

## ***Interstate Compact National Training***

Presented by:  
Mindy Spring, National Compact Office  
Anne Precythe, North Carolina Deputy Compact Administrator  
Dawn Persels, Oregon Deputy Compact Administrator

Was 'embracing and loving Compact' your New Years Resolution?  
Do you want to prepare for the National ICAOS Audit in March?  
Would you like to meet some of the WA/CA/ID Compact Staff, who have also been invited?

If so, come one, come all to the upcoming Compact training, presented by the National Compact Training Committee:

- Monday, January 31<sup>st</sup>: 8:30 – 11:30 am  
Jackson County Community Corrections  
1101 West Main St, Suite 101  
Medford, OR 97501
- Tuesday, February 1<sup>st</sup>: 8:30 – 11:30 am  
Marion County Public Works  
5155 Silverton Rd NE  
Salem, OR 97305
- Wednesday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>: Two sessions: 8:30 – 11:30 am  
12:30 – 3:30 pm  
Multnomah County Dept. of Community Justice  
501 S.E. Hawthorne Blvd  
Portland 97214  
(County Boardroom, 1st floor)
- Thursday, February 3<sup>rd</sup>: 8:30 – 11:30 am  
Umatilla County Community Corrections  
4705 NW Pioneer Place  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
(Work Center Conference Room)

The Oregon Interstate office, represented by Dawn Persels, Oregon Deputy Compact Administrator, will also be attending to answer any local questions.

*Our thanks to the National Office for their assistance, and on behalf of Mindy, Anne, the Oregon Compact Office, thank you*

### SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT REFERRAL & SUBSIDY FORM

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
PPO: \_\_\_\_\_ Treatment Provider: \_\_\_\_\_

Offender Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ SID: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Offense History: \_\_\_\_\_  
Max. Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Static99 Score/Level: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Stable 2007 Score/Level: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Combined Static99/  
Stable 2007 Level: \_\_\_\_\_  
LSCMI Score/Level: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**Reason For Referral (mark all that apply):**

- Intake Assessment     Intake Assessment w/ Arousal/Interest Testing     Intake Update Assessment
- Group Treatment     Individual Treatment     Aftercare
- PPG w/ Memo     AASI or Affinity Testing     Psycho-educational Groups
- Arousal Reconditioning (group and/or labs)     Biofeedback
- Depo-Provera Evaluation     Depo-Provera Injections + Medication Monitoring

**Note:** Indicate specific services being requested. Any change or addition of services requires completion of a new referral form.

**Collateral Material Included:** Date Sent: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Release of Information     S-99     STABLE & ACUTE-2007     PSI     Police Reports  
 Evaluation     Notification Plan     Synopsis of Criminal History     Polygraph Examinations  
 Court Orders/Parole Orders

**Payment:**

- Initial Full Subsidy Referral (must be evaluated **every 4 months** to determine subsidy status)
- Partial Subsidy: Offenders co-pay is \_\_\_\_\_ per session/evaluation or for materials.
- Self-Pay

**(Subsidy Only)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by Manager                      Date                      Authorized for Payment                      Date

**Income Guidelines:**

- \$0-\$600/mo: full
- \$600-\$900/mo: partial
- Over \$900/mo: self-pay

**Steps:**

- 1) Email as attachment to Manager for approval
- 2) Manager will review and forward to designated staff for chrono, spreadsheet entry, & fax to provider marked "approved" with cc to PPO
- 3) Upon approval, PPO will refer client & fax referral packet with referral/subsidy form

**\*attach completed budget form**

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**(Provider: once intake appointment is scheduled, please fax to referring PPO)**

Appointment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information Needed: \_\_\_\_\_

C: File

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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**DIVISION 19**

**TRANSFER (COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS)**

**Procedures**

**291-019-0047**

**Cases Not Requiring Transfer Request and Corresponding Responsibilities**

- (1) New Cases: New cases are not subject to the transfer process.
- (2) If the offender resides in a county other than the one where supervision was incepted, the office serving the county of residence shall assume supervision without requiring any transfer investigation from the sending office.
- (3) If the offender's custody was transferred to another county within 30 working days of the pertinent releasing authority order, the office accepting the transfer shall assume supervision without requiring any transfer investigation from the sending office.
- (4) Ninety-day Rule: If an offender, whose residence is in another county, is sentenced by court order to less than 90 days in jail, the case will be transferred to the office in the county of residence. If a client is sentenced to 90 days or more, the case will be held by the county of conviction until released from jail at which time the case will be handled as a new intake in the county of residence upon verification of residence.
- (5) In situations described in sections (2), (3), and (4) of this rule it is the responsibility of the office for the county in which the conviction occurred to assure that the court order is sent to the office in the county of residence.

Stat. Auth.: [ORS 423.020](#) & [ORS 423.075](#)

Stats. Implemented: [ORS 179.040](#), [ORS 423.020](#), [ORS 423.030](#), [ORS 423.075](#) & [ORS 423.525](#)

Hist.: CD 11-1990, f. & cert. ef. 6-28-90

**291-019-0100**

**Authority, Purpose, and Policy**

- (1) Authority: The authority for this rule is granted to the Director of the Department of Corrections in accordance with [ORS 179.040](#), [423.020](#), [423.030](#), [423.075](#), and [423.525\(6\)](#).
- (2) Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to establish the procedure by which supervision of offenders, is transferred between county community corrections agencies.

(3) Policy: It is the policy of the Department of Corrections that supervision of offenders be provided by the community corrections agency in the offender's county of residence and that offenders shall comply with the standard conditions of supervision requiring them to obtain permission from the supervising officer before moving between counties.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97

## **291-019-0110**

### **Definitions**

- (1) County of Residence: County in which the offender lives and sleeps.
- (2) Emergency Reporting: For sex offender cases, reporting instructions provided by the receiving county when a documented emergency exists requiring an expedited transfer. Parameters for emerging reporting are document immediate threat to victim(s) or offender and/or documented "other" emergency.
- (3) EPR: The probation/parole record on the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS).
- (4) Offender: Any person under the supervision of local community corrections who is on parole, post-prison supervision, or probation status.
- (5) New Case: A new case is any case where the offender has been supervised for less than 30 working days by the county of conviction and where the offender is not being supervised in any other jurisdiction at the time of conviction This includes offenders who have been sentenced to probation and released from incarceration with no pending criminal issues. New cases that fail to appear for intake and are closed to abscond can only be transferred through formal transfer processes after violation procedures have been initiated and all reports have been submitted.
- (6) Officer: A probation and parole officer employed by or under the direction of the court or the county.
- (7) Releasing Authority: Department of Corrections, courts, and Board of Parole and Post Prison Supervision, or supervising authority.
- (8) Receiving Office: The county community corrections agency being requested to accept the supervision of an offender.
- (9) Sending Office: The county community corrections agency requesting to transfer the supervision of an offender to another jurisdiction.
- (10) Residence: For the purposes of this rule, a residence is where the offender is currently residing and where he/she expresses a desire to remain. This includes transient living quarters, fishing boats, and other non-traditional situations, providing that the offender has the ability to remain in those living quarters for a minimum of 30 days.
- (11) Transfer: An offender is considered to be transferred when responsibility for his/her supervision is accepted by the receiving county. Assignment of a case to a different parole or probation officer within the same county by administrative action is not a transfer.
- (12) Temporary Supervision: The short-term supervision of offenders agreed upon by the two community corrections agencies for the purpose of information gathering or investigation.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97; DOC 11-2001, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-01

## **291-019-0120**

## **General**

(1) Prior to a supervising officer granting an offender permission to move to another county, the offender must present a plan which considers:

(a) Public safety; and

(b) The county which can provide the most effective means of supervising the offender in accordance with conditions as set by the releasing authority (e.g., treatment, stable housing, employment or legitimate source of income).

(2) Nothing in this rule prohibits a county(ies) to engage in an agreement with another county(ies) that is mutually satisfactory regarding the transfer of cases.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075

Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97

### **291-019-0130**

#### **Transfers of Supervision Between Community Corrections Agencies: Standards for Request and Acceptance**

(1) Requests:

(a) Except for sex offender cases, whenever an officer has given an offender permission to relocate to a different county, within 30 days, the officer shall submit a transfer investigation request to the receiving county on all cases including misdemeanors.

(A) If the purpose of the change of residence is for residential treatment and a return is anticipated, no transfer is necessary.

(B) For limited supervision and limited risk offenders, the county of supervision will notify the county of residence that the offender now resides in their county. The receiving county may review the offender's history in the Corrections Information System to determine whether they wish to assume supervision. The decision to investigate and accept supervision shall be at the discretion of the county of residence.

(C) Under no circumstances shall a probation or parole officer allow a sex offender to move to a new county without first applying for and receiving emergency reporting instructions. If parameters for emergency reporting do not apply, then the offender must remain in the sending county until a full transfer investigation is completed.

(b) Transfer Investigation: In all cases involving the transfer of the supervision responsibility for an offender, the sending county shall assure that the following information is up to date and accurate in the offender's ISIS (computer integrated system) file prior to making the investigation request:

(A) Name: Last, first, and middle;

(B) Date of birth;

(C) SID Number: If none is available, the sending office shall submit a fingerprint card to the State Identification Bureau prior to transfer;

(D) Crime(s);

(E) County(ies);

(F) Sentencing data including county, docket numbers, expiration date, and judge's name for each case;

(G) History/risk score according to the Oregon Case Management System;

(I) **Special Conditions:** List all special conditions including specific dollar amounts for community service, and fees as well as community service hours and any other conditions requiring specificity;

(J) **Residence:** Provide a complete address; rural addresses should include specific directions on location of the residence as well as a description; and

(K) **Conformance:** Note any non-compliance with either the general or special conditions of supervision. Reflect the exact amount of any financial obligations owed to date and any other pertinent information.

(c) **Sex Offenders:** A transfer packet must be sent to the receiving county. The transfer packet shall include:

(A) Court orders/parole or post-prison supervision order;

(B) Sex offender evaluation (if available);

(C) Presentence investigation or police reports;

(D) Completed sex offender risk assessment; and

(E) Most recent treatment progress report or treatment discharge report.

(2) **Acceptance/Rejection:**

(a) If a sex offender meets the documented parameters for emergency reporting, the sending county must provide emergency reporting information to the receiving county. The receiving county has up to five days to reply. Once the receiving county has accepted the offender on an emergency basis, a rule transfer packet must be sent to the receiving county.

(b) The receiving county must complete the investigation and respond to the sending county within 30 days.

(c) The transfer request must be accepted if the offender has a job or other legitimate source of income, a residence and the means to comply with the special conditions of his/her supervision unless:

(A) The only active supervision is for a misdemeanor and the receiving county is unable to provide supervision based on misdemeanor status, due to county policy and/or resource limitations; or

(B) Public safety would be compromised by the transfer (e.g., a child molester residing in a dwelling where children are present; a proposed residence provider supporting sex offender's denial or noncompliance; a drug offender residing in a known drug house; an arson offender residing in a boarding house); or

(C) The supervision is for a limited supervision or limited risk offender, whereas the decision to accept supervision is at the discretion of the county of residence.

(d) Neither non-compliance (except for sex offender cases) nor outstanding misdemeanor warrants shall be grounds for rejection. Felony warrants and warrants involving active cases for which an offender is under formal supervision shall be resolved prior to the transfer process.

(e) Supervision of a misdemeanor must be accepted if there is a concurrent felony supervision.

(f) **Outstanding Warrants and Pending Criminal Charges/Violations:** Prior to transfer, the sending office shall:

(A) Make reasonable efforts to resolve any warrants;

(B) Remove any individual county requirements outside of usual practice;

(C) Report all non-compliance/violations to the releasing authority; and

(D) Be responsible for resolving all pending non-compliance/violations. The sending county should collaborate with the receiving county to determine an appropriate response to pending violations.

(g) When a transfer is rejected in the interest of public safety, the offender shall be directed by the receiving county to return to the sending county or to secure a suitable residence elsewhere, except for sex offenders who have been granted emergency reporting instructions, who shall be directed to return to the sending county and to initiate any further transfer requests from the sending county. Failure of the offender to do so is a violation and may be grounds for revocation. The reason for rejection needs to be specified and reviewed by the unit supervisor.

(h) During the transfer investigation, if an officer from the receiving office observes a violation or has reason to believe that a violation has occurred, that officer shall immediately report the alleged violation to the sending office for appropriate response.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97; DOC 11-2001, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-01; DOC 6-2009 f. & cert. ef. 5-22-09

#### **291-019-0140**

##### **Notice of Transfer**

(1) Notice of Decision on Transfer: The sending office shall be notified by the receiving office of acceptance or rejection or delay in completing the investigation within 30 days of the request.

(2) File Transfer: The sending office shall forward the offender file within five working days of the notice of acceptance of the transfer.

(3) Formal Supervision: Formal supervision of the offender shall begin in the receiving county at the time of notification of acceptance of the transfer.

(4) Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS): The sending office shall modify the EPR record within five working days after notice of transfer acceptance

(5) Corrections Information System (CIS): Upon notification of transfer acceptance, the sending office shall, within five working days, make required changes in the CIS. When the file is received, the receiving office shall assure that the Department's database records and LEDS EPR accurately reflect the county of supervision.

(6) Transfer Chronological Entry: Once a sex offender is accepted for transfer, the parole or probation officer from the sending office shall complete a transfer chronological entry which includes a brief history of violations; record of any community notification; offender's treatment progress; status of polygraphs (when was the last one completed, what were the results); the circumstances under which an offender is allowed contact with minors (who are the minors, who are the supervisors, when, where).

(7) Sex Offender Registration: The parole or probation officer in the receiving county will assure the sex offender registration is updated by the offender with the designated law enforcement agency.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075

Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97; DOC 11-2001, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-01

#### **291-019-0150**

##### **Dispute Resolution**

Dispute Resolution: It is a matter of policy that the offender should be supervised by the agency serving the offender's county of residence and, with exception of sex offenders, regardless of whether or not the offender is in compliance with conditions. However, if the goals of public safety are clearly compromised by the transfer, rejection is appropriate. The Assistant Director of Community Services for the Department of Corrections or

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97; DOC 11-2001, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-01

**291-019-0160**

### **Cases not Requiring Transfer Request and Corresponding Responsibilities**

- (1) New Cases: New cases are not subject to the transfer process.
- (2) If the offender resides in a county other than the county of conviction, the office serving the county of residence shall assume supervision without requiring any transfer investigation from the sending office.
- (3) Ninety-day Rule: If an offender, whose residence is in another county, is sentenced by court order to less than 90 days in jail, the case will be transferred to the office in the county of residence. If an offender is sentenced to 90 days or more, the case will be held by the county of conviction until released from jail at which time the case will be handled as a new intake in the county of residence upon verification of residence.
- (4) In situations described in sections (2) and (3) above, it is the responsibility of the office for the county in which the conviction occurred to assure that the court order is sent to the office in the county of residence.
- (5) Six-Month Rule: In the last six months of supervision, and when an offender is in compliance, other options should be considered (i.e., early termination, bench probation, limited risk, inactive/unsupervised status) before attempting to transfer.
- (6) The supervision of an offender's 12 month or less sentence to the legal and physical custody of the supervisory authority of a county is not subject to transfer under this rule.
- (7) The supervision of an offender's furlough or release agreement while serving a new sentence, revocation sentence, local sanction or sentence as a condition of supervision is not subject to transfer under this rule.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, ORS 423.020, ORS 423.030 & ORS 423.075  
Hist.: CD 27-1997, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-97; DOC 11-2001, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-01

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# NORTHWEST REGION TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Approved February 19, 2004

Revised February 8, 2007

Revised August 14, 2008

## Application and Purpose

1. **Purpose**: Provide a consistent process and procedure by which supervised cases are transferred between correctional offices.
2. **Applicable Counties**: Marion, Polk, Linn, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill. (*Includes Columbia and Tillamook Counties as of June 2007*)
3. **Applicable Cases**: ALL FELONY CASES. Misdemeanor Cases which are eligible for transfer based on individual county policy or reciprocity agreements. This agreement does not address current county policies regarding the supervision of Misdemeanors due to continual fluctuation in individual county policy and reciprocity agreements.

## Definitions

1. **County of Residence**: County where the offender lives, sleeps, receives correspondence, and maintains their belongings.
2. **In the Community**: Offender is not in custody or serving any other alternative custody sentence such as work release, electronic monitoring, or day reporting.
3. **New Case**: Any probation case in which the offender has been supervised *in the community* for less than **30** days by the county which supervision was initiated and where the case is not currently being supervised by a corrections agency.
4. **Residence**: Address and/or county where the offender currently resides, intends to reside, and has the means to reside for the next 60 days.
5. **Transient Residence**: Offender is living on the streets or in community shelters (i.e. Gospel Mission or Salvation Army) which restrict residency to a few days.
6. **Transitional Housing**: Offender is living in residence which is designed to be non-permanent but allows the offender to reside there for 60 or more days (i.e. Oxford House).

## **Overarching Rules**

1. "New Cases" are not subject to the transfer rule. New cases may be transferred directly to the offender's county of residence within 30 days of the inception of supervision in the community. The 30 days will begin upon the offender's release to the community (as defined *in the community*).
2. Offenders who are releasing/released from the Department of Corrections and are subject to a term of Post-Prison supervision are not considered "New Cases." These cases will be transferred according to the Release Planning/Field Investigation process, the Oregon Revised Statute for waiver of residency requirement, or the formal transfer process as stated in this agreement.
3. Offenders who are releasing/released from Local Control (SB1145) and are subject to a term of Post-Prison Supervision are not considered "New Cases." These cases will be transferred according to the Release Planning/Field Investigation process or the formal transfer process as stated in this agreement. The Statutory waiver of residency is NOT applicable in these cases.
4. "New Cases" which fail to report for intake in the receiving county and the receiving county has made at least one attempt to contact the offender by phone or mail without success will be returned to the sending county for violation procedures within **30** days. The receiving office will make chronological entries to document the matter. The case is then no longer considered a "New Case" and must then be transferred through the formal transfer process.
5. **All** felony cases will be submitted for transfer regardless of risk classification. If the case is a limited or low supervision level, the supervising officer is still responsible for submitting a transfer request. The receiving county will then determine rejection/acceptance based on their investigation, county policy, or county resources.
6. Offenders who have a primary felony case(s) and secondary misdemeanor case(s) and transfer is accepted, the receiving county will assume supervision of all cases. In situations where the felony case(s) closes prior to the misdemeanor(s) and local practice is not to supervise misdemeanors, the supervising county will notify the county in which the case originated and return the case to that county.
7. Supervision of the offender is the legal responsibility of the sending county until the receiving county has reported officially accepting the case.
8. A transfer should not be requested when an offender enters residential treatment in another county.

9. In the last **SIX MONTHS** of supervision and when the offender is in compliance, other options such as early termination, bench probation, or limited supervision should be considered prior to transfer but are not necessary. Officer discretion regarding an offender's risk may warrant a transfer request with less than six months of supervision remaining and is permitted with substantiation on the written request.

### **Transfer Procedures**

1. The offender does not "Drive" the transfer process. The offender will notify the supervising officer of his/her residence change in advance and the proposed residence will be evaluated regarding legitimacy, public safety, and the offender's ability to comply with conditions of supervision. Offenders will not move at their discretion.
2. The sending county will submit a transfer investigation within 30 days after the offender has been approved to move.
3. The sending county will ensure the following prior to sending a transfer investigation:
  - a) All chronological entries are up to date.
  - b) All risk assessments are up to date.
  - c) All serviceable outstanding warrants have been resolved.
  - d) Treatment Module information is up to date.
  - e) Report all violations to the appropriate releasing authority.
  - f) Pending violations are in the process of resolution. The sending officer will remain responsible for resolution of pending violations until resolved. The sending county may choose to contact the receiving county to collaborate an appropriate response to pending violations based on individual case needs.
4. The sending county will complete a comprehensive transfer request form using current option 23/24 AS400 format. The transfer request will contain the following information.
  - a) Name.
  - b) Date of birth.
  - c) SID number.
  - d) Crimes which the offender is under supervision for and their respective counties of origin.
  - e) Sentencing data including docket numbers, expiration dates, and judges.
  - f) Current OCMS risk score.
  - g) Special conditions.
  - h) Residence (directions if necessary).
  - i) Employment and phone.

- j) **Conformance.** Sending office will provide an overview of history and current compliance with supervision. Sending office will provide information regarding conditions to be completed, safety risks, weapons, and any other individually pertinent information.
  - k) Sending officer name, phone, and e-mail.
5. The failure of the sending office to comply with rules outlined in 3 and 4 above may result in the transfer request being returned to the sending county for resolution.
  6. The sending office will continue to supervise and hold the offender accountable during the transfer investigation.
  7. An offender who is considered to be in a transient or transitional residence situation may be submitted for transfer. However, in transient residence situations, the sending officer must strongly substantiate that the offender has and will remain living transient in the other county. At the time the transfer is submitted, the sending office is **required** to establish a report time with the receiving office due to difficulty in locating transient offenders.

**Investigation: Acceptance/Rejection**

1. The receiving office will complete the investigation and respond to the sending county within 30 days of receiving the transfer request. If circumstances exist in which the investigation cannot be completed in 30 days, the receiving county will contact the sending office and notify them of the nature of the situation and then complete the investigation promptly.
2. The receiving office will make a chronological entry that the transfer request has been received and who it is assigned to.
3. The investigating office will chronologize all actions during the investigation process.
4. The transfer **MUST** be **accepted** if the following exist:
  - a) The offender had authorization by the sending officer to move.
  - b) Verification by the receiving office that the offender is living at the proposed residence and plans to reside at the address/in the county for at least 60 days.
  - c) The offender has the means to comply with supervision conditions.
  - d) Public and officer safety would not be compromised (i.e. a child molester living with or near children, a drug user residing in a known drug house, offender unwilling to remove weapons/dangerous animals, etc.)

5. The receiving county shall apply the same rule/policy regarding residence appropriateness as is being applied to current offenders who are being supervised in that county. EXAMPLE: if the receiving county allows a currently supervised drug offender to live next to drug house then the same consideration will be given to the offender requesting transfer to the same/similar residence).
6. The fact that an offender is living at a residence where he/she is not a legal renter or lessee, will **NOT** be grounds for transfer rejection.
7. Upon formal transfer acceptance, the receiving county will notify the sending county in writing (attached acceptance form) and in a chronological entry in AS400. At this time, the case is now the responsibility of the new county.
8. Upon receiving notification of a case acceptance, the sending county will send the file and make all necessary system data changes within 5 working days (i.e. update LEDS, modify the EPR, modify CIS).
9. The transfer can be **rejected** for the following:
  - a) Receiving office has verified (Post Office/Dispatch) that the residence does not exist.
  - b) Investigation (i.e. contact with resident) reveals that the offender does not reside at the proposed residence.
  - c) The offender has stated that they do not expect to reside at the residence for at least 60 days.
  - d) The residence would compromise public and officer safety defined in section 2 above.
  - e) Offender has pending warrants or violations that are not in the process of resolution by the sending office or collaboration with the receiving office.
  - f) It is verified that the offender is living illegally with another individual who is on Section 8, Housing Assistance, disability, etc.
10. During the transfer investigation, if the receiving officer observes a technical violation of supervision, the officer will immediately report the violation to the sending officer for response. If the receiving officer observes a major violation of supervision, the officer will make immediate contact with the sending officer (contact officer of the day or supervisor if supervising officer not available) for a response. The definition of technical vs. major violation will be determined by officer discretion of public safety issues. Violations discovered during a transfer investigation will not automatically result in rejection of the transfer.

11. Within 24 hours of a decision of rejection, the receiving officer will provide a written notice of rejection (see attached form) to the sending office along with a comprehensive explanation of the reasons for rejection in a chronological entry.
12. When a misdemeanor offender moves out of the county of supervision to a county that supervises similar misdemeanors, an IRT should be requested. If the transfer is rejected, or the new county does not supervise this type of conviction, the supervising county may return the file to the county of conviction. The returned file should be accompanied by a letter of explanation and a summary chrono that explains the status of all conditions.
13. When a felony supervision expires, leaving only a misdemeanor from another county (that is not a misdemeanor the supervising county supervises), the file may be returned to the county of conviction to close the case. The county of conviction may choose to supervise the case or request bench probation. In such cases, the file should be accompanied by a letter of explanation and a summary chrono that explains the status of all conditions.

#### **Sex Offender Transfers**

1. Under no circumstances shall a supervising officer allow a sex offender to move to a new county without first applying for emergency reporting instructions.
2. Sending and receiving offices will follow current S.O.S.N./Director approved policy regarding the transfer of sex offenders.

#### **Waivers: Acceptance/Rejection** (added 8/14/08)

1. All requests for waivers will be investigated. The purpose of a waiver is to place an offender in a county where there is the pro-social support, treatment, or employment needed to help him/her be successful. Rather than searching for all the possible ways to reject a waiver, the question for the investigating county is, "What is most likely to contribute to the offender's success in the community".
2. The investigating county may consider whether the sponsors agree to support the general and special conditions of supervision when approving a residence.
3. The investigating county should only require that the manager of a rental unit give approval for an offender to move in, or be on a lease, if that is the practice for approving residences of other offenders under supervision.

4. A residence should not be rejected because the sponsor(s) is not related to the offender. An unrelated friend(s) may provide a supportive environment that contributes to success.
5. The investigating county should apply the same rules/policies it would apply to other offenders under its supervision when deciding whether the residence needs to be free of weapons and alcohol, or whether they can be secured in a private part of the house that is off limits to the offender.
6. When a waiver is requested because the investigating county has treatment resources not available in the sending county, but the offender has no means to pay for treatment, the investigating county has the choice of whether to accept the case and subsidize the cost.
7. If an offender paroled to the county of record but finds a suitable residence in a second county during the six month waiver period, the second county agrees to consider a waiver request.
8. During the first six months of parole, a county should not request a waiver to a residence in another county if that residence was already determined to be unsuitable prior to release (unless there is reason to believe that conditions are notably improved).

### **Dispute Resolution**

All efforts to resolve transfer disagreements will initially be made by the sending and receiving PO's. In cases where the transfer disagreement can't be resolved between the PO's, the decision may be appealed to the appropriate supervisor in the receiving county. If unsuccessful in convincing the supervisor in the receiving county to accept the case, the sending county may appeal the decision to a designated appeals officer. Each county will designate an individual to hear appeals, conduct further investigation, and make a final decision. An underlying principle of transfer decisions will be doing what is most likely to help the offender while taking into consideration individual county policy and public safety. Appeal decisions will be made within 3 working days. If the person designated to hear appeals is not available during that period, the sending PO may contact the county's director or manager of field services. The following have been designated to hear appeals:

<b>Clackamas County:</b>	<b>Jay Scroggin</b>	<b>503-655-8779</b>
<b>Linn County:</b>	<b>Mike Reed</b>	<b>541-967-2005</b>
<b>Marion County:</b>	<b>Jeff Wood</b>	<b>503-588-6824</b>
<b>Multnomah County:</b>	<b>Kate Desmond</b>	<b>503-988-4999</b>
<b>Polk County:</b>	<b>Robert Little</b>	<b>503-623-5226 x837</b>
<b>Washington County:</b>	<b>Michael Mollahan</b>	<b>503-846-3573</b>
<b>Yamhill County:</b>	<b>Barbara Paladeni</b>	<b>503-434-7513 x4470</b>
<b>Columbia County:</b>	<b>Walt Pesterfield</b>	<b>503-397-6253 x4660</b>
<b>Tillamook County:</b>	<b>Mike Lawlis</b>	<b>503-815-3334</b>

**THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS HAVE AGREED TO THIS RULE**

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Steve Liday, Multnomah County Date

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John Hartner, Washington County Date

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Richard Sly, Yamhill County Date

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Martin Silbernagel, Polk County Date

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Troy Clausen, Marion County Date

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Ric Bergey, Linn County Date

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Mark Rasmussen, Clackamas County Date

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Walt Pesterfield, Columbia County Date

**SPEAKER**

**CORY JEWELL JENSEN**

Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S., is co-Director of the Center for Behavioral Intervention in Beaverton, Oregon. She has worked with adult sex offenders and their families for 24 years.

She has provided training and/or consultation to the National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse, the U.S. Navy, Mark McGwire Children's Foundation, Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) and a number of local and national law enforcement and child advocacy organizations. Previously, Cory served as the Executive Director of ATSA, chaired several of ATSA's International Research and Treatment Conferences, and is a Past President of the Oregon Chapter of ATSA.

Currently, Ms. Jensen is a member of the Offender Response Committee attached to the Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force.

She has received Oregon's commercial Crime Prevention Award, the champions for Children Award, the OATSA Significant Achievement Award and the Randy Lee Nunnenkamp Award of Excellence. Jensen has published a number of articles on the evaluation and treatment of sex offenders, testified as an expert witness in local and federal courts and been a featured guest on radio talk shows and the Oprah Winfrey Show.

**Sponsors**

**Clatsop County  
Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Team**

**Clatsop County  
Community Corrections**

**Clatsop County  
District Attorney's Office**

**Steven J. Powell, LCSW**

**Clatsop Behavioral Healthcare**

**Columbia County  
Community Corrections**

**Tillamook County  
Community Corrections**

**Astoria Police Department**

**Seaside Police Department**

**Warrenton Police Department**

**Cannon Beach Police Department**

**Clatsop County Sheriff's Office**

**Clatsop County Juvenile Department  
Commission on Children and Families  
Clatsop County Alcohol & Drug Prevention**

**Beverages and Food Provided by:**

**Van Dusen Beverages Inc.**

**Astoria Subway**

**Fultanos Pizza**

**Safeway Food & Drug, Astoria**

**Danish Maid Bakery**

**Uniontown Fish Mkt. and Catering**

**Costco Wholesale (Warrenton)**

**Hosted by**



**Protecting  
Our Children**

Advice from  
Child Molesters



**CHILD VICTIMIZATION:**

Educate yourself, your staff  
and your community about it.

**SPEAKER**

**CORY JEWELL JENSEN**

**MARCH 15, 2011**

**HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS**

**204 West Marine Drive  
Astoria, Oregon**

## Program

**TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2011**

**HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS**  
204 West Marine Drive  
Astoria, Oregon

8:00-8:30 Registration

8:30 Welcome &  
Introductions

8:45 – Noon Morning Session

*Selection, Engagement & Seduction of  
Children and Adults by Child Molesters*

Noon Lunch

1:00-5:00 Afternoon Sessions

*What Sex Offenders Can  
Teach Us About Interviewing*

*Decision Making in Cases of Child Sex  
Abuse: How, When and Why to Allow  
Sex Offenders to Live with Children*



## Topics

### Selection, Engagement, & Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

- Etiological and operational aspects of child molestation and sexual assault.
- Videotaped interviews with offenders to learn specific strategies they use to select, seduce and manipulate child victims, adult caretakers, coworkers and the community at large.
- "Grooming tactics" collected from approximately 1200 child molesters who were involved in long term, court mandated sex offender treatment in Oregon.
- The possible number of offenders living in our communities, the average number of sexual crimes and criminal acts committed prior to apprehension.
- Increasing trend in sexually deviant behavior associated with the Internet.

### What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing

- Results of a survey with 121 adult male sex offenders.
- Detective style of interviewing of interviewing, line of questioning and demeanor.
- How offenders view the interview and investigation process.
- Anecdotal information from interviews with 26 veteran child abuse detectives from 10 law enforcement agencies in Oregon.

### Decision Making in Cases of Child Sex Abuse: How, When and Why to Allow Sex Offenders to Live with Children

- New information about "cross-over" sexual crimes among sex offenders, re-offense versus recidivism rates, expected treatment outcomes and long term risk management.
- Recent findings as they relate to family decision making, contact between sex offenders and children and family reunification.
- Recommendations for case by case classification, and case planning based on empirically based risk assessment.

## REGISTRATION

**Please register by March 1, 2011**

Registration Fee \$20.00,  
Includes lunch.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State / ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_

Certificates of attendance will be provided.

Send the above information via:

▪ **E-mail** (pay at the event)  
ybarrae@cc.doc.state.or.us

▪ **Mail** Make check payable to:  
**The Lighthouse for Kids**

Send your completed registration form  
with the check to:

Clatsop County  
Community Corrections  
Attn. Erma Ybarra  
P.O. 540  
Astoria, OR 97103

### Questions?

Erma Ybarra  
(503) 861-2875  
ybarrae@cc.doc.state.or.us

Ron Brown  
(503) 325-8581  
rbrown@co.clatsop.or.us

**SOSN**

January 25, 2010

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**EIGHT GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK/RECIDIVISM REDUCTION**

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**Effectiveness of Community Supervision: Meta-Analytic Findings**

Outcome	k	N	$\Phi$
General Recidivism	26	53,930	.02
Violent Recidivism	8	28,523	.00

k = number of effect sizes    Bonta et al. (2008)

⇒ Community supervision appears to have a minimal impact on recidivism

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**Adherence to the Criminogenic Need Principle?**

Need Area	% Discussed When Need Present
Family/Marital	90
Substance Abuse	78
Employment/Academic	57
Peer Problems	21
Attitudes	9

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**Adherence to the Responsivity Principle:  
Relationship Factors**

Variable	Intake	6 months
Prompts/Encourages	97%	96%
Empathy	48%	22%
Warmth	46%	48%
Enthusiastic	27%	40%

⇒ Indicators of a positive rapport with clients were highly variable

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**Probation Conditions and Recidivism**

- Compliance with the probation conditions is a fact of community supervision  
⇒ But too much emphasis can backfire

Time	Recidivism
10 minutes	18.9%
15 minutes or more	42.3%

Rates adjusted for risk level

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**Targeting Criminogenic Needs and Recidivism**

- Discussing criminogenic needs was related to reduced recidivism
- More focus on criminogenic needs, lower the recidivism

Length of Discussion	Recidivism (%)
Low (0-15 minutes)	59.8% (49)
Medium (20-30 minutes)	47.6% (26)
High (40+ minutes)	33.3% (3)

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**Sex Offender Risk/Need Assessment**

- The risk principle state that high risk offenders should receive more intensive services. However, the criminal justice system routinely ignores the risk principle for sex offenders and treats them all the same with little regard for level of risk.

\* Applying the risk/need principle to sex offenders, Lovins, Lowenkamp, Latham 2008

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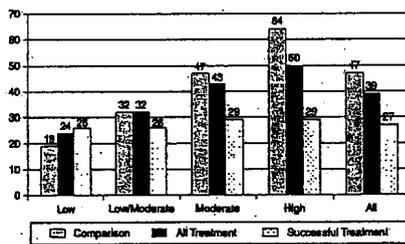
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**Figure 1**  
Adjusted Probabilities of Incarceration by Risk Level and Group Membership (Visual Display of Table 5)




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**Risk/Need/Responsivity and reductions in sexual recidivism for sex offenders**

- |                | r    | (k) |
|----------------|------|-----|
| • Not at all   | -.05 | (3) |
| • One element  | .13  | (7) |
| • Two elements | .14  | (9) |
| • All three    | .43  | (3) |

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**Criminogenic Needs for Sexual Offenders**

- Deviant Sexual Interests
  - Children; Paraphilias
- Sexual preoccupations
- Antisocial orientation
  - Lifestyle instability, rule violation, APD
- Attitudes tolerant of sexual assault
- Intimacy deficits
  - Emotional identification with children
  - Lack of stable love relationships

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**Sex Offender Responsivity**

- Includes many facets, however, primary facet criminal justice system must overcome is lack of motivation. Lack of motivation often manifests itself as denial, minimization.

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### TARGET INTERVENTIONS

- Designed to assist individual to effectively manage thoughts, feelings, attitudes and behaviors associated with risk to reoffend.
- Most programs use cognitive-behavioral, individual and group therapy formats are most common
- Structured skills oriented pragmatic programs appear to be most effective
- Community supervision provided by probation/parole or other professionals is critical
- Treatment should be designed to address risk factors identified in evaluation
- psychological/psychiatric assessment

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### Most programs will:

- Address dynamic factors associated with offense:
  - Culpability, consequences; denial; cognitive distortions; motivational factors; environmental influences; grooming; disclosure
- Empathy
- Healthy relationships/sexuality/skills training
- Relapse prevention (reunification plans)

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### Implementation is Difficult

Adherence to R/I R	Demonstration $r(k)$	Real $r(k)$
Not at all	.01 (1)	-.02 (93)
One element	.07 (7)	.04 (71)
Two elements	.31 (16)	.09 (16)
All three	.54 (23)	.15 (10)

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**Collaboration in County Sex Offender teams**

- No single piece of the criminal justice system can effectively manage sex offender(s) behavior and reduce the probability of recidivism.
- Collaboration in an effective sex offender team means that information and ideas are exchanged freely within the group.

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**Why Collaborate?**

- Supervision and Treatment see two sides of an individual, sometimes, contradictory views, if lack of collaboration, may miss critical risk variables and as a result miss opportunity to intervene in a timely manner.

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**Key components for effective management in the community**

- Accountability
- Supervision
- Treatment options
- Continuum of care
- Multi-systemic approaches
- Continued training opportunities for treatment/management team

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**Collaboration**

- Accountability- Not just about accountability for the offender. We are very proficient at accountability for offenders. How well do we hold ourselves accountable. In an effective collaborative process all aspects of team must constantly assess the efficacy of the interventions being used.

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**Supervision**

- Commonly considered to be the PO, however in effective collaborative teams supervision falls to all members of the team. Ultimate authority still lies with the PO, but all members of the team have responsibility for effective management of the offender.

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**Treatment Options**

- Commonly treatment is one size fits all. However, not all persons convicted of sex offenses need sex offender treatment. Also, even if the offender is appropriate for sex offender treatment the treatment must be individualized to be successful.

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**Continuum of care**

- Commonly refers to time in treatment plus aftercare.
- In a collaborative environment refers to both treatment and community corrections working together to reinforce the concepts and skills the offender has aquired.

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**Multi-systemic approaches**

- Refers to two issues:
- Offenders operate within multiple systems both in the community and in their personal lives, collaboration among the criminal justice system and community resources is absolutely necessary for long term success.

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**Continued training opportunities**

- A collaborative team must train together and have opportunities to pilot and review results of trainings

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**System needs from collaboration**

- Intake- Treatment needs copies of police reports, risk/need/responsivity assessments, and case plans from community corrections. Community corrections needs a realistic appraisal of treatment needs.

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**System needs from collaboration**

- Ongoing- Treatment needs information about behaviors and attitudes the offender exhibits within the context of the criminal justice system. Community corrections needs information about behaviors and attitudes the offender exhibits within the context of the treatment setting.

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**System needs from collaboration**

- Both treatment and corrections need information on outcomes to determine efficacy of ongoing collaborative relationships.

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**What might collaboration look like**

- 1) Initial training for all involved on the basics of the system, treatment, criminal justice etc. create a baseline.
- 2) Shared assessments all components use the same assessments and implement outcomes in the same manner.
- 3) Shared information; at least quarterly, more useful to meet monthly
- 4) Community corrections and treatment speaking the same intervention language
- 5) Outcomes measured and reviewed at least yearly.

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