile court whereby the youth is placed under the supervision of a probation officer who counsels the youth and monitors behavior while the youth remains in the community instead of being incarcerated

PROBATION OFFICER: A Juvenile Department employee with the authority of a peace officer while performing his court-related duties. These duties include evaluating juvenile complaints (arrests) to decide whether to request filing of a petition, supervising youth, and monitoring compliance with conditions of probation.

REASON - In statistical reports, a reason represents a crime

RESTITUTION - Full, partial or nominal payment of monetary damages to a victim; can be court-ordered or agreed upon between parties

REFERRAL - A written complaint by a law enforcement official detailing the arrest of a juvenile for an alleged violation of the law or commission of a status offense. A referral may have multiple reasons.

RISK FACTORS - Elements that increase the likelihood of delinquency or other problematic adolescent behavior

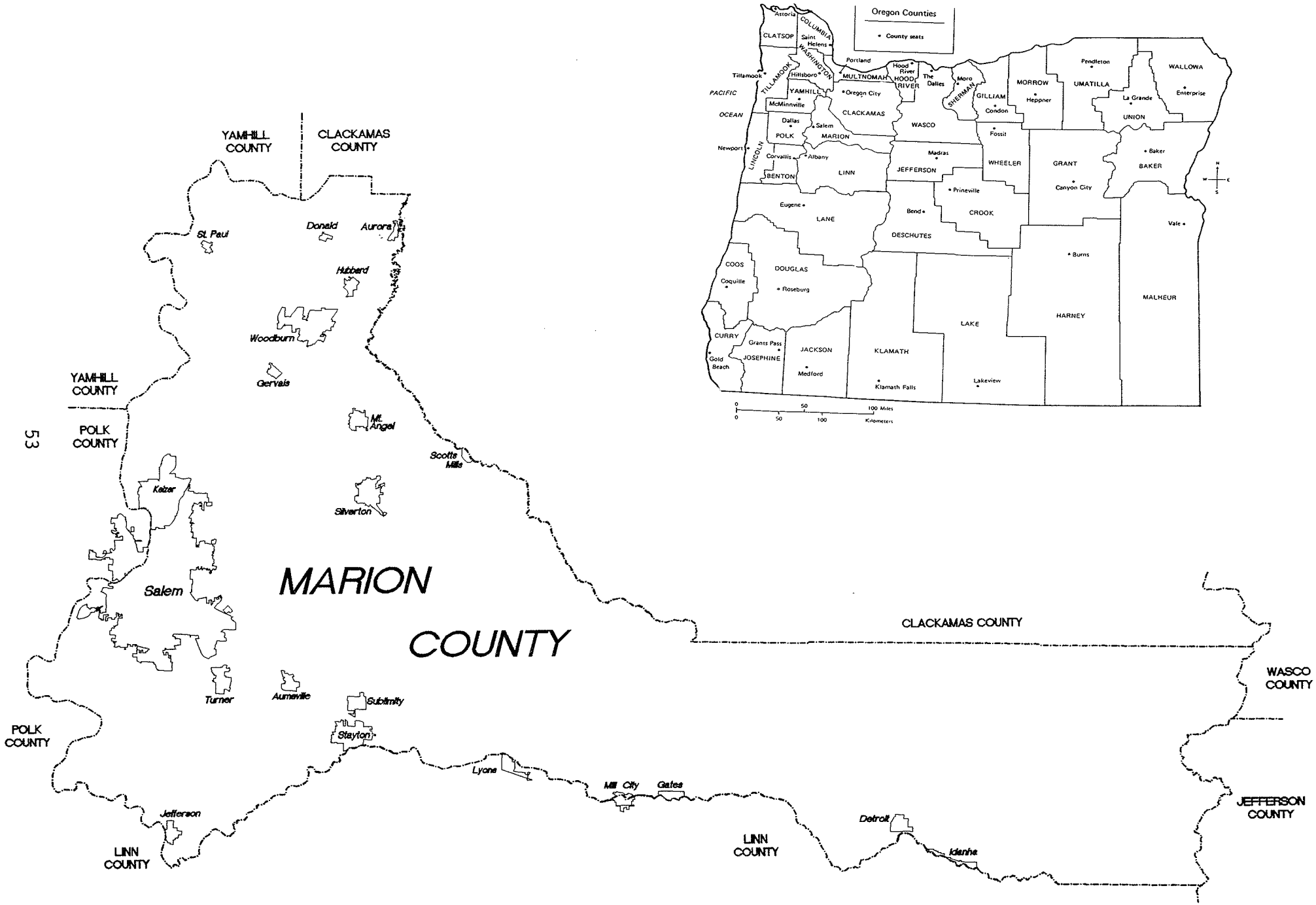
STATUS OFFENDER - A youth who commits an act that is an offense solely by virtue of his age

WARDSHIP - Parental authority of a youth or child assumed by the court based on adjudication and the needs of the client

YOUTH - A person under the age of 18, particularly one alleged to have committed an act that is a violation, or that if done by an adult would constitute a violation, of a law or ordinance of the United States or of a state, county or city

YOUTH OFFENDER - A person at least 12 and under 18 years of age found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under ORS 419C.005; a delinquent person

YOUTH SERVICES TEAM - A group of service providers meeting jointly to discuss information about youth and families and determine the most appropriate prevention/intervention strategy for a youth and family. May include mental health counselors, alcohol and drug services providers, school counselors and juvenile department staff


Oregon Counties
County seats
Astoria
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
Saint Helens
WASHINGTON
Portland
Tillamook
TILLAMOOK
Hillsboro
MULTNOMAH
Hood River
HOOD RIVER
The Dalles
Moro
SHERMAN
GILLIAM
Condon
MORROW
Heppner
Pendleton
UMATILLA
WALLOWA
Enterprise
La Grande
UNION
PACIFIC
OCEAN
YAMHILL
McMinnville
Oregon City
CLACKAMAS
WASCO
Dallas
POLK
Salem
MARION
Fossil
Newport
LINCOLN
Corvallis
Albany
LINN
Madras
JEFFERSON
WHEELER
GRANT
Canyon City
Baker
BAKER
BENTON
Prineville
CROOK
Eugene
LANE
Bend
DESCHUTES
Vale
Burns
COOS
Coquille
DOUGLAS
Roseburg
HARNEY
MALHEUR
LAKE
CURRY
Grants Pass
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
Medford
KLAMATH
Gold Beach
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
YAMHILL COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
St. Paul
Donald
Aurora
Hubbard
Woodburn
Gervais
Mt. Angel
Scotts Mills
Keizer
Silverton
Salem
MARION COUNTY
Turner
Aumsville
Sublimity
Stayton
Lyons
Mill City
Gates
Detroit
Idanha
Jefferson
POLK COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Staff in 1997

Archer, Erica G.
Ayhan, Mary
Barrera, Eric J.
Bazzi, Craig J.
Bielefeld, Marjorie
Brown, Archie J.
Brown, Linda K.
Brundridge, Annette
Burks, Dallas F.
Cavaille, Edward R.
Cavazos, Catarino G
Christiansen, Rod
Churchill, Michele M.
Coates, Laura C.
Cobb, Carolyn C.
Cogswell, Roberta
Cook, Estella
Davis, Patricia A.
Deardorff, Jess W.
Dixon, John M.
Evans, Linda S.
Ewert, Dean A.
Foster, Denise C.
Freauf, Cleotild F.
Freshner, Dorene
Gonzales, David E.
Gray, John P.
Greenwood, M.
Hansen, Scherie A.
Hardy, Jimmy E.
Harpole, Deborah A.
Harrison, Debra
Hausser, Marilynn
Henderson, Nancy
Highberger, Ted
Husk, Kevin E.
Hughes, Lynda H.
Jacobsen, Ronald S.
Jenkins, Elaine M.
Johnson, Vicky J.
Jones, Mary
Kauffman, Joe K.
Kean, Robert K.
King, Marilyn
Kittinger, Gerald G.
Kohley, Mark A.
Kuenzi, Kathryn L.
Laird,Gregory
Laird, Harold L.
Leeper, Karen L.
Leon, Elva
Liebe, Klaus D.
Lutz, Price
Maestas, Roberta
Martell, Thomas L.
McColly, Jeffrey P.
McNeff, Patricia
McNeil, Michael E.
McReary, Julie K.
Mikolas, Kathleen J.
Mills, Charolotte R.
Morrison, Sheryl J.
Nibler, Richard J.
Nielsen, Darren
Ober, Herbert E.
Oelschlager, Joan
Oglesby, Larry A.
Parra, Maria
Peterson, Barbara
Potts, Justin L.
Rasmussen, Kaye L.
Rhoades, Gary C.
Robl, Linda M.
Rogers, Curtis J.
Rowell, Tony E.
Ruiz, Delma V.
Salang, Jorge N.
Sandstrom, Ronald
Schneider, Patrick J.
Schrader, Luanne
Seim, Angela L.
Shaffer, John
Sheldon, Todd M.
Shepard, Michael
Shephard, Barbara
Smith III, Hugh L.
Spangler, Leonard
Stoltz, John G
Struven, Sandra D.
Sweeten, Gary A.
Sybrandt, Chuck G.
Thompson, Sarah
Titus, Ellen L.
Tuttle, Raymond
Vandusen,Theresa
Viveiros, Georgiana
Wallin, April M.
Watanabe, Teri L.
Weinberg, Karl D.
Westbrook, Darla R.
Whisenhunt, Louella
Zipser, Renee

Marion County Juvenile Court Judges

Joseph B. Felton	1951-1975
Thomas Enright	1975-1977
Albin W. Norblad	1977-1987
Connie M. Haas (Referee)	1987-1995
Terry A. Leggert	1995 -
Joseph C. Guimond	1997 -

Marion County Juvenile Department Directors

Richard E. McDevitt	1962-1964
K.W. Ostrom	1965-1977
Gary Heer	1977-1980
Michael Greenfield	1980-1986
Larry Oglesby	1986-

Board of Commissioners:

Mary Pearmine, Chairperson
Randall Franke
Don Wyant

Marion County Juvenile Department
3030 Center St. NE
Salem, OR 97361
Phone: (503)-588-5411
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Larry Oglesby, Director
Theresa VanDusen, Assistant Director

Juvenile Justice Report

Spring 1998

CITY COUNCIL JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMUNITY REPORT FORMAT
Spring 1998

1)	**County Presentation**	**15 minutes**
2)	**Questions and Answers**	**10 minutes**
3)	**Summary**	**5 minutes**

Desired Outcomes

- Build understanding of problem (eventually support)
- Describe current reality – what we've done, what we are doing
- Describe future steps

Goal

- Comprehensive community response to juvenile crime
  - Juvenile system (formal) – county and state
  - Communities – Cities, Community Progress Teams, local programs

Materials

- Building Results: From Wellness Goals to Position Outcomes for Oregon's Children, Youth and Families by Dr.Clara Pratt - resource book for each city
- Information folder for each mayor, councilor, city manager, police chief, school superintendent
  - Fall community meeting summary
  - Total county survey results
  - Local community survey results
  - Local "best practices" summaries, including copies of ordinances

Marion County Juvenile Justice
Community Report
Spring 1998

FALL 1997 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Conversations with the community in 16 Marion County cities took place between Labor Day and Thanksgiving, 1997, related to the juvenile justice system. They included information on what the County is doing along with other state and local agencies, as well as identification of the activities occurring in local communities.

A highlight of those community meetings was the "You Be The Judge" segment, which allowed participants to hypothetically apply sanctions and services to "Sample" cases of youth in the juvenile system. Also included was data on the impact of juvenile crime (offenders and victims), specific to each community. A review of the information gathered at those meetings was completed (attached) including a general overview, a county-wide summary and information specific to each city visited.

WHAT THE COUNTY IS DOING

The County Commissioners and Juvenile Department are continuing the information/education efforts with local and state agencies, community partners and the citizenry as a whole. They include tours, informational presentations and planning designed to identify greatest needs and build advocacy for potential solutions to juvenile crime, both in prevention and intervention. A summary of the current directions is on the next page.

WHAT LOCAL COMMUNITIES ARE DOING

At the back of this packet are dozens of prevention, intervention and treatment programs targeting high risk youth in Marion county. They are excellent examples of what communities can do to address "their" issues in "their" community. We share them with you for the purposes of providing "best practice" information that may assist your community in developing similar programs and services to serve your youth and families. Examples include:

- Daytime Curfew
- Parental Responsibility Ordinance
- Peer Court

LONG-TERM STRATEGY

Facility Needs

Several years of planning have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive Juvenile Justice Center that would be constructed just west of the current juvenile department at 3030 Center St. NE in Salem. It would combine all aspects of juvenile department and juvenile court operations except the work programs in one facility, creating operational efficiencies. The project would include probation and parole, courtrooms and court staff support areas, public area, centralized files, District Attorney and victim assistance program, Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program, an 80-bed detention center, a 40-bed guaranteed Attendance Program (GAP), education programs, and food service, medical and administrative areas.

Several options that would include some, but not all; of the above elements are also under consideration, which would reduce the estimated price tag of $22 million. A potential Spring or Fall 1999 bond levy election could provide at least partial funding for this project.

Potential Partnerships

The Salem-Keizer School District is considering including in its bond measure, slated for the November 1998 general election ballot, funding that could be used for a combined education facility to serve adjudicated youth who are in the juvenile justice system and other youth who cannot attend other district schools.

Negotiations with the State of Oregon for a construction subsidy are underway as part of a juvenile crime prevention initiative that will be introduced in the 1999 Legislative Assembly. If allocated, this would further reduce the size of the bond measure the county will seek for juvenile facilities.

Operations

Operational costs for the new Juvenile Justice Center, primarily focused on expanded detention and GAP capacity, would cost approximately an additional $3.5 million per year. The county is considering submitting to the voters, along with the construction bond levy, an operational levy to pay these costs.

NEXT STEPS

Build on Community Efforts

- Explore best practices
- Use community investment resource book (includes local data on children and families) to identify effective strategies
- Develop community options

Marion County

- Community collaboration
- Program funding
- Juvenile Justice Center

Marion County Juvenile Justice Initiative Community Meetings October - November 1997

A Review

1. In 1995, Marion County submitted 2 bond measures to the public to fund new buildings and services, including jail expansion, a new juvenile facility and courthouse remodeling for required courts expansion.

   - September - $45 million request failed by 700 votes
   - December - $37 million request failed by 7000 votes

2. After the two bond measures failed, the Board of Commissioners held community forums in April and May, 1996, to discuss the concerns, frustrations, and ideas the citizenry had to offer about the criminal justice system.

3. September 1996, the Board presented data gathered from the first set of meetings to 5 regional meetings. This data was dubbed "Community Messages". They are an attachment to this narrative.

4. The Board passed the community messages to the departments in the county and gave them an opportunity to respond to the messages and provide additional hard data to the public.

5. One very prominent message was that Juvenile facilities and programs needed to be prioritized in the county's plan. As a result of this, the agencies in the county who work with children and families formed a workgroup to prepare a juvenile crime reduction strategy as part of a comprehensive community response to needs of children and families. The Children and Families Commission was part of the planning as they are geared toward prevention of juvenile crime and healthy community building.

6. Once the parameters of prevention and intervention were established, the Juvenile department began working on the Juvenile Justice Initiative. The goals include:

   - Informing communities about the juvenile crime rate and the impact on their community
   - Involving forum participants in a "You be the Judge" role play to understand how the juvenile justice system works and the limitations due to lack of services
   - Inviting feedback in the form of a survey to determine what services and facilities the public is willing to support.
     (Examples of these documents are attached.)

7. To continue to build visibility and vitality for Community Progress Teams, CPTs were offered the opportunity to host information sharing meetings. In areas where teams are in place and active, the majority of teams accepted the offer. It provided an opportunity involve a greater number of local citizen in their efforts.

8. This third round of community meetings took place between September 1 and November 24, 1997. There were 15 meetings in all.

9. Elected city officials, appointed officials, CPT members, representatives of civic groups and other concerned citizens attended the meetings. Each meeting had its own characteristics and comments. However, major themes evolved:

- **The county should be focusing on prevention**. The county does invest in prevention through the Children and Family Commission. The Juvenile Department's role is intervention when prevention efforts have failed. This concept was sometimes difficult to convey.

- **Parents should be held accountable.** Overwhelmingly, citizens believe that parents should take a more active role in disciplining and reforming their youth. They also believe there should also be more supports for parents.

- **Treatment type resources are favored.** Counseling, parenting classes, mentors, treatment programs, victim-offender mediation, etc. were selected a majority of the time in the "You be the Judge" role play.

- **Consequences for illegal behavior.** Community members also supported community services, fines, detention, etc. in addition to helping youth.

- **Effectiveness and efficiency.** This theme was present throughout the meetings. Citizenry wants the juvenile department to prove it is doing the most and the best with what is already has. The department is currently working on measurable outcomes for its programs that will establish its effectiveness.

- **Enlightening information was presented.** Community members were appreciative of the community-by-community breakdown of juvenile crime. They were also surprised the department has developed such a wide variety of resources to work with youth and families.

- **Enjoyment of the role play**. Often, people second-guess judicial decisions without all the facts or understanding of the limitations. In this case, all the information was presented and a well-thought out decision could be made. It was frustrating and very real to make decisions knowing that the "best practices" in a timely fashion were often not available.

- **Local prevention and intervention is important.** Many communities want to develop services in their own communities to work with youth and families, both

before and after criminal behavior.

10. The Board of Commissioners attended each of these meetings and let the public know that they are very supportive of increased resources for the Juvenile Department. A Juvenile Justice Center is the hub for expanding services. What will be included in that new facility is yet to be determined. A bond measure will be presented to the public at a future date, along with an operating levy to pay for the new services.

11. The Board of Commissioners is also committed to continuing this form of communication with its constituents on this issue as well as others.

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COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES
From Community Forum Meetings
December, 1997

84	Community Service ✔	27	Polygraphs
72	Restitution	81	Work Programs ✔
49	Victim/Offender Mediation	47	Applied Career Education
111	Parent Training ✔	61	Detention
65	Anger Management	59	Detention Treatment Programs
75	Counseling	74	Intensive Gang Supervision
60	Skill Building	46	Electronic Surveillance
37	Fines and Assessments	49	Community Rehabilitation
47	Guaranteed Attendance Program	26	Education Surrogate

✓ Other

Strong prevention, strong law enforcement, strong sanctions for those who do get into trouble.

Much more support for early intervention.

Prevention programs for youth and parents.

Early intervention as young as pre-school.

Early intervention.

Prevention. More punishment early, parent responsibility.

Working with schools-monitor troubled youth (very early grades) bring parents in for parent training

Getting to youth early. More money for the Juvenile Department and for the police.

Help schools with problem children who are suspected to be at high risk, i.e., bullies, etc. Parents sometimes feel their requests for help are not taken seriously.

Group treatment facilities for non-violent offenders.

Make sure law enforcement follows through on the process for penalties of crimes committed.

Increase law enforcement numbers!

The boot camp program.

Boot camp and peer court.

Boot Camps with follow up in community.

Boot camps. All programs appear to be worthwhile. I don't know the level of funding and or development on each.

Boot camp. Day care arrangements, so the child may stay in the home (certain instances).

Parental responsibility laws requiring parents to monitor student behavior or face the consequences by paying fines or working off cost of crimes (both parent and offender).

Offender learn impact of his/her behavior on others and self learn from past experience.

"Extensive" drug education programs with the schools.

Drug and alcohol treatment.

Outpatient drug and alcohol treatment (quality).

Drug and alcohol prevention.

Kids need to learn how to work to succeed.

Provide work and pay opportunities for kids 14 - 17 years old.

Getting citizens, business, parents, youth to: a) identify problem; b) develop solution(s).

Mt. Angel community progress team.

All of the above (2)-need better access by communities surrounding Salem-local assess to some programs.

I believe should concentrate on all areas.

All of these programs are important - but transition from system back to community.

All of the above! I'm willing, as a taxpayer, to pay! We need to help these kids!

Whatever is needed most. All if possible.

Camps in Marion County. Responsibility of individuals involved in illegal activities.

Make graffiti either a class misdemeanor or class C felony to incorporate a "meaningful" punishment for potential gang members. Build a jail!

Enabling cities to assume more responsibility for issuing consequences for minor offenses.

Let Silverton do its own program!

Give authority to municipal courts-let them decide the punishment-locally!

Educational programs-for kids, parents teachers, all community.

Local mediation, more low level juvenile crime dealt with on local level, (early intervention). How long will it take for this law to take effect?

Make parents care for their children.

Parent evaluations to see if juvenile should be affiliated with parents in broken homes.

Parent accountability..

A mandatory program for parents of problem children.

Start with mom, mom and dad, dad first

Fine the parents, hold them responsible for their child's actions. Until you have the parents backing the courts nothing will happen.

Explore ways to encourage people who don't want to take responsibility for parenting to avoid having children.

Programs to identify at risk youth specialized residential treatment programs.

Day treatment programs.

Specialized residential treatment programs.

Programs where high school students come to elementary schools and "reach" out by example. We use to have a great one and it worked wonders.

Mentoring

None of the above.

Truancy, loitering, misdemeanor law (city ordinance). Electronic surveillance: Does it work? Not according to recent media reports on 60 Minutes.

Don't have enough information on the efficiency of most of the programs. Only those for which you have qualifiable positive results. Must have objective findings to continue. Give local governments the opportunity to manage their local problems now.

Activities in the summer and after school to keep kids out of trouble. I like the bike park in Aumsville because it keeps kids away from trouble

All the programs not currently being offered. We need the resources to help the kids so when they're released, the community is safe!

Keep them there longer, and don't go easy on them at all.

Seriously, look at cost of running programs vs. outside services, try to avoid duplication of services.

None of the above, get tough!

Truancy violations

I don't know enough about these various programs to make any suggestions. I'd be very interested to learn about them though. I'm a firm believer in personal responsibility and accountability of parents, children---everybody! Actions have consequences-good and bad.

Mentorship for both pro-active and reactive response.

Mentors

Enforcement of curfew laws. Mentoring-person to person is absolutely the most effective.

Fines and assessments: extend it to parents, if appropriate

Detention for specific probation/crimes.

Skill Building-schools job

Detention Treatment Program-in house

Parent training with schools. No detention: gives juveniles too much exposure to other offenders. Use only if being tried as an adult.

Early Awareness.

Don't depend on local volunteer surveillance on these kids.

Marion County Juvenile Justice Survey
September/October/November 1997
City of Keizer
October 21, 1997

1) **What did you learn tonight about juvenile crime in Marion County and your community?**

All the details that everyone talked about-that we have a lot of non-angelic children-that it's much higher than it should be-that I'm frustrated. Why? 1) Keizer citizens talk big about crime prevention, yet can't even come to a simple little meeting. I'm disgusted! It's pathetic! 2) Government hands or something, seem tied because of bureaucracy or something-I can't quite put my finger on the real problem.

I learned that there are very few people who want to be aware of this problem..

Crime data states. Dispositional programs and lack of space in those programs.

Number of youth in Keizer who are involved with the police.

The size of arrests in both Marion County and Keizer - 4656. Keizer-2612

Statistics number of arrests.

2) **Is the problem of juvenile crime greater or less than you previously believed?**

I didn't really have any idea where it was. Actually, I guess it is greater.

It certainly is greater.

Juvenile crime is a serious problem, not getting better.

Greater raw numbers of crime.

Problem is greater.

Greater

About what I expected.

3) How would a new Juvenile Justice Center help the county fulfill its mission of enhancing public safety and rehabilitation of youth offenders?

It would (could) tell youth that unless they want to be locked up, they'd better think twice before committing a crime. And list specifics about what "crimes" are punishable. Even to the point of describing tactfully just what sodomy and some of the other sexual offenses are. I say be serious--and mean it! Crime=punishment No Excuses!!!

Hold youth accountable-now youth in the county see the "system" as a joke-they know pushing the limits on probation-commitment to OYA-then out in a short time is inevitable. Why should they choose to change behaviors when consequences are so limited.

It would create space for the programs to work.

Allow for youth to be serviced and held accountable for their actions.

To be able to allow the special programs to be utilized to save our children's lives.

1. Immediate consequences. 2. Can handle more of the "minor" offenders before they move up to "big leagues".

4) I believe we should expand the county's efforts in the following areas:

3 Community Service	_____ Polygraphs
_____ Restitution	3 Work Programs
_____ Victim/Offender Mediation	_____ Applied Career Education
3 Parent Training	4 Detention ✔
1 Anger Management	1 Detention Treatment Programs
2 Counseling	4 Intensive Gang Supervision ✔
_____ Skill Building	_____ Electronic Surveillance
_____ Fines and Assessments	_____ Community Rehabilitation
3 Guaranteed Attendance Program	2 Education Surrogate

X____ Other

Truancy violations

All areas

I don't know enough about these various programs to make any suggestions. I'd be very interested to learn about them though. I'm a firm believer in personal responsibility and accountability of parents, children---everybody! Actions have consequences-good and bad.

I need more information on:

Excellent program!

More comprehensive stats. What crimes were arrested for, ages of offenders, etc.

What a $20 million building would look like. Seems that $20 million is a lot of money for only 80 beds.

Any of this, I am a strong believer of justice to a safe community. These issues stir up a lot of energy in me and I'd do whatever I could to help!

I would wish that Keizer could have another meeting. The difference this time— send flyer home with each student at the 7 Keizer schools- and offer a treat (or I have other suggestions) to any student whose parents will attend. Give Keizer another chance to respond. (I have other ideas too!)

Table of Contents

"Best Practices" in Action

BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY (CASA) 3

DAYTIME CURFEW 4

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE 5

FAMILY NIGHT 6

FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY
- Nite Court 7
- Youth Activities Task Force 8
- Love And Logic Parenting Classes 9

HISPANIC PARENT PROGRAM 10

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT
- Project Success 11

KEIZER UNITED
- Tokarski Community Home For Children 12

MANO A MANO FAMILY CENTER 13

MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- Teen Connection Alcohol & Drug Treatment 14

MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- Youth and Family Project 15

MID VALLEY WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER
- Parent-Child Services for Shelter Residents 16

MT. ANGEL YOUTH COMMISSION
- After School Youth Drop In Center 17

MUNICIPAL COURT 18

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ORDINANCE 19

PARENTING WORKSHOPS 20

SILVERTON TOGETHER
Community Connector Program 21
Quarterly Community Topics 22
Annual Parenting Education 23
Parents/Infants Plus Program 24

STAYTON/SUBLIMITY FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY
Dare to S.U.C.C.E.E.D. 25

SUMMER RECREATION 26

WOODBURN TOGETHER
Parents Infant Plus Program 27

YOUTH COMPACT 3-6 P.M. OPPORTUNITIES 28

Research

After School Programs 29

Comprehensive Family Support/Family Centers 30

Court-Appointed Special Advocates 31

Early Identification and Support for Problem Behaviors - (First Step) 32

Mentoring 33

Parent Support and Training 34

School to Work Programs 35

Service Learning/Service in the Community 36

Youth Development and Leadership 37

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ORDINANCE

Goal(s)

Hold parents responsible for delinquent acts of their children.

Heighten awareness of the responsibility parents have for the actions of their children.

Encourage parents to seek parenting classes and other services to assist them in becoming better parents.

Raise the level of awareness in the community regarding juvenile crime and how the community can best respond to it.

Putting It Together

The Silverton City Council adopted an ordinance which took effect in January of 1995 that requires parents to properly supervise their children. It allows police to cite into the Silverton Municipal Court parents whose youth commit offenses ranging from curfew violations and possession of tobacco an other misdemeanors.

The parents could be fined up to $100 for the first offense and as much as $1,000 for additional offenses. They could also be ordered to pay restitution of up to $2,500. A key element of the strategy is requiring parents to attend parent training classes, often in lieu of a fine, where they can develop skills and strategies to better parent and supervise their children.

Contact Person and Telephone Number

Chief Richard Lewis, Silverton Police Department, (503) 873-5326

WAIVER OF JUVENILE CASES TO
SILVERTON MUNICIPAL COURT
November 1997

1. Police officer issues the youth a citation for a violation as described in ORS 164.043 Theft III, 164.045 Theft II, 164.345 Criminal Mischief III, 164.354 Criminal Mischief II, 167.400 Possession of Tobacco Products, 164.805 Offensive Littering, 164.245 Criminal Trespass II, or 164.255 Criminal Trespass I.

2. All citations will allow at least fourteen (14) days for appearance. The arresting officer will be given the discretion to not cite to Municipal Court those youth the officer feels require the attention of the Juvenile Department.

3. All co-defendants cited for an offense subject to waiver under this agreement will be considered for referral to the Silverton Municipal Court, even if a co-defendant is not a Silverton resident. Silverton youth cited for crimes outside of Silverton will not be referred to the Municipal Court.

4. Copies of all reports and citations will be forwarded to the Marion County Juvenile Department Records Section which will check to see if the case is currently open or if there has been a previous open case.

5. If the case is currently open, Records will notify the Silverton Police Department that the matter will be handled in Juvenile Court and forward the report to the appropriate Probation Officer.

6. If there is a closed file, Records will attach the report and forward the file to the Intake Unit to determine which venue should handle the referral.

7. If found inappropriate for Municipal Court diversion, the Juvenile Department Intake Probation Officer will notify the Silverton Police Department.

8. Appropriate cases will be adjudicated in the Silverton Municipal Court. The Juvenile Department Records Section will enter information on Municipal Court cases into the Juvenile Department data system and indicate disposition as referral to Municipal Court. A file will be built and forwarded to the intake unit for monitoring.

9. Youth found not appropriate for diversion to Municipal Court will be issued an amended citation or letter to appear in Juvenile Court.

10. The Municipal Court will send a copy of the case disposition to the Juvenile Department Intake Unit upon successful or unsuccessful termination of the case. Case disposition information will be added to the Juvenile Department file and the file will either be closed or subject to further disposition per Juvenile Department policy.

ORDINANCE NO. 94-132

AN ORDINANCE relating to Parental Responsibility, creating offenses, providing a remedy for victims, and stating an effective date.

Whereas, the residents of the City of Silverton are concerned with the proliferation of illegal activity by minors in violation of the municipal code, and

Whereas, parents of minors should strive to exercise the supervision and care that will avoid the occurrence of juvenile incidents and to enhance the protection of juveniles by the adults responsible for their actions;

NOW, THEREFORE THE CITY OF SILVERTON ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. A person commits the offense of FAILING TO SUPERVISE A MINOR if:The person is the parent, legal guardian or person with legal responsibility for the safety and welfare of a child under 18 years of age and the child has been found on private property or premises open to the public in violation of any provision of Silverton Municipal code.

Section 2. It shall be a defense to the offense of failure to supervise a minor if the child's violation of the Code occurred in the presence of the Person. It shall be a defense to the offense of failure to supervise a minor if the violation occurred on private property of the Person.

Section 3. In addition to any fine or penalty imposed pursuant to this ordinance, the Court may order the Person to pay any restitution to a victim of the minor's conduct. The amount of restitution ordered pursuant to this ordinance shall not exceed $2,500.00.

Section 4. If a child in violation of section 1 of this Ordinance is 11 years of age or younger, any citation issued shall be issued to the parent, legal guardian or person with legal responsibility for the safety and welfare of the child for violation of this ordinance, rather than to the child for violation of any provision of the Silverton Municipal code.

Section 5. The first time a person is convicted of an offense described in section 1 of this ordinance, the person shall not be required to pay a fine exceeding $100.00 if the person successfully participates and completes a parent effectiveness program to the satisfaction of the court.

Section 6. The offense described in this ordinance of failure to supervise a minor is a Class A infraction punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000.

Section 7. This ordinance becomes operative on January 1, 1995.

FIRST READ to the Council the 5 day of December, 1994.

PASSED by the Council this 5 day of December, 1994.

SIGNED by the Mayor this 5 day of December, 1994.

Effective this 1 day of January, 199~~4~~5.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Recorder

2 NOTE: Matter in ▒ is new; matter [~~1~~]1 is existing law to be omitted.

ORDINANCE NO. 95-117

AN ORDINANCE relating to Parental Responsibility, amending Ordinance 94-132, and stating an effective date.

THE CITY OF SILVERTON ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 2 of the Ordinance 94-132 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be a defense to the offense of failure to supervise a minor if the child's violation of the Code occurred in the presence of the Person. It shall be a defense to the offense of failure to supervise a minor if the violation occurred on private property of the Person. It shall be a further affirmative defense that the person:

a. took reasonable steps to control the conduct of the child at the time the person is alleged to have failed to supervise; or

b. reported the act to the appropriate authorities.

Section 2. The Ordinance shall become effective immediately to preserve the peace and public welfare of the community. Further, the defenses made available pursuant to this ordinance shall be available to any parent whose citation for violation of this ordinance is pending in the Municipal Court of the City as of the date this ordinance is adopted.

FIRST READ to the Council the 7 day of August, 1995.

PASSED by the Council this 11 day of September, 1995.

SIGNED by the Mayor this 11 day of September, 1995.

Effective this 11 day of September, 1995.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Recorder

CITY OF SILVERTON
POLICE DEPARTMENT
SILVERTON, OREGON

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 30, 1995

TO: All Patrol Personnel

FROM: Lieutenant Stearns JAS

RE: ORDINANCE NO. 94-132
PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Questions have arisen from our personnel regarding the enforcement of the above referenced ordinance that I hope to answer here. The applicable portions of this ordinance, for our use, are described in Sections One, Two and Four.

SECTION ONE: Describes who is responsible for the minor, the age of the minor (under eighteen years) and where the violation can take place (private property, or premises open to the public). It further states " ...in violation of any provision of Silverton Municipal Code", this includes all obvious municipal code violations, curfew, discharging a firearm within the city limits, etc. It also includes the O.R.S. which our municipal code adopts.

SECTION TWO: Explains that it is a defense to "Failure to Supervise a Minor" if the minor is in the presence of the parent or person legally responsible for the child when the offense occurs or if the violation occurred on the private property of the parent.

The first part of this section pertains to a parent being equally involved with their child in a crime. In that case, the parent would not be cited under this ordinance but would be arrested as a principle in the crime.

The second part of this section pertains to a minor committing a crime at the home of the parent/guardian. This defense allows for the parent not to be cited if the parent is a victim of the crime such as theft, vandalism, etc. Further, it eliminates runaway juvenile cases from being applicable since the child ultimately is running away from home regardless from where they leave, i.e. school, friend's house, etc.

SECTION FOUR: Explains that if the child committing the violation is eleven years of age or younger, the child is not issued a citation for the violation of O.R.S. or municipal code, rather, the parent/ guardian should be cited for the violation of this ordinance.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS:

What if the minor does not live within the city limits?

> If the violation occurred within the city, the parent should be cited.
> There are exceptions to every rule, if the parent lives completely out of the region it would make the ordinance difficult to enforce.

What if the minor lives with his mother who has custody, but the minor is staying with the non-custodial parent at the time of the violation?

> If the minor is staying with the non-custodial parent (visitation), it can be presumed that the non-custodial parent has legal responsibility for the safety and welfare of the child. Therefore, you should cite that parent.

It is important that all officers understand and explain, that this ordinance is not criminal nor is it designed to be punitive. It is a civil action designed to assist parents in taking responsibility for their child. There is no jail time assessed.

The ordinance's primary purpose is to promote positive and effective parenting. The City is not trying to increase revenue, make additional work for our department, nor experimenting with new and innovative policing programs.

We now believe that the Department should determine whether a juvenile has had prior contact with law enforcement personnel. If so, then that prior contact should be reflected on the police report. If the juvenile has not had any prior contact, the Department should provide a notice to the parent of the juvenile outlining the provisions of the Parental Responsibility Law. The notice can be given to the parent at the time of the juvenile's detention or later by mail. Since this notice is not a legal requirement of the ordinance, it is not necessary to "serve" or provide any certificate of registered mail to satisfy this directive. In particularly extreme circumstances, the City Attorney's office might consider citing parents without the notice, but this would be most unusual.

The language of the ordinance refers to a violation by the juvenile of the Silverton Municipal Code. The City Attorney would prefer to see citations forwarded which contain a criminal law violation by the child, rather than a vehicle or other administrative violation of the law. For example, the Code prohibits skateboarding violations, however, the city attorney does not expect to favorably review Failing to Supervise Violations against the parent for this offense. Officers are to limit their use of the Parental Responsibility Law to the Silverton Criminal Code (including the state criminal code incorporated therein). Until the municipal code is amended, this will exclude felonies.

c:\wpdocs\94-132

CITY OF SILVERTON
POLICE DEPARTMENT
COURTESY LETTER

To the Parent or Guardian of _____,

This is to notify you that your child or minor has been cited, warned or had contact for a violation of law with the City of Silverton Police Department.

This action constitutes a first offense as recognized by Department Policy. Any future violations of criminal law by your child or minor may result in you as a parent or guardian being cited for the offense of "FAILING TO SUPERVISE A MINOR". City Ordinance #94-132, adopted by the City of Silverton, January 1, 1995, makes parents legally responsible for their children who violate the Silverton Municipal Code. The Ordinance also allows the Court to order a parent to attend parenting training and/or pay restitution up to $2,500 to people victimized by the child. Failing to Supervise a Minor is a Class A infraction with a maximum fine of $1,000.

By Officer _____, Date_____

Randy D. Lunsford
Chief of Police

400 South Water Street ♦ Silverton, Oregon 97381 ♦ (503) 873-5326 ♦ FAX 503-873-7452

In the event the parent failed to attend or failed to complete the training, the P.A.C.T. Instructor would notify the court and the parents would reappear in a contempt proceeding where they could either be recorded to training, fined or some combination of both. The ultimate goal being to get the parents through the training.

PACT would provide as many classes as necessary limiting attendance to 20 families per class. Classes could be scheduled to begin whenever there were enough families or on a regular schedule of four sessions per year. Each session taking six weeks to complete with a six week break between sessions. The minimum number for each session would be 10 families with the maximum being 20 families. More sessions would be scheduled if needed. Classes could also be offered in different formats to fit the needs of the clients. For instance, there could be an intensive course offered on a Friday evening and all day Saturday. Another possibility would be to offer two sessions per week for three weeks. Final format would be at the discretion of the Judge and the PACT Instructor.

P.A.C.T. would also provide complete follow up reports to the City on the effectiveness of the program. To accomplish this, we will be surveying all participants in the program in the following manner:

1. Each family will receive a parenting skills inventory upon entry into the program. This will provide data on the effectiveness of their current parenting methods and specific areas of strength and weakness.

2. Each family will be screened upon completion of the six week training using the same parent skills inventory. This will assess how well the information has been assimilated by the parents.

3. The Instructor will schedule a face-to-face "refresher" two weeks after the end of the six week training. This will allow us to assess how the parents are doing at implementing the training and give us the opportunity to answer their questions now that they have had some time to use the methods.

4. Mail out surveys will be sent to participants at 3, 6 and 12 month increments following the training to assess the overall effectiveness of the training and to monitor recidivism.

In addition to the above, research data regarding age, sex, ethnicity and referral reason will be built into the questionnaires. This could provide information that would allow the city to target specific at-risk populations with concentrated interventions. This could possibly involve groups like Silverton Together, Service Clubs and Schools.

City of Silverton
Police Department

JUVENILE ARREST COMPARISON
JANUARY - DECEMBER

	1994	1995	1996	1997
PART I CRIMES:				
Robbery	2	0	1	3
Aggravated Assault	8	3	3	0
Burglary	12	5	3	10
Theft	74	53	50	63
Auto Theft	0	3	1	7
Arson	1	0	0	2
TOTAL PART I:	**97**	**65**	**58**	**85**
PART II CRIMES:				
Other Assaults	9	3	9	17
Fraud	4	0	5	3
Vandalism	29	17	19	19
Weapons	1	0	0	1
Drugs	7	15	12	7
DUII	1	3	1	2
Liquor Laws	5	10	24	38
Prostitution	0	0	1	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	1	0
Trespass	14	5	11	10
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	2	6
Curfew	26	10	43	38
Runaway Juveniles	67	41	44	44
TOTAL PART II:	**163**	**104**	**172**	**185**
OVERALL TOTALS:	**260**	**168**	**230**	**270**
Tobacco Laws	1	39	40	47

NOTE: Part of the increases in Liquor Laws and various other incidents, we feel is due to the fact that we now have a School Resource Officer in the schools. Incidents which before were handled by the school administration is now being forwarded to the SRO, who in turn generates a case.

400 South Water Street • Silverton, Oregon 97381 • (503) 873-5326 • FAX 503-873-7452

PARENT TRAINING PROJECT
FOR MUNICIPAL COURTS

PROPOSAL FOR
CITY OF SILVERTON

Parents and Children Together (PACT) believes that parents should be held accountable for the actions of their children. We also believe that parents must be provided with parent training that will effectively allow them to parent their adolescent children. Holding parents accountable without providing them the means to change and improve their parenting methods simply exacerbates the existing problem.

P.A.C.T., the authors of Authoritative Parenting believe that the basic family unit is the primary structure upon which society is built. Unfortunately, that basic unit is undergoing more and more strain as a result to both parents having to work, increased numbers of single parent families, exposure to outside influences, lack of extended family support or negative extended family support in the form of gangs, to name a few reasons. Parents find themselves in the position of wanting to do the right things for their children but finding that the methods used in the past no longer work. Authoritative Parenting provides a tested, proven means to teach parents to train, guide and tach their children responsible behavior, thereby creating future, responsible adults.

During the fiscal year ending 6-30-94, the Youth Services Team in Silverton reported a total of 238 referrals. 90 were below the minimum age of 12 that the Juvenile Court uses as a guide for intervention. This is precisely the age that Authoritative Parenting can have the greatest impact. The Parents are still actively involved with the child and the child is still amenable to change. The basic principle being it is easier to keep a child out of a lifestyle than to get them out of a lifestyle.

Unfortunately, experience has shown us that parents of high risk children usually do not voluntarily go for parent training or counseling. There has to be some type of official sanction that directly effects the parents to provide the impetus for change. We believe that the Municipal Court could provide that impetus.

The following proposal is made to the Municipal Court or Silverton, The Silverton Police Force and the City of Silverton:

Parents of children cited by the police for minor misdemeanors and status offenses would themselves be cited to Municipal Court and ordered to attend parent training. PACT would organize the training, train and pay the trainer and provide reports back to the Court. PACT would charge $125 per family for the training and would provide to each family in addition to the complete training session, one three hour video of Authoritative Parenting and a complete training manual. Payment would normally be required in full prior to the start of the training, however, in certain circumstances and with prior approval of the instructor, arrangements for a payment schedule could be arranged.

BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY (CASA)

Goal(s)

To provide consistent, quality, culturally competent advocacy to children involved in juvenile court because of abuse or neglect.

Putting It Together

The CASA program will provide continuous support to established CASA volunteer advocates and provide CASA's for a minimum of 35 children who are in the Marion County Juvenile Court system as a result of abuse/neglect.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Polo Catalan, Program Director: 503-585-4970

Local Strategies:
Community Response to Juvenile Crime

DAYTIME CURFEW

Goal(s)

Decrease truancy

Improve school success

Decrease juvenile crime

Enhance public safety

Putting It Together

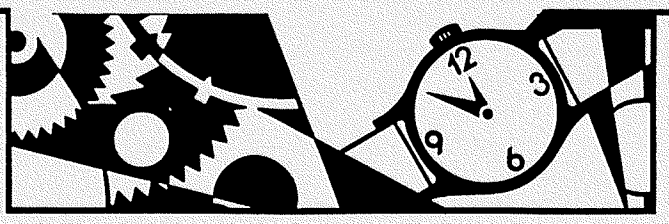
The cities of Keizer and Salem have instituted daytime curfews in order to lessen the impact of youth involved in negative behaviors on the community. Youth found not in school during school hours who do not have permission are picked-up by police and taken back to their school. The youth are referred to the Juvenile Department for violation of curfew and parents are notified. Students not registered are transported to the downtown learning center for an educational evaluation to help them develop a plan to attend school.

Youth who have a legitimate reason to be out of school during the day receive passes from their school for those activities. Home schooled students may also receive a pass if they are up to date with their required academic testing.

The local curfew ordinances were approved by the respective city councils. The Salem ordinance has a sunset clause and it will be reviewed for possible continuation this summer.

Contact Person and Telephone Number

Salem Police Lieutenant Jon Costelow, (503) 588-6257; Jody Sherwood, Keizer Police Community Service Coordinator, (503) 390-3713, ext. 116.



FACT SHEET

DAYTIME CURFEW

Purpose of law

The daytime curfew law is designed to decrease truancy and/or crime rates in the Salem-Keizer areas. Keizer has had a similar law for several years.

When is law in effect? Who is affected?

The law goes into effect in September and can be applied to any student under 18. It will not be in effect during the summer holidays, winter break, etc.

Violating the curfew law

If police officers see a young person who appears to be under the age of 18 out of school during the day, they can ask for student ID and verification that the student has permission to be out of school.

What about students who have a reason to be out of school during the day?

Students can get a pass that will show they are on an excused mission. For those students who work half time, the pass will have dates, times, identification, etc. Schools will distribute these passes to students. There will also be a pass for home schooled students. In order to receive a pass from the District's Alternative Programs Office, home school students must be up to date with their required academic testing.

What happens when a student violates the curfew law?

1. Student's school and parents are notified by police.
2. Police transport student to school to begin attending class. Students will be referred to the Juvenile Department for violation of curfew. Parents who have received numerous letters and contacts about their child's attendance with no improvement shown may receive a fine of $100 from the School District. Also, parents who knowingly allow children to violate the curfew law may be cited by police.
3. Students not registered within Salem-Keizer Public Schools will be transported to the district's Downtown Learning Center. Students who live outside the school district's attendance area will be picked up by their parents or transported to the Juvenile Detention Center if parents cannot pick them up.
4. Students transported to the Downtown Learning Center (DTLC) for an evaluation will receive help in developing a plan to attend school, including an academic assessment to determine student knowledge and performance in basic subjects. They will also find out how many credit hours they need to graduate or to obtain a General Equivalency Diploma (GED).
5. Students may be referred to alternative education programs and/or counseling if needed. Staff will continue to meet with students to monitor their progress and attendance. Students picked up will be monitored weekly, then biweekly, then monthly, for a minimum of four to six months with the hope that he/she will be successful. The school resource officer at the DTLC and the school team (counselor, assistant principal, etc.) will monitor students.

If you have questions

Talk with your school counselor or call the Truancy Office at 399-3393.

LEARNING FOR A LIFETIME
SALEM•KEIZER
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

95.250. NOTICE TO ABATE GENERALLY. Whenever notice of the existence of any nuisance shall be brought to the attention of the building official, either by inspection or by any other means, he shall cause to be given to the owner, tenant, or occupant of the premises on which such nuisance is located notice to abate such nuisance, in accord with section 95.230 of this Code, within ten days. Such notice may be given by mail or by posting a notice on the property in question, and such notice shall contain a description of the property where the nuisance is located. (Ord No. 4238; Ord No. 72-74)

95.260. APPEAL FROM NOTICE TO ABATE. In the event the owner, tenant, or occupant of any premises receives from the building official a notice to abate a nuisance under the preceding section and he is of the opinion that such nuisance does not exist, such owner, tenant, or occupant may, at any time within ten days after receiving such notice from the building official, appeal to the council by filing a written notice or remonstrance with the city recorder setting forth his objections to the order given in any such notice. When such appeal is made to the council, the building official shall take no further action toward abatement of the nuisance until the council shall have disposed of the appeal. The council may recall the notice of the building official or it may affirm the same and direct the abatement of the nuisance. Before acting upon the appeal, the council shall afford the person appealing, or his attorney or agent, an opportunity to be heard. Unless otherwise ordered by the council, the hearing shall be held at the first regular meeting of the council held after the filing of the notice of appeal. (Ord No. 4238; Ord No. 72-74)

95.270. ABATEMENT BY CITY GENERALLY. In the event the owner, tenant, or occupant of any premises having thereon a nuisance of the kind mentioned in SRC 95.230 shall fail to abate the same within ten days after receiving notice to do so from the building official, or, in case of appeal to the council, within ten days after the council rejects the appeal, then the building official shall forthwith abate such nuisance by such means as he shall deem appropriate. Whenever, in the opinion of the city manager and the building official, any excavation, basement, sewer, pit, hole, or other depression in the surface of the earth, natural or artificial, constitutes an immediate hazard and menace to the lives of the residents of the city, they may take such immediate steps as they deem appropriate for the protection of the public without waiting to ascertain whether there will be an appeal to the council. (Ord No. 4238; Ord No. 72-74; Ord No. 14-93; Ord No. 51-96)

95.280. LIEN FOR COSTS OF ABATEMENT BY CITY. The actual cost of abating any nuisance, under the preceding section; plus 10 percent to cover expenses of inspection, overhead, and the enforcement of SRC 95.230 to 95.270, shall be a lien upon the property whereupon the nuisance exists. The building official shall file with the council an itemized statement of such costs, adding thereto the overhead, and, if the council finds the same correct, it shall, by ordinance, declare the correctness thereof and declare the same to be a lien upon the property involved, and direct that the same be entered in the minor lien docket and be enforced in the manner provided for the enforcement of liens for street improvements. (Ord No. 4238; Ord No. 72-74)

95.290. ICEBOXES AND OTHER CONTAINERS; ABANDONMENT. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, leave, or maintain, in a place accessible to children, any abandoned, unattended, or discarded icebox, refrigerator, or other container of any kind which has an air-tight door with a snap lock or other lock or mechanism which may not be released
for opening from the inside of the icebox, refrigerator, or container, without first removing therefrom the snaplock or other lock mechanism or removing the air-tight door. (Ord No. 4577)

95.300. KITE FLYING. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to fly any kite containing any metal, wire, or tinsel string either in the kite, the tail of the kite, or the kite string.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to fly any kite in such a manner that the kite, kite tail, or kite string will come within fifty feet of any power line, measured on a horizontal plane.

(1) In case any kite, kite tail, or kite string shall become entangled in any electric power line, it shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to undertake to remove the same from such power line. In such event, the person who was flying the kite shall notify the police, and the electric power company concerned, upon notification by the police department, shall remove such kite, kite tail, or kite string as soon as possible. (Ord No. 3389)

95.310. Repealed. (Ord No. 3389; Ord No. 14-93)

95.320. Repealed. (Ord No. 3947; Ord No. 138-76)

95.330. MINORS NIGHTTIME CURFEW. (a) No minor under the age of 18 years shall be in or upon any street, highway, park, alley, or other public place between the hours specified in subsection (b) of this section unless:

(1) The minor is accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other person 18 years of age or over and authorized by the parent or by law to have care and custody of the minor;

(2) The minor is then engaged in a lawful pursuit or activity which requires the presence of the minor in such public places during the hours specified in this section; or

(3) The minor is lawfully emancipated pursuant to ORS 419B.550 to 419B.558.

(b) For minors under the age of 16 years, the curfew is between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. of the

following morning. For minors 16 years of age or older, the curfew is between 12:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. (Ord No. 3677; Ord No. 5287; Ord No. 5369; Ord No. 85-74; Ord No. 53-95; Ord No. 23-97)

95.334 FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (a) The council determines that there has been an increase in truancy and juvenile crime, victimization, and gang activity involving persons under the age of 18 during regular school hours in the City of Salem.

(b) The council determines that the State of Oregon compulsory school attendance law has no immediate sanction for juvenile violators, and truancy is not effectively controlled by exiting laws and ordinances.

(c) The Council determines that the City of Salem has a compelling interest in providing for the enforcement of school attendance, for the protection of juveniles from gang activity and the perpetrators of crime, for the reduction of juvenile criminal activities and for the protection of the general public during regular school hours, and that a daytime curfew is the least intrusive method for the City to further these interests. (Ord No. 23-97)

95.335 MINORS DAYTIME CURFEW. (a) No minor between the ages of 7 and 18 years who has not completed the twelfth grade shall be in or upon any street, highway, park, alley or other public place during regular school hours except while attending school as required by ORS 339.010 to 339.065, unless:

(1) The minor is accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other person 18 years of age or over and authorized by the parent or by law to have care and custody of the minor;

(2) The minor is then engaged in a lawful pursuit or activity which requires the presence of the minor in such public places during regular school hours and is authorized by the minor's parent, guardian, or other person having the legal care and custody of such minor;

(3) The minor is lawfully emancipated pursuant to ORS 419B.550 to 419B.558, or

(4) The minor is authorized and approved to be away from the school as provided in ORS 339.030 and 339.065, but is not suspended or expelled.

(b) For purposes of this section, regular school hours are:

those hours for the full-time school which the child would attend in the school district in which the child resides, on any day for which school is in session, unless such day is a scheduled vacation or holiday observed by the school. (Ord No. 23-97)

95.340. PARENT OR GUARDIAN NOT TO ALLOW CURFEW VIOLATION. (a)

No parent, guardian, or person having the care and custody of a minor under the age of 18 years shall allow such minor to be in or upon any street, highway, park, alley, or other public place between the hours specified in SRC 95.330, except as otherwise provided in that section.

(b) No parent, guardian, or person having care and custody of a minor between the ages of 7 and 18 years who has not completed the twelfth grade shall allow such minor to be in or upon any street, highway, park, alley, or other public place during regular school hours except as otherwise provided in SRC 95.335. (Ord No. 3677; Ord No. 5287; Ord No. 85-74; Ord No. 23-97)

95.350. ENFORCEMENT. Any police officer or any other law enforcement officer is hereby authorized and empowered to take charge of any person under the age of 18 years violating the provisions of SRC 95.330 or 95.335 and it shall be the duty of any such officer taking charge of any such person to thereafter notify the parent or guardian of such person immediately of such violation and to notify such parent or legal guardian that such person will be held in the custody of the police officer until he or she can come get such minor person. For violations of SRC 95.335, a police officer in lieu of holding the minor person in custody for delivery to a parent or legal guardian may release that person to the principal or other designated official at the school at which the minor is enrolled. (Ord No. 3677; Ord No. 5287; Ord No. 23-97)

95.360. DUTY OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN, TO PICK UP VIOLATORS. It shall be unlawful and shall be considered a separate offense for any parent, guardian, or any other adult person having the legal care and custody of any person under the age of 18 years to refuse to come to the police officer and take the minor person under his or her custody immediately to the minor's home upon being notified by the police department as provided in SRC 95.350. (Ord No. 3677; Ord No. 5287; Ord No. 23-97)

95.370. Repealed. (Ord No. 3389; Ord No. 5641; Ord No. 100-74)

95.380. FURNISHING TOBACCO TO MINORS. It shall be unlawful to sell, give, or furnish tobacco in any form to any minor under 18 years of age; provided, in the event the laws of the state make it unlawful to sell, give, or furnish tobacco to any minor under the age of 21 years, then it shall also be unlawful to sell, give, or furnish tobacco to any minor under 21 years of age in the city. (Ord No. 3389; Ord No. 5641)

95.390. MINORS; LOITERING IN CERTAIN PLACES. It shall be unlawful for any minor under the age of 21 years to go into, visit, or loiter in or about any gambling house or house of prostitution. (Ord No. 3389)

95.400 through 95.410. Repealed. (Ord No. 121-72)

95.420. RADIO APPARATUS; INTERFERENCE WITH. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or permit or cause to be operated

September 29, 1995

Phillip T. Kelly
Attorney at Law
110 N 2nd Street
Silverton, Oregon 97381

Richard D. Rodeman
Attorney at Law
414 NW 4th Street
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Re: City of Silverton v. Mistie Johnson
Case No. 94-743

Gentlemen:

Defendant, Mistie Johnson, has filed a demurrer to the Complaint. The City has filed an amended compliant dated May 24, 1995. I have made a previous ruling on May 12, 1995 on many of the same issues as the present case. I will refer to my previous ruling in deciding the current case.

1. Defendant's demurrer based upon violation of ORS 161.505 is hereby denied. Defendant has failed to show that ORS 161.505 preempts Silverton's Home Rule authority. Further defendant complains that the ordinance fails to describe conduct. Conduct can be in two forms: one of commission and one of omission. The conduct constituting commission appears to be what defendant is looking for. In the case of the City of Silverton's ordinance on Failing to Supervise a Minor the act of omission is what the City Council has attempted to define. Although much more difficult to define I find that the elements of the offence taken altogether clearly define the conduct of omission or failing to adequately supervise a child.

2. Defendant's demurrer based on the ordinance being unconstitutionally vague is hereby denied based upon my previous ruling in the letter of opinion dated May 12, 1995.

3. Defendant's demurrer based on unconstitutional broadness is hereby denied.

City Manager
306 S. Water St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-6117

Finance Department
306 S. Water St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-5321

Police Department
306 S. Water St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-5326

Public Works
306 S. Water St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-8679

Water/Wastewater Facilities
1453 Pine St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-5439

Maintenance Shop
830 McClaine St.
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 873-6359

subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the Chief of Police may refer the matter to the council for hearing as a part of its regular agenda at the next succeeding meeting. The City Recorder shall give notice of the hearing to the owner and occupants, if different from the owner. At the time set for hearing the owner and occupants may appear and be heard by the council. The council shall determine whether the property is graffiti nuisance property and whether the owner has complied with subsection (a) and (b) of this section. The city has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is graffiti nuisance property. The owner has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that there is good cause for failure to abate the nuisance within five city business days of the mailing of the notice. (Ord No. 97-95; Ord No. 51-96)

95.655. REMEDIES BY COUNCIL. (a) In the event the council determines that property is graffiti nuisance property, the council may order that the nuisance be abated. The order may include conditions under which abatement is to occur. The council may also employ any other remedy deemed by it to be appropriate to abate the nuisance, including but not limited to authorizing a civil complaint in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) The remedies in this section are in addition to those otherwise provided by law. (Ord No. 97-95; Ord No. 51-96)

95.660. ABATEMENT BY CITY. If the owner fails to abate the nuisance as ordered by the council, the city may cause the nuisance to be abated as provided in SRC 45.094 to 45.096, except that the Chief of Police shall be responsible for causing abatement instead of the health officer. (Ord No. 97-95)

95.700. through 95.980. Reserved for Expansion.

95.990. VIOLATIONS. (a) Violation of SRC 95.010, 95.190, 95.200, 95.210, 95.220, 95.300, 95.340, 95.440, 95.510, 95.520, or 95.530, 95.610 or 95.640 is an infraction.

(b) Violation of SRC 95.580 is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $250, imprisonment for a period not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Violation of any other provision of this chapter is a misdemeanor. (Ord No. 193-79; Ord No. 97-95; Ord No. 23-97)

LEARNING FOR A LIFETIME
SALEM•KEIZER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

VALID ONLY
DATE: _____
TO
DATE: _____

RELEASED: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MODIFIED DAY

NAME: _____

SCHOOL AREA: _____

LEARNING FOR A LIFETIME
SALEM•KEIZER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

VALID ONLY
DATE: _____
TO
DATE: _____

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

NAME: _____

PROGRAM: _____

RES. SCHOOL: _____

LEARNING FOR A LIFETIME
SALEM•KEIZER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

VALID ONLY
DATE: _____
TO
DATE: _____

HOME SCHOOL

NAME: _____

SCHOOL AREA: _____

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Goal(s)

There is a large population of Hispanics in the Jefferson area but their participation in the community has been minimal. The goals for this project are: to provide an opportunity to learn a new language, inclusion of the Hispanics in community activities and to help them feel more a part of the community.

Putting It Together

Jefferson Together Community Progress Team provided dollars, materials, child care and the primary promotion. The school district also provided dollars along with the location and Chemeketa Community College provided the instructor.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Shirley Beaty, Principal Jefferson Elementary School 541-327-3337

FAMILY NIGHT

Goal(s)

To provide a family activity in a safe environment that also allows for community to come together.

Putting It Together

The Santiam Canyon Youth and Family Alliance (SCYFA) Community Progress Team (CPT) partnered with the school district to provide a consistent location and recreational equipment. The CPT has also purchased games and some equipment in collaboration with other groups in the area.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Sandy or Emma at Santiam Canyon Youth and Family Alliance (SCYFA) in Mill City: 503-897-3095

FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY
Nite Court

Goal(s)

Reduce juvenile crime for Friends of the Family communities

Have a safe and supervised environment for teens to enjoy.

Putting It Together

The Sheriff and Stayton Police departments, along with Friends of the Family, had an interest in lowering juvenile crime within their communities and chose to look at the Teen Court model implemented in Polk County. Since the implementation of the Night Court, Stayton Chief of Police senses that teen crime is lower on the evenings in which Night Court is open. He also feels that the Gang-want-to-be youth are less active

Contact Person and Phone Number

Joyce Hoynacki: 503-769-7060

FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY
Youth Activities Task Force

Goal(s)

Engage youth in leadership development

Youth will have a greater appreciation for their community and themselves.

Putting It Together

The Friends of the Family Community Progress Team had an interest in engaging youth within the Stayton-Sublimity area. In their information collection, through Kitchen Table Conferences, establishing positive things for youth was a large interest of those who participated. Most of the youth who have been attracted to the Task Force are the more at-risk youth. They have good attendance of the meetings held and are organizing events within the community. The youth are discovering that they can be a part of the adult decision making process and are a vital part of their community through their volunteering efforts. A new Volunteer Club has been a result of the youth's volunteering efforts.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Stacey Graham, Friends of the Family: 503-769-6118

FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY
Love And Logic Parenting Classes

Goal(s)

Provide parents tools to enhance their parenting skills

Youth will have a greater appreciation for their community and themselves.

Putting It Together

The Friends of the Family Community Progress Team has a strong belief in providing parenting to both new and the more experienced parent. Over the last three to four years, Love and Logic Parenting Classes have been hosted by them and taught by a certified Love and Logic instructor. They have marketed the classes as open to everyone, recognizing that everyone can gain from parent training. It's the hardest job you've never been "trained" to do. Their marketing and reputation within their communities has brought forth 35 to 45 families per training. In years previous, these numbers were not even closely matched.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Stacey Graham, Friends of the Family: 503-769-6118

HISPANIC PARENT PROGRAM

Goal(s)

To provide a learning opportunity for Hispanic parents that will enhance their parenting skills, increase their knowledge of and relationship with the school. This will in turn provide the support for their child needed for their success in the learning environment.

Putting It Together

The initial emergence for this project came from the high school principal. His concern for the Hispanic students lack of success and their parents lack of understanding of the school environment and needed parenting skills. Some partners involved are the McKay Area Community Progress Team, McKay High School, Adult and Family Services, Mano a Mano and parents.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Susann Kaltwasser, Coordinator McKay Area Community Progress Team: 363-3998

Rey Mayoral, Principal McKay High School: 399-3080

Local Strategies:
Community Response to Juvenile Crime

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT - Project Success

Goal(s)

Component I: After School Program:

To support families by providing quality child care for young children.

To increase student success in school by providing individual and small group assistance in a learning environment and to prevent students from developing AT RISK behaviors by providing opportunities for them to use leisure time in a positive way.

To provide cultural and life enrichment activities to students in a rural setting who would otherwise have little or no access to such cultural involvement. To increase the cultural sensitivity of the students and reduce cultural bias.

Component II: Middle/High School Summer Programs:

To provide students opportunities to improve their academic and/or vocational performance which will result in student success and retention in school until completion.

Putting It Together

Project Success, a collaborative community project serving children and families in the greater Jefferson community, is managed and housed by Jefferson's Community Progress Team. The project consists of the following: *After School Program Students may wish to participate in a variety of activities including: leisure time activities, hobbies, crafts, study skills, Spanish, computer lab activities, board games, and service learning projects. Activities which promote "protective factors" will be a part of the student's opportunities. *Middle/High Summer School - Students along with their parents develop personal plans for academic or workplace success. Working at their own rate and using their personal learning style, students earn credit for course work or work experience activities.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Daphine Karns, After School Co-Coordinator: 541-327-2202 or 541-327-1122.

KEIZER UNITED
Tokarski Community Home For Children

Goal(s)

To provide a permanent home for Keizer children who are in need of foster care.

Keep the children in their own community

Involve the children in positive activities within their community

Putting It Together

In early 1997, Keizer United conducted a door to door survey of Keizer residence asking them what they thought Keizer United should focus on over the next few years. The number one response was safer neighborhoods. When local builder, Larry Tokarski, indicated his interest to provide a home for children who are in need of foster care, it seem to be a natural fit. Therefore, a search for a home went underway, community information meetings were held to get an understanding of the concerns of neighboring properties and to alleviate fears. Due to the home having a target of five to eight children living at the home, approval from the local city council and from the State Office of Services to Children and Families. Catholic Community Services agreed to be the fiscal agent and to play a key role as a certified provider. Parents were hired to live at the home to nurture and care for the children living in the home and an additional support and networking staff person was also hired.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Jess Armas, Catholic Community Services: 503-390-2600

MANO A MANO FAMILY CENTER

Goal(s)

Mano A Mano provides for the immediate needs of the Latino community and offers a variety of educational services. They promote and share the Latino culture.

Putting It Together

The Mano A Mano Family Center provides wrap-around services to Latino families in the Salem-Keizer area. The Center strives to meet the basic needs as well as the cultural and educational needs of the families it serves. Classes and support groups are offered for families who are striving to maintain nurturing home environments and to instill long-held family values in their children amidst the language and cultural challenges that immigrant families inevitable experience. Food, clothing, translation, tutoring, college prep, cultural arts, child care, and referral services are also offered. All services are offered in Spanish and English.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Martha Coranado, Director: 503-363-1895

MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Teen Connection Alcohol & Drug Treatment

Goal(s)

To reduce the frequency of drug use by youth.

To prevent further penetration into the juvenile justice system by helping families develop effective communications and parenting skills.

Putting It Together

The Marion County Teen Connection Alcohol and Drug Specialist will continue to provide assessments, intervention with families, support groups and education in the community. When necessary, referrals will be made for treatment or other appropriateservices. The office is located at the HOME Drop-In Center. Bilingual English/Spanish
services are available.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Dick Horner, Team Supervisor: 503-361-2735

MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Youth and Family Project

Goal(s)

To reduce the frequency of drug use by youth.

To prevent further penetration into the juvenile justice system by helping families develop effective communications and parenting skills.

Putting It Together

The Marion County Teen Connection Alcohol and Drug Specialist will continue to Provide assessments, intervention with families, support groups and education in the community. When necessary, referrals will be made for treatment or other appropriate services. The office is located at the HOME Drop-In Center. Bilingual English/Spanish services are available.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Dick Horner, Team Supervisor: 503-361-2735

MID VALLEY WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER - Parent-Child Services for Shelter Residents

Goal(s)

To prevent child abuse by teaching children about abuse, safe people and safety planning.

To prevent child abuse by helping adult shelter residents develop effective, non-violent parenting skills.

Putting It Together

The Parent-Child Services component of the children's program addresses three primary issues: self-esteem, safety planning, and abuse assessment. The program provides children with a safe and supportive environment which allows them to explore their feelings and be open to information. Educates children that abuse is never their fault which helps to elevate their sense of safety. Safety play to identify safe people to whom they can report abuse. Finally, abuse assessment provides workers and mothers with vital information about the effects of domestic violence upon children.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Jane Downing-Burnett, Director : 503-399-7722

MT. ANGEL YOUTH COMMISSION
After School Youth Drop In Center

Goal(s)

Provide a safe and nurturing place for children between the hours of 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Putting It Together

After a few years of conducting numerous after school activities, mostly with some cost to participate, the Mt. Angel Youth Commission received the approval to refurbish the basement of the Old St. Mary's gymnasium for an after school drop in center. A grant was received to pay for some of the needed updating, coupled with many community volunteered hours. The result is a Monday through Friday youth drop in center which is open from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. In the center there are computers, games, networking opportunities and a safe place for youth to be while their parents are still at work.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Lia Martinez, Interim Director: 503-845-9811

MUNICIPAL COURT

Goal(s)

Provide accountability for first-time offenders

Develop sanctions focused on the offense, the victim and the community

Make youth responsible to their local community

Deter future criminality

Putting It Together

A new law passed in 1995 allows Juvenile Courts to "hand off" misdemeanor property crimes and offenses involving tobacco to local municipal courts. The Juvenile Department met with Silverton officials to identify which youth and which offenses they wanted heard in the "muni" court.

A set of procedures were then worked-out to ensure that cases moved in a timely fashion and proper record-keeping. A meeting was then held for city officials, the juvenile department the municipal court, judge and the circuit court juvenile judge to make certain all the procedural and legal issues were adequately addressed.

A letter of agreement between the Juvenile Department and the city police chief was then signed and the presiding circuit court judge signed an order officially transferring the agreed-upon cases to the municipal court.

Contact Person and Telephone Number

Judge Jan Zyranoff, Silverton Municipal Court, (503) 873-5321; Chief Richard Lewis, Silverton Police Department, (503) 873-5326.

ENTERED
NOV 25 1997
#10

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION

97JMISC
Evt #536

STATE OF OREGON
MARION COUNTY COURTS
NOV 25 1997
FILED
#9

In the Matter of the	)	
	)	
Waiver of Certain Juvenile Cases	)	ORDER
To The Silverton Municipal Court	)	

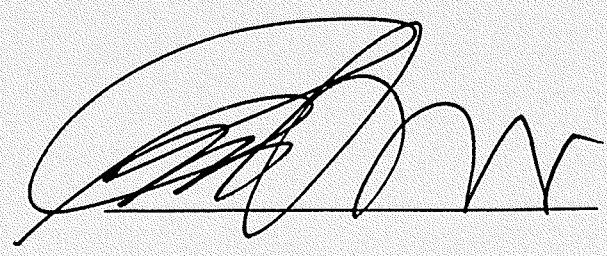
Pursuant to the provision of ORS 419C.370;

IT IS ORDERED, that starting December 1, 1997 and until further order of the court, that all cases involving violation of ORS 164.043, Theft III; ORS 164.045, Theft II; ORS 164.345, Criminal Mischief III; ORS 164.354, Criminal Mischief II; ORS 167.400, Possession of Tobacco Products; ORS 164.805, Offensive Littering; ORS 164.245, Criminal Trespass II and ORS 164.255, Criminal Trespass I; committed by youth less than 18 years of age within the city limits of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, are hereby waived to the Silverton Municipal Court, subject to the following conditions:

a) That the Municipal Court, prior to hearing a case described herein , shall notify the Juvenile Court of that fact;

b) That the Juvenile Court may direct that any such case be waived to the Juvenile Court for further proceedings.

DATED this 17th Day of November 1997.



Paul J. Lipscomb, Presiding Judge

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Between the Marion County Juvenile Department

And the City of Silverton

WHEREAS, The City of Silverton has expressed an interest in further developing its community response to juvenile crime, including adjudication and disposition of some cases involving Silverton youth through its Municipal Court; AND

WHEREAS, the Marion County Juvenile Department and the Marion County Juvenile Court desire to further develop partnerships with local communities, including cities, schools, law enforcement agencies and other community groups; AND

WHEREAS, the City of Silverton and Marion County Juvenile Department are committed to maximizing the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system through innovation and cooperation, THEREFORE,

The undersigned parties hereby agree that certain cases eligible for waiver from the Marion County Juvenile Court to the Silverton Municipal Court pursuant to ORS 419C.370 will be handled in the Silverton Municipal Court unless determined not appropriate.

The parties further agree that the attached list of procedures entitled "Waiver of Juvenile Cases to Silverton Municipal Court, November 1997" will govern which cases will be handled in Silverton Municipal court and which will remain under the jurisdiction of the Marion County Juvenile court.

This agreement will be reviewed at least annually to determine the efficacy of handling Juvenile cases in Silverton Municipal Court and whether this practice furthers the goals of the Silverton community and the Marion County juvenile justice system.

This agreement, entered into this 17th day of November, 1997, will remain in effect until the Circuit Court rescinds or modifies the waiver order or either party gives the other party thirty (30) days notice of its intent to terminate the agreement.

Larry Oglesby
Director, Marion County Juvenile

Silverton Chief of Police

Appeals in State v. Drummond, 6 Or App 558, 562, 489 P2d 958 (1971), states that where first amendment rights are not affected the defendant must show that the statute, or in this case the ordinance, is unconstitutional as applied to him. Because there are no facts upon which the Court may render an opinion in regards to how the Ordinance directly effects the defendant, defendants's demurrer on the basis of unconstitutional vagueness is hereby denied because it is premature.

2. Defendant further attacks Silverton Ordinance No. 94-132 as overbroad. The same principal applies to an attack of overbreath as it does to vagueness. If the Ordinance does not encroach upon a first amendment right then the defendant may only challenge the ordinance as it pertains to defendant herself and not make a facial challenge to the Ordinance. Once again, because there is no stipulation of facts nor evidentiary hearing, this challenge is premature and will be denied. Case of State v. Albee, 118 Or App 212, 847 P2d 858, 861 (1993).

3. The defendant argues that the Ordinance makes arbitrary and irrational classifications. In that argument the defendant points to the defenses that are set out in the Ordinance. The fact that a parent is present when the child commits an offense only means that the parent is not guilty of negligently supervising his or her child. It certainly does not alleviate the parent from any criminal liability as far as being an accomplice, if the parent does in fact aid and abet the child, in what the child is doing. Because the City Councilors have chosen not to attempt to regulate parents' activities as they relate to the child while the child is at home also does not make a arbitrary or irrational classification. Defendant's demurrer on this basis is denied.

4. Defendant's fourth challenge to Silverton Ordinance No. 94-132 is that it is preempted by the State law governing parental liability for the acts of their children. In order to analyze whether the field is preempted the Court must look at Oregon Constitution, Article XI, Section 2, and the cases of City of Portland v. Dollarhide and City of Portland v. Jackson. Ordinances passed by the City Council may not prohibit what state law allows nor permit what state law prohibits. City of Portland v. Dollarhide. The problem of testing to see what the law allows is difficult because the criminal ordinances are most often writeen in terms of what is forbidden. The most recent test that the Supreme Court has applied was given in City of Portland v. Jackson, 316 Or 143, 850 P2d 1093 (1993). That test requires the Court to look at three elements to determine if state law permits something which the City Ordinance prohibits. The first portion of the test is has the legislature expressly occupied the field of legislation and expressly precluded local legislation. In the different statutes that the defendant has cited in her brief there is nothing in any of those statutes that expressly states that the State Legislature is attempting to preempt the field. The second test is has the legislature expressly permitted that specific conduct. There is nothing in the laws that are quoted in defendant's brief which state that the legislature has expressly permitted parents to allow their children to commit crimes. The final test is the legislature otherwise manifests an intent to permit the specific conduct. In the case of this Ordinance the City has attempted to set a standard to determine when a parent fails to supervise a minor. Nothing of a reading of any of the statutes that defendant quoted in her brief would indicate that such an attempt has been made in the state statute,

nor have any state statutes freed parents from their responsibility to raise their children. In a reading of ORS 30.765 that statute specifically says "in addition to any other remedy provided by law" which would indicate that the legislature was not attempting to preempt the field when they passed this particular statute as in defendant's brief. Because the State Legislature has not attempted to preempt the field, and the City Ordinance does not prohibit anything which the legislature intended to allow, nor does it allow anything that the State Legislature prohibits, I find that the legislature has not preempted this particular field of law and that the Ordinance is valid. Defendant's demurrer on that point is hereby denied.

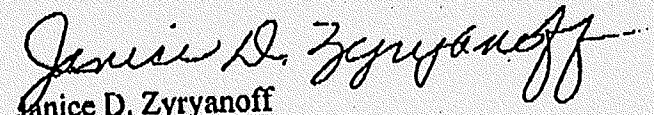
5. Defendant argues that the amended complaint is not sufficiently definite and certain in that the amended complaint uses the term "any provision of Silverton Municipal Code (shoplifting)." By using the term "any" and then by stating a particular violation of Silverton Municipal Code "shoplifting" the Court finds that the complaint is not definite and certain. There could be confusion between shoplifting as being the only violation that the defendant is alleged to have occurred and other violations based on the word "any". The Court sustains the demurrer on the basis of the complaint not being sufficiently definite and certain and allows the City 30 days in which to refile an amended complaint.

6. Finally, defendant argues that the complaint fails to allege the particulars in which defendant failed to supervise the minor. The complaint tracks Section 1 of Ordinance 94-132 stating that the minor, Jeremiah Beck, was found on private property in violation of the shoplifting ordinance of the City of Silverton. Based upon those allegations the Court rules that the complaint is sufficiently definite to allow the defendant to defend against the charges.

7. The Amicus Brief argues that the Ordinance impinges upon "the liberty of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and eduction of their children under their control which is a fundamental right protected from state intrusion", Pierce v. The Society of Sisters, 268 US 510, 534 (1924). The City Ordinance in requiring that parents supervise their children such that the children are not allowed or permitted to engage in criminal conduct does not impinge upon the liberty of the parent to direct the upbringing or education of their children. The Oregon Supreme Court in Bryant v. Dukehart, 106 Or 359 (1923), noted that parents have a paramount right to the custody and control of their children. Once again the Silverton Ordinance 94-132 in no way attempts to remove children from the custody or control of their parents. In fact, the ordinance requires the parents to exercise control over their children. The argument that the only way for a parent not to violate the Ordinance is to be with the child all the time including, but not limited to, a mother following a 17 year old child into the boy's bathroom so that she could supervise him is an argument to the absurd. This Court does not find that an ordinance which attempts to require parents to control their child to a degree that the children do not commit criminal acts is an unwarranted intrusion on parental control.

Defendant's demurrer is hereby denied in all aspects except for number four regarding the definiteness and certainty dealing with the issue of which criminal code section the child, Jeremiah Beck, has violated.

Sincerely,



Janice D. Zyryanoff
Municipal Court Judge
City of Silverton

JDZ:pr

May 12, 1995

Jossi K. Davidson
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 565
Silverton, Oregon 97381

Richard D. Rodeman
Attorney at Law
414 NW 4th Street
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Todd S. Baran
Attorney at Law
2000 One Main Place
101 S.W. Main Street
Portland, Oregon 97204-3230

Re: City of Silverton v. Anita Beck
Case No. 7741

Gentlemen:

Defendant, Anita Beck, has filed a demurrer to the Amended Complaint dated March 16, 1995. I shall make rulings in the order in which the defendant set forth her demurrer.

1. Defendant first challenged Silverton Ordinance No. 94-132 stating that it was unconstitutionally vague in violation of the due process clause of the United States Constitution, Amendment 14, and in violation of Oregon Constitution, Article I, Sections 1, 10, 20 and 33. The defendant states that the Ordinance is unconstitutionally vague on its face. However, defendant has made no claim in her demurrer that there is any violation of the constitutional right to freedom of speech. The Court of

4. Defendant's demurrer based on arbitrary and irrational classifications is hereby denied.

5. Defendant's demurrer based on preemption of State Law is hereby denied.

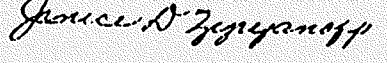
6. The demurrer based upon the complaint not being definite and certain is denied. The City has responded to defendant's allegations by amending the complaint thereby curing those elements which were indefinite.

7. Defendant's demurrer based upon charging more than one offence has been cured by the amended complaint.

8. The demurrer alleging that the child has not been found guilty is denied. The child's being found guilty is not a condition precedent to bringing a charge of negligent supervision, but is an element in the prima facia case.

9. Defendant's demurrer dealing with violation of ORS 221.330 is hereby denied. That statute deals with the publication of ordinances adopted by the City. Defendant's demurrer is untimely, being more than 60 days from the adoption of the ordinance and defendant fails to show that City Charter required publication. Further the Court finds that the "Criminal Code" is easily recognized as a body of law compiled by the legislative council at the end of each legislative session.

Sincerely,



Janice D. Zyryanoff
Municipal Court Judge
City of Silverton

JDZ:cmp

MEMORANDUM

From: Donna Jean Thomas
Silverton Municipal Court Clerk

Subject: Parenting Classes

Date: April 8, 1996

Currently we are referring parents to two different parenting classes:

CAL Program (Corrections Associates)
525 Ferry St. SE
Salem, Oregon 97308
Ron Hill
(503)378-0572

Youth Services Team
110 S. First Street
Silverton, Oregon 97381
Michael Hammond
(503)873-4026

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at (503(873-5321.

Health Department
Marion County
OREGON
Michael Hammond, M.S., LPC, LMFT
Mental Health Specialist

3) 873-4026 Silverton/Mt. Angel Youth Services Team
110 S. First Street • Silverton, OR 97381

THE YOUTH SERVICES TEAM

PRESENTS A FREE PARENTING CLASS

AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING

The Youth Services Team will be offering a FREE six week parenting class for all interested parents in the community.

The class will meet at Robert Frost School, 201 Westfield, in Silverton.
~~The class times are TUESDAY evenings from 6:45 pm till 8:15 pm, for eight weeks. CLASS BEGINS ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1995~~.
*** Next class begins on APRIL 16, 1996.

The class is geared toward the parents of children as well as adolescents.

We will work on establishing RULES, EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE, COMMUNICATION, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, ACTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING, AND SHOWING CHILDREN LOVE AND AFFECTION.

We'll be addressing issues such as:

CHORES, HOMEWORK, DRUG/ALCOHOL USE, ARGUING, LYING, STEALING, SUCCEDING IN SCHOOL, SIBLING FIGHTING, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, AND CHOICE OF UNDESIRABLE FRIENDS.

We'll be showing parents how to deal with these and other problems that come up in today's families.

If you'd like to learn some new skills for you and your child, please call the YST office and register for the class. There is no charge.

CAL PROGRAMS

525 FERRY ST. SE
SALEM, OREGON 97308
(503)378-0572

DATE _____

REFERRING AGENCY _____

_____

ADDRESS _____ PH# _____

CLIENT

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ WK# _____ MSG.# _____

You have been referred to the CAL Programs identified below. You are allowed 10 days to contact our agency and arrange an intake interview.

___ Violence Intervention Program
(12 or 24 weeks)

___ Anger Management Adolescent Program
(12 weeks)

___ Level 1 Alcohol Program
(18 hrs education)

___ Parenting Classes (12 weeks)

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

I _____, authorize the exchange of information between CAL and the referring agency (or person), as it relates to program participation and administration.
This authorization is effective from _____ and ends _____.

_____ _____
Authorizing Signature Date

_____ _____
Witness Date

any controlled substance into the human body including but not limited to:

(A) Pipes, water pipes, hookahs, wooden carburetor pipes, electric pipes, air pipes, corncob pipes, meerschaum and ceramic pipes, with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or metal bowls;

(B) Carburetion tubes and devices, including carburetion masks;

(C) Bongs;

(D) Chillums;

(E) Ice pipes or chillers;

(F) Cigarette rolling papers and rolling machines; and

(G) Cocaine free basing kits.

(2) Endangering the welfare of a minor by violation of subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (e) of this section, involving other than a device for smoking tobacco, is a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) Endangering the welfare of a minor by violation of subsection (1)(d) of this section or by violation of subsection (1)(e) of this section, involving a device for smoking tobacco, is a violation punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500. [1971 c.743 §177; 1973 c.827 §20; 1979 c.744 §8; 1981 c.838 §1; 1983 c.740 §31; 1991 c.970 §5; 1995 c.79 §52]

163.577 Failing to supervise a child. (1) A person commits the offense of failing to supervise a child if the person is the parent, lawful guardian or other person lawfully charged with the care or custody of a child under 15 years of age and the child:

(a) Commits an act that brings the child within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under ORS 419C.005;

(b) Violates a curfew law of a county or any other political subdivision; or

(c) Fails to attend school as required under ORS 339.010.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to a child-caring agency as defined in ORS 418.205 or to foster parents.

(3) In a prosecution of a person for failing to supervise a child under subsection (1)(a) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that the person:

(a) Is the victim of the act that brings the child within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or

(b) Reported the act to the appropriate authorities.

(4) In a prosecution of a person for failing to supervise a child under subsection (1) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that the person took reasonable steps to control the conduct of the child at the time the person is alleged to have failed to supervise the child.

(5)(a) In a prosecution of a person for failing to supervise a child under subsection (1)(a) of this section, the court may order the person to pay restitution under ORS 137.103 to 137.109 to a victim for pecuniary damages arising from the act of the child that brings the child within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(b) The amount of restitution ordered under this subsection may not exceed $2,500.

(6) If a person pleads guilty or is found guilty of failing to supervise a child under this section and if the person has not previously been convicted of failing to supervise a child, the court:

(a) Shall warn the person of the penalty for future convictions of failing to supervise a child and shall suspend imposition of sentence.

(b) May not order the person to pay restitution under this section.

(7)(a) If a person pleads guilty or is found guilty of failing to supervise a child under this section and if the person has only one prior conviction for failing to supervise a child, the court, with the consent of the person, may suspend imposition of sentence and order the person to complete a parent effectiveness program approved by the court. Upon the person's completion of the parent effectiveness program to the satisfaction of the court, the court may discharge the person. If the person fails to complete the parent effectiveness program to the satisfaction of the court, the court may impose a sentence authorized by this section.

(b) There may be only one suspension of sentence under this subsection with respect to a person.

(8) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over a first offense of failing to supervise a child under this section.

(9) Failing to supervise a child is a violation punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000. [1995 c.593 §1]

Note: 163.577 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 163 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

163.580 Posting of signs concerning sale of smoking devices. (1) Any person who sells any of the smoking devices listed in ORS 163.575 (1)(e) shall display a sign clearly stating that the sale of such devices to persons under 18 years of age is prohibited by law.

(2) Any person who violates this section commits a violation. [1981 c.838 §2]

Chapter 9.12

CURFEW FOR MINORS

Sections:

9.12.010 Curfew hours for persons under eighteen.
9.12.020 Children found after curfew—Procedure.
9.12.030 Children found after curfew—Second offense.
9.12.040 Complaint to juvenile court when.

9.12.010 Curfew hours for persons under eighteen.

It is unlawful for any child under the age of eighteen years to be upon the streets or in any public place in the city between the hours of ten p.m. and six a.m. unless such child is in the custody of or accompanied by a parent or guardian, or by a suitable adult person selected by such parent or guardian; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to any such child while actually engaged in traveling to and from a place of employment, school class, religious meeting, or going to or from any place of legitimate amusement, or while upon an errand of mercy under direction of his or her parent or guardian, or other adult person having the immediate care, custody or control of such child. (Ord. 525 § 1, 1965: Ord. 357 § 1, 1946: Ord. 342 § 1, 1943)

9.12.020 Children found after curfew—Procedure.

If any such child is found upon the streets or in any public place in violation of this chapter, and such violation is his or her first offense, it shall be the duty of any peace officer forthwith to place such child under custody and to take or cause such child to be taken to his or her home. The parent or guardian or other person having the care and custody of such child shall be notified of such violation. (Ord. 342 § 2, 1943)

9.12.030 Children found after curfew—Second offense.

After being notified that any child in his or her care, custody or control has violated the provisions of this chapter, any parent, guardian or other responsible adult person who shall knowingly suffer or permit such child or ward to be a second time upon the streets or in any public place in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term of not less than one or more than twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (Ord. 342 § 3, 1943)

9.12.040 Complaint to juvenile court when.

Whenever a child shall be found committing a second offense against the provisions of this chapter, under such circumstances or under such conditions as may, in the opinion of any peace officer, tend to render such child delinquent, such peace officer shall forthwith lodge an appropriate complaint with the juvenile court for such further proceedings as such court may deem appropriate under the circumstances. (Ord. 342 § 4, 1943)

SILVERTON ORDINANCE #94-132
PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Background

Gary Lasater with PACT (Parents & Children Together) presented a proposal to the City Manager Mike Scott which recommended that parents should be held accountable for the actions of their children. Gary had ~~[illegible]~~ years experience as a Counselor for Marion County YST (Youth Services Team) and had noted over the years that a big percentage of the referrals they received were young people who had little or no guidance from their respective homes. This not only added to the frustration level of the Counselors but had a major impact on the resources available through the county as well as a factor in the livability of the community.

Their proposal included statistics from YST in Silverton for 1994. Those figures totaled 238 referrals with 90 below the minimum age of 12 that the Juvenile Court uses as a guide for intervention. They also indicated that parents of high risk children usually do not voluntarily attend parent training or counseling. Therefore, they recommended that parents of children cited for minor misdemeanors and status offenses be cited to Municipal Court and ordered to attend parent training if found guilty. The attendance at the training would be monitored with evaluations made prior to and after the training.

Process of Passing:

After the proposal was reviewed by the City Manager, it was presented to the Chief of Police for evaluation. The Chief and City Manager then had a meeting with the Municipal Judge to review the impact, both budgetary and feasibility, on the Court.

A memo was then sent to the Council by the Chief along with the PACT proposal and a presentation was made a the next Council meeting. The Council supported this ordinance from the beginning. It was passed unanimously.

State Law:

Representative Layman presented the law to the Legislature and with a few minor changes, it was passed in the form of ORS 419C.570 - 419C.575. Basically the same law with a few additions: 519C.575 - Court may order drug or alcohol treatment if the parent or guardian's addiction to or habitual use of alcohol or controlled substances has significantly contributed to the circumstances bringing the youth within the jurisdiction of the court. The State also used 16 as an age for "youth". (The City

ordinance uses "under 18 years of age" for their guidelines.

Intent:

It was the intent of Silverton to get the parents of the younger offenders into a parenting class so that it might change the path of the child and give the parents good techniques for handling them.

Statistics:

As you can see by the stat sheets in your hand outs, the comparison between 1994 and 1995 look really good. Likewise, 1996 is looking comparable to 1995. I know you can do almost anything you want with statistics, but these comparisons are actual numbers. Fifteen parents were cited in 1995. Of these, four were dismissed at the police department's request because they were cited in the first couple weeks and upon taking a longer look at the ordinance, it was determined that their child had not had any negative contact with the department prior to that citation. Two parents were found not guilty in trial because they were able to prove that they had taken counseling and parenting classes on their own prior to being cited. The Court ruling on two cases are attached.

Results - Comments from kids

Parenting Classes:

Currently, two sources are being used for counseling - YST and CAL Program (Corrections Associates). YST is free and there is a minimal fee for CAL Program. The classes work on RULES, EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE, COMMUNICATION, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, ACTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING, AND SHOWING CHILDREN LOVE AND AFFECTION.

They also address issues such as CHORES, HOMEWORK, DRUG/ALCOHOL USE, ARGUING, LYING, STEALING, SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL, SIBLING FIGHTING, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND CHOICE OF UNDESIRABLE FRIENDS.

The classes range from 6 to 24 weeks in length.

Ordinance Inquiries:

All of the local TV news channels, Town Hall, ABC, NBC, CBS, KPTV, FOX-49, CBN & CNN.

Featured on Current Affair, Good Morning America, Inside Edition

BBC filmed "World In Action" (similar to 60 Minutes)
700 Club featured story
Nickelodeon working on plans for a show geared to pre and early teens.

Staff has talked with over 100 radio stations & 50 newspapers including London Times & front page of New York Times. Articles in almost every magazine publication such as Good Housekeeping, USA Today, People, etc.

City Manager and Mayor have been on a couple different TV talk shows also.

Sent over 700 copies to private citizens, reporters, other cities, counties, schools, attorneys, etc in US and in Asia (including Japan), Europe, Canada, England, New Zealand & Australia.

Other Locations Adopting Ordinance:
Several other cities have adopted the ordinance and other states include Michigan. Most of the cities have various slants on the ordinance.

Curfew:

In addition to the parental ordinance, Silverton has had a curfew ordinance since 1943. It is 10pm, 365 days per year.

PARENTING WORKSHOPS

Goal(s)

To support parents in their role as the most important teacher in their child(s) life. Various issue focused (free or nearly free) workshops are continually being offered along with child care and meals.

Putting It Together

Jefferson Together Community Progress Team provided dollars, the school district provided the location and liability insurance and various agencies partnered to provide trainers.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Shirley Beaty, Principal Jefferson Elementary School: 541-327-3337

Tanya Mazour, Secretary Jefferson Together Community Progress Team: 541-327-2202 ext. 108

SILVERTON TOGETHER
Quarterly Community Topics

Goal(s)

To create a forum for the community to engage in difficult discussions concerning their own community and to have an educational opportunity
Increase community participation
When appropriate, implement community strategies to address issues.

Putting It Together

In recognizing the need to involve more of Silverton's residence into Silverton Together's efforts, Silverton Together's Board decided to hold topical community meetings. All other business would be held at other business meetings. Each topic would be covered over a three month period of time with presenters providing community specific information about issues in their community. The first three months of 1998, they looked at the status of Silverton's children in Oregon's child protective system. This has spurred other subgroups to meet who had an interest in address this issue. Currently, they are focusing on Domestic Violence. These topics are difficult to deal with, however the approach in which Silverton Together and its partners has taken is an opportunity to increase learning with the opportunity to take action in a supportive and informed way.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Annie Karlson, Staff, Silverton Together: 873-1783

SILVERTON TOGETHER
Annual Parenting Education

Goal(s)

Increase the number of parents enrolled in parenting courses
To provide a wide spectrum of parenting classes, prenatal to age 18.

Putting It Together

Over the last three to four years, Silverton Together has partnered to provide numerous parenting opportunities for its residents. Ranging from their parents/infants plus program, Love and Logic Parenting Classes, to Families Talking About Changes which is for pre-teen girls and their parents to have an interactive discussion about the changes that will come with puberty. Families Talking About Change was so positive, they held a session for pre-teen boys. Silverton Together and its partners are committed to providing on-going parenting educational opportunities.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Annie Karlson, Staff, Silverton Together: 873-1783

SILVERTON TOGETHER
Community Connector Program

Goal(s)

To have more children and youth in safe summer an after-school environments
To have more families participating in early support and life skills education
To have Silverton residents know about and have access to a central location for information on community events, classes and services.

Putting It Together

The Community Connectors (two hired staff people) assess the needs and strengths of families with whom they work, are able to communicate a picture of each family to individual agencies and organizations working with that family and/or family members, and simultaneously link the family to the community by connecting them with appropriate supports. The Silverton Family Connectors seek to decrease the isolation of struggling families by ensuring the families' connection to positive community resources such as schools, support groups, recreation activities, health care, counseling, transportation, mentors, adult education, religious groups, family fun, sports, parent-infant helpers, positive role models, and various government and nonprofit programs

Contact Person and Phone Number

Annie Karlson, Staff, Silverton Together: 873-1783

SILVERTON TOGETHER
Parents/Infants Plus Program

Goal(s)

Strengthen families and increase the well-being of children through parenting education and support services.

Increase support to families during the early years of their child's life

Putting It Together

Silverton Together in partnership with the Silverton Hospital offers a Parents/Infants Plus Program to new parents. This program gives parents the opportunity to share the joys and frustrations of being a parent and receive timely information on specific topics. The topics covered are: birth experiences, sleeping-eating-crying, stress/anger management, infant health and safety, adult relationships and child care, emotional and social needs of your baby, nutrition, child development, baby massage, and ongoing resources for parenting. This program has been so successful, they have expanded the program for those parents who now have a toddler.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Annie Karlson, Staff, Silverton Together: 873-1783

STAYTON/SUBLIMITY FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY - Dare to S.U.C.C.E.E.D.

Goal(s)

Strengthening family supports and building resiliency.

Building resiliency in children and youth.

Putting It Together

This program will serve families in the Stayton Union High District boundaries, regardless of school affiliation, through three programs designed to develop problem solving skills, social competence and a sense of purpose in order to promote healthy choice making as children mature under guidance of their parents and with the support of the community.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Stacey Graham: 503-769-6118

SUMMER RECREATION PROGRAM

Goal(s)

To provide safe, supervised activities for youth during the summer.

Putting It Together

The Cascade Community Progress Team (CPT) provided the initial funding while the Aumsville Elementary School principal and team did the footwork. The planning and organizing of the project was a joint effort that included the CPT, school, Turner pool and others.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Karla Davenport, Coordinator Cascade Community Progress Team: 769-3408

Ernie Teal, Principal Aumsville Elementary School: 749-2872

WOODBURN TOGETHER
Parents Infant Plus Program

Goal(s)

Strengthen families and increase the well-being of children through parenting education and support services.

Increase support to families during the early years of their child's life

Putting It Together

Woodburn Together in partnership with the Silverton Hospital offers a Parents/Infants Plus Program to new parents. This program gives parents the opportunity to share the joys and frustrations of being a parent and receive timely information on specific topics. The topics covered are: birth experiences, sleeping-eating-crying, stress/anger management, infant health and safety, adult relationships and child care, emotional and social needs of your baby, nutrition, child development, baby massage, and ongoing resources for parenting.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Joan Garren, President, Woodburn Together: 981-1278

YOUTH COMPACT 3-6 P.M. OPPORTUNITIES

Goal(s)

To assess availability and barriers to participation in after-school programs and opportunities that provide children and youth in the Salem-Keizer area with a safe and nurturing environment and caring adult support and supervision

To define and direct attention, partnerships and resources to priority needs

Putting It Together

The Youth Compact enlisted a consultant in juvenile programs and issues to conduct a multi-faceted assessment of youth opportunities in the Salem-Keizer area between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. This information, in the form of a report and presentation, will be available in May, 1998 and will clarify potential directions and action for consideration by the elected officials from five public jurisdictions, who comprise the Youth Compact: Salem-Keizer School District (24J), City of Salem, City of Keizer, Polk County and Marion County.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Chris Neilsen, Executive Director, Today's Choices: Tomorrow's Community: 503-362-9313.

Research

After School Programs

Goal(s)

To promote positive youth development through ...

✔ increasing social skills
✔ increasing academic progress

Best Practices Research

Children need appropriate after-school activities that will enhance their growth. After-school care isn't just about a place where children can go to play. It's about building relationships and providing academic enrichment. (Children's Defense Fund)

School-age children benefit from *flexible* programs that emphasize self-selected activities and are structured to respond to children's diverse interests. Caring, resourceful, and experienced program staff are vital to provide meaningful activities and a warm, supportive environment that encourages children's growth. Children's participation in such quality programs enhances self-esteem and social and academic competence. (Pratt, pp. 313-320)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Coleen Dyrud, School Age Child Care Program Specialist, Portland:
(503) 725-8528

Michelle Seligson, National Institute on Out-of-School Time, Wellesley College, Massachusetts: (617) 283-2547

Marian Smith, Oregon Commission on Children & Families, Salem:
(503) 373-1283

Comprehensive Family Support/ Family Centers

Goal(s)

To promote strong, nurturing families through ...

✔increasing social support resources for families
✔reducing social isolation
✔increasing parent involvement in school activities

Best Practices Research

Easy access to formal, professional support promotes the well-being of families. When formal and informal support resources are adequate, families reach their ultimate level of functioning and children receive the nurturing care they need.

To facilitate access to formal and informal support, many communities have developed family resource centers. Family centers can take many forms and be located in different settings, including schools or community centers.

Family resource centers in schools can also be an effective way to increase parent involvement through coordinating the delivery of family-based services, parent volunteers, homework helpers, educational resources and lending libraries, and a range of other informal and formal supports. (Pratt, pp. 65-69; 288-291)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Dave Anderson, Oregon Commission on Children & Families, Salem: (503) 373-1283

Janet Carlson, Ph.D., Consultant, Salem: (503) 569-0376

'lyn Horine, Oregon Family Resource Coalition, Salem: (503) 588-2292

Research

Court-Appointed Special Advocates

Goal(s)

To promote strong, nurturing families through ...

✔Support of abused children by a caring adult
✔Timely resolution of child abuse cases
✔Advocacy for child abuse prevention and services

Best Practices Research

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention views the Court-Appointed Special Advocates program as "an essential delinquency prevention effort. Research shows that neglected and abused foster children–often shuttled from placement to placement–are likely to become delinquent and later become adult criminals and child abusers themselves." (OJJDP, 1988) Once abuse has occurred, it is extremely important to reduce its negative impact by advocating for children in the legal system and by providing necessary therapy. Time delays can compound trauma for children. (Adapted from C. Pratt, 1997, pp. 122-3)

Court-Appointed Special Advocates (or "CASAs") are trained, caring volunteers who speak for abused and neglected children in court. They work for the judge alongside attorneys and social workers by reviewing records, interviewing parents, teachers, neighbors, and friends, and getting to know the child. CASAs recommend to the judge what is best for a child's future.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Polo Catalan, Marion County CASA Director, Salem: (503) 585-4970

JanMarie Dielschneider, State CASA Director, Salem: (503) 373-1570, Ext. 257

Early Identification and Support for Problem Behaviors (First Step)

Goal(s)

To promote positive peer relationships and social competence through ...

✔reducing aggression and anti-social behavior
✔increasing social skills at home and school

Best Practices Research

First Step is a comprehensive program which combines school and family behavioral management approaches with proven results in reducing early anti-social behavior. Weak relationships with pro-social peers and strong association with troubled peers contribute to serious delinquent behavior. Such relationships often begin with early anti-social behavior and subsequent rejection by prosocial children and adults.

This rejection increases association with delinquent or troubled peers, weakens bonds to conventional society, and increases delinquency. To halt the cycle that leads from early anti-social behavior to delinquency, early intervention is essential. (Pratt, pp. 228-242)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Dr. Hill Walker, Institute on Violence & Destructive Behavior,
Eugene: (541) 346-3591

Annemieke Golly, Eugene 4J School District: (541) 344-7784

Research

Mentoring

Goal(s)

To promote positive youth development through ...

✔ increasing positive, stable relationships between youth and adults
✔ increasing social skills and academic progress

Best Practices Research

Mentoring can help youth gain in personal growth, development of new skills, and creation of a new friendship. Individual adults are important resources to youth. All children and youth need a stable supportive relationship with at least one adult who accepts them regardless of their temperament, attractiveness, or achievement. The critical elements in nurturing adult relationships are stability, acceptance, and care. (Pratt, pp. 186-187)

Effective mentoring programs include recruiting and screening volunteer mentors, matching youth and adults with mutual interests, establishing clear expectations and guidelines, and providing adequate training and support. Different contexts require special program designs, such as programs for teen parents or school-based projects.

Contact Person and Phone Number

Sgt. Juan Ortegon, Oregon National Guard Mentor Program, Salem:
(503) 945-3938, Ext. 3347

Pat Abeene, Salem-Keizer School District: (503) 399-3074

Research

Parent Support and Training

Goal(s)

To promote positive youth development through ...

✔Improving the interaction quality of parents and youth
✔Increasing parents' consistent, non-abusive guidance and positive reinforcement
✔Increasing age-appropriate supervision and monitoring of youth

Best Practices Research

Parents are the central source of support for children and youth of all ages. Even during adolescence when the influences of peers and other environments increase, parents and other family members most often remain the primary providers of affection and reliable alliances. To maintain positive relationships into adolescence, parents must *balance* growing autonomy and maintaining close family ties and supervision. Problematic parenting styles in adolescence are associated with higher levels of family conflict as well as youth problems including depression, substance abuse, and delinquency.

Effective parent education can increase parents' skills by assisting parents to understand the transitions experienced in the teen years, respond to teens' changing identity and growing needs for autonomy and decision-making, and maintain reasonable supervision, influence, and family bonds. (Pratt, pp. 190-193)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Sally Bowman, Family Development Specialist, OSU Extension, Corvallis: (541) 737-1020

Tom Dishion, Oregon Social Learning Center, Eugene: (541) 485-2711 or University of Oregon (541) 346-1983

Research

School to Work Programs

Goal(s)

To promote educational progress and success through ...

✔ Improving youth work skills, attitudes, and behaviors
✔ Increasing knowledge of career options
✔ Increasing future aspirations for youth

Best Practices Research

All youth–especially those who are non-college bound–need support to successfully bridge the gap between school and work force participation. An effective school-to-work transition system should begin *before* grade 9 rather than in grade 1 Early comprehensive programs are more likely to attract at-risk students and to more effectively serve other students as well.

Effective school-to-work programs integrate academic and vocational education through curriculums that explicitly join academic concepts and vocational instruction; work experiences in which students apply problem-solving skills to actual work tasks; career experiences which provide opportunities to observe the daily activities of workers; and explicit connection of local job opportunities and work assignments to academic assignments. (Pratt, pp. 293-298)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Laurie Adams, Mid-Willamette Education Consortium, Chemeketa Community College, Salem: (503) 399-3696

Vickie Fleming, Willamette Regional Education Service District, Salem: (503) 588-6677

Nancy Hargis, Oregon Dept. of Education, Salem: (503) 378-3584, Ext. 350

Service Learning/ Service in the Community

Goal(s)

To promote positive youth development through ...

✔ improving social and interpersonal development skills
✔ increasing academic and cognitive development

Best Practices Research

Service learning is the blending of both service and learning goals in such a way that both occur and are enriched by each other. Youth become involved in service projects which include a strong reflective component where students use higher level thinking skills to make sense of and extend the formal learning from the service experience.

All youth need opportunities to succeed in their communities and schools through both academic and non-academic pursuits, such as music, art, sports, and community service. Positive feelings about the future are strongly related to current and future educational attainment. Programs directed at preventing dropouts should help teens see the connection between completing high school and a more positive future. Youth service programs can increase work skills, positive work attitudes, and future earnings and employability. (Pratt, pp. 186-189; 199-202)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Becky Eklund, Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, Salem:
(503) 373-1570, Ext. 233

Kathleen Joy, Oregon Community Service Commission, Portland:
(503) 725-5903

Research

Youth Development and Leadership

Goal(s)

To promote positive youth development through ...

- ✔ Increasing youth involvement in community life and activities
- ✔ Increasing youth acceptance of cultural differences and diversity
- ✔ Increasing leadership and organizational skills

Best Practices Research

Youth development is about providing the tools, skills, and training for young people to become productive, contributing members of community and society, to master their environments, and to follow their true calling. (Wingspread Conference) There is a widespread belief that young people should have a voice in developing the goals, services, activities, and approaches of the organizations that serve them (T. Hogue).

The characteristics of effective youth development programs include: varied activities and opportunities to meet the diverse interests of youth; involvement of families, peer groups, churches, community organizations, schools, and businesses; commitment to youth leadership and involvement in decision-making roles; committed and well-trained workers who genuinely care about youth; and physical and economic accessibility for all youth. These characteristics can be found in many different types of programs from sports and recreation to service learning, youth clubs, and career exploration. (Pratt, p. 317)

Contact Person and Phone Number

Jan Calvin_____

Marilyn Johnston, Oregon Governor's School, Salem: (503) 373-3335

Center for Youth Development & Policy Research,
Washington, D.C.: (202) 884-8000