



Governor's Re-entry Council, Steering Committee Minutes – Meeting # 31 – October 5, 2011

Steering Committee and OYA Grant Advisory Committee Members Attending: Paula Bauer, Cindy D. Booth, Martin Burrows, Mark Cadotte, John Canda, Karen Cellarius, Phil Cox, Shirley Didier, Debbie Elliott, Debra Giard, Sam Ko, Faith Love, Jeff Milligan, Tim Moore, Fariborz Pakseresht, Paul Solomon, Jay Scroggin,

Guests: Amy Cook, Janet Carlson

Item	Discussion	Action
Welcome and Introductions	Paula Bauer is facilitating this meeting in Ginger Martin's absence. Everyone introduced themselves.	
Review of Minutes from the September Meeting	The minutes were distributed in draft form and reviewed. There were no edits or changes noted.	
Announcements and Updates from Members	<p>Paul Solomon reported that Lane County has received a Second Chance Act Demonstration Grant worth \$750,000 for one year, which will fund 19 beds plus treatment and re-entry services. The grant will fund treatment and services that were cut because of the loss of community corrections funding. The county is also using some of the grant funding for a community corrections specialist and a mental health specialist.</p> <p>Jeff Milligan shared that the Northern Oregon Regional Correctional Facilities, otherwise known as NORCOR, a Regional Adult Jail and Juvenile Detention Correction Facility complex located in The Dalles serves the following four counties: Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman and Wasco. There is a partnership between the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and the Juvenile Departments of Eastern Oregon, which established a new program at NORCOR that provides 6 beds for youth in the Transition Project who are failing in the community. The youth are taken back into the facility and provided short-term stabilization, reassessment and case planning before returning to the community. It is expected that this program, along with probation violation sanctions and incentives, will reveal the reasons why particular youth who have detailed re-entry and transition planning are not doing well without revoking them back to OYA custody. Phil Cox added that OYA had solicited for 55 beds, so an additional solicitation will be opened for non-</p>	

Item	Discussion	Action
	<p>profits and counties to respond. This is a new resource for OYA, which is working toward using a more graduated response to youth to make them successful. Another great aspect of this program is that NORCOR is able to bring in mental health specialists who really know this population. That enables the youth to get an individualized assessment to identify treatment access, placement, criminality and other issues/needs to get the youth back on track. The project is also working on a special education piece. There are 3 circuit judges who are very interested in this project and they will be added as advisors or members of the team.</p>	
<p>First Draft: Juvenile System Re-entry Gaps Analysis</p>	<p>Paula Bauer led the discussion of the draft (attached) document. Ms. Bauer is continuing to gather information and encourages suggestions to include in this document. The Governor's Re-entry Council prioritized juvenile re-entry as a goal for this year. This document is designed to help structure recommendations for the Re-entry Council. All comments, ideas, thoughts, suggestions are welcome here or any time by any means. Cindy Booth added that there will be additional information coming from the workgroup that convened and developed this document.</p> <p>Ms. Bauer said OYA recently had a site visit by the National Re-entry Resource Center, during which their topic of conversation was family engagement. One of the questions in this document in section 1 is: Is there an assessment of family issues, needs, strengths? The answer is, yes. There was a great deal of active discussion about ways to engage families during the site visit and since. The representatives from the center were pleased with the efforts that OYA does undertake, but offered suggestions to enhance family engagement.</p> <p>Ms. Bauer explained that there are periodic reassessments and changes in the case plan. The case plan is a living document and follows the youth throughout their involvement with OYA. There are assessment tools being developed that will assess progress more effectively.</p> <p>A discussion evolved around the lack of interpreters throughout the state, especially in the areas of legal, medical and treatment issues. Someone who is conversationally fluent in a language is not necessarily going to be fluent in the vocabulary of mental health treatment or the law. When you examine the number of languages and dialects spoken by the youth, this becomes a significant challenge, especially in emergency situations.</p>	

Item	Discussion	Action
	<p>Faith Love said she has begun mapping bilingual staff in the OYA system, in order to identify gaps.</p> <p>Fariborz Pakseresht suggested that, in the interest of time, moving to the next agenda item and coming back to discussion of this document.</p>	
<p>OYA Second Chance Act Grant, PSU Fidelity Report</p>	<p>Karen Cellarius distributed copies of the Oregon Youth Authority Youth Re-entry Project Pilot Fidelity Assessment Report (attached). The report is essentially self-explanatory. The assessment tool is explained in the report. The report itself is 8 pages with the remainder of the document being attachments, which include the regional plans. The tool is being revised, with further data collection beginning in January.</p> <p>Ms. Cellarius said there is a strong correlation between gaps analysis and discussion in the regions around the systems design. In the Portland Metropolitan region, the need for culturally specific services outweighs the existence of those services. One often mentioned service void is in residential treatment for Hispanic youth. Mr. Pakseresht asked if there is a reason for that void. Ms. Cellarius said she is getting suggestions from the OYA staff members and treatment providers to answer that question and find solutions.</p> <p>Ms. Cellarius said the regions are working hard on the project; meetings are well attended and productive. Debbie Elliott interjected that while this fidelity assessment was being made, the regions being assessed were still in the process of developing their models. She said, even so, they were accommodating and helpful.</p> <p>Ms. Cellarius reported that information sharing is a common goal and often saw or heard evidence of information sharing between DOC and OYA, which was noted in the gaps analysis.</p> <p>Mr. Pakseresht reminded the group that when thinking about resources, the community should be considered as a resource. There are a large number of business people who are willing and able to provide resources when asked.</p> <p>Ms. Bauer asked John Canda to talk briefly about the reaction he got from people when he began recruiting for community members to sit on the regional panels. Mr. Canda said</p>	

Item	Discussion	Action
	<p>there were two reactions. The community people reacted positively and were excited to be a part of the process. Mainly, the juvenile Parole and Probation Officers were concerned about the role of the community members in the transition of the youth being released to them. They were assured that revocation information and restitution were not issues the community partners would have access to or input about. Otherwise, the recommendations and suggestions will be wide open. The JPPOs reacted positively to the regional panels and were excited about what can be accomplished. Each region has a different mix of community partners. Represented at the panels can be housing, schools, recreational facilities, training, tutoring, mentoring, etc. Overall, the reaction was extremely positive.</p> <p>Mr. Pakseresht asked what the plan is for addressing the gaps that have been identified. Ms. Bauer said one of the reasons for the report is to identify system changes to the Governor's Re-entry Council. One of the things that we've discovered while implementing the work of the grant is that some systemic changes are being resolved at a local level. There are gaps that need to be addressed at a higher level. One such gap is caused by the practice of terminating instead of suspending a young person's Medicaid coverage while they're incarcerated in OYA. It is possible to put a system in place that would suspend Medicaid coverage for those that will be in a close custody facility for fewer than 12 months. Identifying which issues will need to be taken to the council for assistance in resolution is the goal and along the way solutions are becoming apparent for others.</p> <p>Jeff Milligan spoke about getting employment services for the releasing youth and he and Martin Burrows will discuss this further at another time.</p>	

OYA Second Chance
Act Grant Activities
Update

Faith Love talked about some of the activities and progress that is being made in the regions. She said monthly regional coordinators' meetings are extremely productive. The coordinators are able to bring community members into the discussion and the response and collaboration at the grassroots' level has been wonderful.

Ms. Love brought notes from Elaine Walters, regional coordinator for Lane County, which she wanted to share about the challenges in Lane County. Lane County appears to have a large number of services, yet their revocation rate tends to be higher than they think it should be. The same can be said for the Portland Metro Region. The youth in both areas appear to be surrounded by services, yet at closer inspection there will be a high need for one service that is missing. The Central and Eastern Oregon Juvenile Justice Consortium (CEOJJC) region has been coordinating services for a long time prior to participating in this grant and have already addressed many gaps in services.

One example of excellent collaboration occurred in Multnomah County. Prior to a youth being committed to OYA facility, he/she was working with a team of people, a community skill builder, a therapist, a Court Appointed Special Advocate, among others. When the commitment occurred, the team did not want to stop working with the youth, so a Juvenile Justice Parole and Probation Officer (JPPO) offered to see what could be done to enable that team to stay with the young person during his commitment. An agreement was reached with the courts, the Juvenile Department and the JPPO to keep the team together to continue to work with that youth.

All of the regions have examples of these collaborative efforts. One activity occurs in Lane County when a welcome home celebration is held. This serves as a gathering of the youth's team at which they all make a statement in the presence of the others and the youth about what service or resource they will provide. Everyone then knows what their role and responsibility is for that young person. That puts accountability on the youth to know he/she is responsible for going to that person for that need.

The community accountability panels are all made up of an incredible cross section of people. The CEOJJC region has had a sense of community for a long time and throughout the region there are regular meetings occurring. The 3 regional coordinators meet regularly and are working to develop processes and tools that they can all use to

	<p>track the progress of the youth throughout their commitment to OYA.</p> <p>Jeff Milligan said when this grant was first explained to people there were a number of skeptics simply because it is a systems change grant and has no money attached. The training realignment piece has played a critical role in the success to this point with positive results.</p>	
<p>Next Steps for Steering Committee/Grant Advisory Council</p>	<p>Cindy Booth briefly explained, especially for the new members to the Steering Committee, the background of the participation of the Steering Committee as a partner with OYA, as the Grant Advisory Council. The Re-entry Council determined that the Steering Committee would act as the mandated advisory council for the OYA Second Chance Act Grant. The Re-entry Council has targeted sex offender re-entry and youth re-entry as goals, whether they are under the jurisdiction and/or custody of OYA or DOC. This expanded version of the Steering Committee meets quarterly. The work of the Grant Advisory Council and the Steering Committee impacts, not only adjudicated juveniles, but youth housed in DOC.</p> <p>The gap analysis document discussed at the beginning of this meeting was developed at the direction of the Re-entry Council as their focus moves to sex offender and youth re-entry. The Steering Committee has had workgroups working on the issues of education, continuity of care, housing and legislative concepts for some time. The gap analysis illustrates how the system currently exists in Oregon for juvenile re-entry. A group of subject matter experts developed the gap analysis draft and will further flesh out the content of the document to make it a more meaningful discussion document. It will then be brought back to this advisory council to examine the gaps, strengths and barriers identified and review the recommendations, make suggestions and prioritize the efforts for a workgroup to address. The Re-entry Council has a strong commitment to identify and eliminate barriers to re-entry that exist in statute, federal requirements, rules and policies within agencies or general practice.</p>	

	Part of the next steps will be supporting your staff serving on these subcommittees and workgroups; attending meetings monthly or more often; bringing information to this council; and making recommendations to assist in prioritization for the Re-entry Council. Ms. Booth will get some background information out to you to clarify the roles of the Re-entry Council, the Steering Committee and the Grant Advisory Council.	
Next Meeting	The next meeting is scheduled on November 2, 2011.	

Re-entry Practices in the Oregon Juvenile Justice System, June 2011

The Governor's Re-entry Council set as a goal for this year understanding and improving re-entry from Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) custody to community. On June 29, 2011, a group of individuals representing OYA, Department of Corrections, the Second Chance Act re-entry pilot programs, the juvenile directors, and the community corrections directors met to begin a strengths and gaps analysis of re-entry in the juvenile justice system. The group used the National Institute of Corrections Transition from Prison to Community (TPC) Model to guide them through the analysis.

PHASE 1: GETTING READY (THE INSTITUTIONAL PHASE)

1. Intake Procedures: Establish comprehensive, standardized, objective, and validated intake procedures that can be used to assess the individuals' strengths, risks, and needs.

STRENGTHS

All youth are assessed for violent risk, community risk, and institutional risk. The Oregon Risk and Needs Assessment (RNA) also provides an assessment of needs. **These risk tools are comprehensive, standardized, objective and validated.**

The quality of the assessment is improved for youth in the juvenile system because these youth generally exhaust community resources before being committed to OYA. The juvenile probation parole officer (JPPO) is part of community staffings prior to custody. Information about alcohol and drug problems, mental health problems, family history, and responsivity factors like English proficiency and motivation to change are known to the JPPO and help inform the assessment process.

Assessments in addition to risk assessment include mental status, psychological evaluation, medical assessment, educational assessment, substance abuse assessment, English proficiency, sexual offending assessment, fire setting assessment, and Office of Minority Youth assessment.

GAPS

For youth sentenced in the adult system, there is generally no information sent with or known about these youth. This impacts the quality of the assessment.

QUESTIONS:

Are staff properly trained and re-trained to administer these tests?

Is there a risk assessment instrument used for classification?

Are assessments updated during the period of incarceration?

Is there an assessment of family issues, needs, strengths?

Are vocational aptitudes assessed?

2. Development of Programming Plan: Develop an individualized plan that explains what programming should be provided during the period of incarceration to ensure that the person's return to the community is safe and successful.

STRENGTHS

The assessment is tied to case plan development. Every incarcerated youth has a case plan that includes strengths, risk factors, and treatment needs.

Youth committed through either the adult or the juvenile systems are assigned a JPPO who acts as a case manager during the period of incarceration. This case manager maintains a relationship even if the youth is transferred to another facility, a community placement, or parole.

The Multi-Disciplinary Team consists of the youth, parents or guardians, OYA case manager, and treatment providers. Others may be added as needed. The meetings of the team are used to design and monitor the case plan. The first team meeting occurs within the first 30 days of incarceration and every 90 days thereafter, or important points in a youth's treatment.

GAPS
None

QUESTIONS:

Is the program planning model adapted for shorter-term periods of incarceration?

Are there provisions for periodic reassessment and for changes to be made in the plan during incarceration?

3. Programs: Availability of Programs to Address Risk Factors and Needs

- *Cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support, mentoring, and basic living skills programs that improve offender behavior, attitudes, motivation, and ability to live independently, succeed in the community, and maintain a crime-free life*
- *Programs meet the physical health care, mental health care, and educational, vocational needs of offenders in custody*
- *Substance abuse treatment and family programs are provided*

STRENGTHS

The following programs are available

Alcohol and drug treatment

Mental health treatment

Education: k-12 is prioritized. Staff assists with financial aid applications and college courses

Aggression replacement therapy (ART)

Sex offender treatment

Trauma and substance abuse (for girls)

Interpersonal skills

Gang intervention

Cognitive behavioral restructuring

Stress/depression

Emotional regulation

Work experiences available: trades, grounds crew, kitchen, laundry, greenhouse, work crews in the community

Vocational assistance: records are kept showing training received, certificates earned and hours worked

JPPO's are receiving skills training (EPICS) to increase effectiveness in reducing recidivism through interactions targeted at criminal risk factors.

GAPS

Dental care is provided, but cosmetic work that might affect employability is not provided.

Tattoo removal is very limited. This can also affect employability.

The role of the facility is to reduce the risk to re-offend. As soon as risk is reduced, the incarcerated youth can be released. Release is not dependent on completing a program and youth are released without completing needed programming.

Proficiency and training of staff that provide programs, turnover, role conflict

Treatment effect needs to be evaluated

QUESTIONS:

Do all youth have access to vocational programs?

What kind of encouragement is used to increase participation?

Are vocational programs providing skills matching the needs of the job market?

Are there kids with unserved needs leaving an OYA facility? What is the reason they weren't served?

Is there continuity of care as needed from a facility to the community?

Does each youth have an individual education plan?

Is literacy adequately addressed?

Are youth making skill gains and/or completing high school credentials at high rates?

Is education integrated with other facility programming?

4. Family Services and Programs: To establish, re-establish, expand, and strengthen relationships between adjudicated youth and their families.

STRENGTHS

Bus passes and gas cards can be provided to family members to support travel to a facility for services or visiting.

Families are sometimes included in multi-disciplinary staffing; this is always a goal. (what is the main barrier preventing this?)

GAPS

Little family counseling is provided. A community provider might be working with the family when OYA is not, both before and after release.

Families receive little preparation prior to release. Sometimes the JPPO will assist them.

Youth are not assigned to facilities based on proximity to families; travel distances can be a barrier to visiting and to receiving family counseling.

Youth need more time to practice new skills, such as in a step-down or halfway back setting (or families need more skills to support change)

PHASE 2: GOING HOME (RELEASE PREPARATION)

1. Develop a Re-entry Plan: an individualized plan based on information from assessments and which explains what programming should be provided after release to ensure that the offender's return to the community is safe and successful

STRENGTHS

Multi-disciplinary teams meet within 45 days of the planned release to coordinate release planning. The teams consist of youth, parents or guardians, OYA staff, and community treatment providers. For youth releasing to adult supervision, the community corrections representative will be engaged. A transition case plan is developed for each releasing person.

The multi-disciplinary team reviews assessed risks and needs, determines what treatment should continue after release, the relapse programs needed, and reviews where the released will live and job plans.

A re-assessment risk and need tool is being developed which will assist with transition planning

For youth adjudicated as adults, there are some counties that reach-in to the OYA facility to begin working with the youth prior to release

GAPS

The transition case plan is not used in the field (why not?)

The RNA is supposed to be updated prior to release. It often is not, but it is not helpful in any case. The measures are static and relatively unchanging from intake to release.

For DOC kids, there are minimal contacts in the community and with community corrections prior to release.

Treatment manager communicates with the DOC release counselor, who sends the release plan out to community corrections.

QUESTIONS

Is there a centralized record-keeping system and a system for regular communication among program planners and others?

Is there a connection between the release planning process and the needs and risk assessment? What is it?

To what extent are community-based providers, community corrections (for those convicted as adults) and family members engaged in the re-entry planning process?

2. Continuity of Care Planning: community-based health and treatment providers are prepared to receive releasees and to ensure that service delivery is uninterrupted.

STRENGTHS

There are community resources to address alcohol and drug problems

DHS involvement is sometimes a safety factor, but engaging DHS can be difficult since this population is not a priority

GAPS

Community providers are not knowledgeable about the population

Lack of Spanish language service providers

Medications may be switched after release

The goal is to schedule an appointment with a care provider and send summary records to the continuing care provider, but this does not happen now.

QUESTIONS

Do service providers in the community receive a summary treatment record to support continuity of services?

Are youth released with prescription medications?

3. Housing: Stable housing is available upon re-entry

STRENGTHS

GAPS

Kids stay in custody longer because there is no safe home to go to

A family can lose housing when a child who is also a felon returns home

QUESTIONS: Do these things happen?

Evaluate the feasibility, safety, and appropriateness of an individual living with family members after release

Identify the appropriate housing option for each incarcerated person well in advance of release

Develop re-entry housing to meet the specific and unique needs of youth being released from custody

Educate releasees about strategies for finding and maintaining housing and teach them about their legal rights as tenants.

Provide housing assistance or a stipend for the period immediately after custody

4. Employment Upon Release: Connect releasees to employment, including supportive employment and employment services prior to release

STRENGTHS

GAPS

Undocumented youth with restitution orders: they can't be discharged until they pay and they can't legally work

Transportation to work

Need for advocacy with some school districts. Notification must be made to the school, and transcripts, IEP, classes and credits are provided to the school. However, there is a stigma associated with having been in a correctional institution and some schools are reluctant to enroll releasees.

Financial aid for college courses is not provided by some colleges to "wards of the state"

No work release programs

QUESTIONS: Do these things happen?

Documentation of skills, experience, and credentials are provided

Job searches are initiated prior to release

JJPPPO's or community based service providers act as intermediaries between employers and job-seeking individuals

Do releasees have information about potential employers and/or community employment service providers at release?
Are they prepared to look for work?

5. Identification and Benefits: Individuals released from custody have identification and those eligible for public benefits receive those immediately upon release

STRENGTHS

For youth under age 18, OYA employs a disability analyst who screens youth for eligibility for benefits. (Does this person assist in the application for benefits?)

Working with DMV to transport kids prior to release so that they will have a photo ID card

GAPS

No process for pre-application of benefits for those youth over age 18

OYA staff does not assist with applications to the Oregon Health Plan

Identification documents are requested inconsistently from facility to facility

A class on independent living is planned, but not in place yet

QUESTIONS:

Are all releasees screened for eligibility for state or federal benefits?

Are applications for benefits completed prior to release for individuals identified as eligible through the screening process?

6. Release Preparation for Families: Provide family members protection, counseling, services and support as needed and appropriate

STRENGTHS

Family members receive adequate notification and information regarding the youth's release

GAPS

Need to build community networks to provide counseling, safety planning, and other services to help the family cope with the emotional, financial, and interpersonal issues surrounding the youth's return.

QUESTIONS

Is information for families available on the web or elsewhere in plain language?

Are there staff positions responsible for interfacing with families and answering questions?

To what extent are families involved in release planning and in the community supervision process?

7. Release Decision-Making

STRENGTHS

OYA is the release authority for youth committed through the juvenile justice system. The multi-disciplinary team makes the decision about the release date, or moves the decision to higher organizational levels if they cannot agree.

In the re-entry pilot counties, community transition teams that include service providers and DHS meet to plan for release and coordinate care after release

GAPS

The transition MDT is supposed to occur 45 days prior to release. It is sometimes skipped if there was an MDT meeting on the case within that time period, even if it was not focused on re-entry planning. In this case, there will not be the same level of re-entry planning. Release decisions can be made by default if there are capacity issues rather than based on good release planning. This has not happened recently.

Working on consistent decision-making regarding length of stay; not consistent now

Youth may be incarcerated longer waiting for a community placement bed to open, even after a release plan has been approved by the MDT

Sex offenders are held too long because no placement can be found, there is prejudice against them, anxiety about them, or they didn't finish treatment

DOC youth are not the highest risk youth, but they may stay longer because of a determinate sentence

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME (COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND SERVICES)

A supervision and treatment strategy is developed that corresponds to the resources available to the supervising agency, reflects the likelihood of recidivism, and employs incentives to encourage compliance with the conditions of release.

Supervision and community treatment resources are concentrated on the period immediately following the person's release from custody.

A range of options are available to reinforce positive behavior and to address failures, swiftly and certainly, to comply with conditions of release

STRENGTHS

Family therapy provided after release (does OYA arrange, contract for?)

GAPS

High level of unemployment

Day programming for youth is needed when the family can't provide more than shelter

Lack of knowledge between facility staff and field staff

For DOC kids, there is no job development or resource development by community corrections (JPPO's do this for youth in the juvenile system)

DOC youth are not eligible for community placements that are available for youth in the juvenile justice system

Revocations are not necessarily a safety risk, but they will go back through the entire system

For those who are incarcerated for stabilization, consider a stabilization unit

Consider a revocation unit—a different process and/or alternative to revocation, place in a separate facility

Young women with trauma: Look good in the facility, but fall apart in the community. Need treatment for trauma

Need to help youth connect with non-criminal community members, strength based, re-entry support group that includes community members

Idea: create local team that includes the treatment manager and the JPPO

For youth released to the adult system, PO's may not be assigned prior to release

QUESTIONS:

Are supervision and treatment resources concentrated in the period just after release?

Is supervision intensity related to risk to re-offend?

How well are mental health, physical health, and housing needs addressed after release?

DRAFT

Regional Research Institute for Human Services

Oregon Youth Authority Youth Re-entry Project

Pilot Fidelity Assessment Spring 2011

Report

**Assessment Period:
January-June 2011**



OYA YRP Fidelity Assessment Spring 2011 Report

submitted September 7, 2011

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Project Description

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association (OJDDA) were awarded a three year grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The Oregon Youth Offender Re-entry Project (YRP) intends to improve outcomes for youth release to parole from OYA youth correctional facilities by evaluating system needs and by developing and implementing the infrastructure needed to support successful re-entry. Transitional support services are intended to begin in all regions while the youth is still in the correctional facility and continue without disruption in the community upon the youth's release. Access to community-based substance abuse treatment services following incarceration is a key goal of the project. Other project components include: access to appropriate mental and physical health services, education/vocational training, employment, housing, and other supportive services through enhanced coordination and resource development.

Three regional areas are being targeted for this project: the Metro Region (Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties), Lane County, and the Central and Eastern Oregon Juvenile Justice Consortium (CEOJJC, 17 counties). Each region was asked to bring together a planning council to add region specific components to the core program model. Three local coordinators were hired to coordinate and assist the work of each region. According to the grant timeline, each of the three regions was to finalize their initial program models and begin enrolling youth by January 2011. The project is being supervised by the grant administrators at the Oregon Youth Authority.

The PSU Regional Research Institute for Human Services (RRI) is conducting the evaluation of the OYA YRP, including a needs assessment, fidelity assessment, outcome study and general project support. The purpose of the fidelity assessment is to measure the extent to which each of the three regions has accomplished implementation of the OYA YRP re-entry model. As outlined in the grant, fidelity measurement is scheduled to occur every six months over the grant period. The evaluation is being conducted between July 2010 and March 2013.

Fidelity Assessment Methodology

Developing and Piloting the Fidelity Assessment

Tool. The first step in the fidelity assessment is the creation of a fidelity assessment tool. Starting in the fall of 2010, the RRI evaluation team attended several regional meetings with YRP stakeholders including county Juvenile Department staff, OYA supervisors and Juvenile Parole and Probation Officers (JPPOs), and local providers. As each model was developed, RRI worked with each region to create a fidelity tool for the core program components as well as a tool for the model components specific to each region. These tools were designed to measure components specific to each YRP model, not to measure standard OYA practices across the state, unless they were specifically addressed in the YRP model.

This report contains fidelity ratings for each Core Program Component across all three YRP regions (Metro, Lane, and CEOJJC).

Criteria for the fidelity scale were developed based on discussions with the regional council and on review of each regional model and of grant materials and other OYA documents. Each regional council helped the evaluation team to define partial and full implementation of each of the core components used in the fidelity measure, as well as reviewing several drafts and providing feedback on the final draft used in the pilot.

Potential data sources for assessing program fidelity initially included Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) data, staff interviews, record reviews, and focused discussions with participating youth and their families (see Table 1). Due to confidentiality concerns, the tool was designed to gather as much data as possible through de-identified JJIS data and staff interviews. The data sources will again be reviewed before beginning the next round of data collection.

The fidelity tools were designed to measure components specific to each YRP model, not to measure fidelity to standard OYA practices across the state.

Because all three regions were at the beginning stages of model implementation and few youth received services using the new regional models, a full pilot of all the data sources for the instrument was not possible. Thus, the draft interview was piloted with supervisors to get their feedback on content and to test the questions to be posed to JPPOs in the second fidelity assessment round. Another purpose of piloting the tool in this manner was to allow supervisors to become familiar with the fidelity interview process and enable them to answer any questions their JPPOs might have about it in the future.

Data for the first pilot of the OYA YRP fidelity assessment tool was collected from six interviews conducted with OYA supervisors and one JPPO. Additional de-identified participant data was provided by OYA Central Office staff from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Observation of multiple regional council meetings was also used to develop the report section on Outcomes-Themes. The next fidelity assessment will occur in late fall 2011. See Table 1.

Model Implementation and Fidelity Ratings. In May and June 2011, the RRI evaluation team piloted the fidelity assessment tools and measured implementation of the regional models that were current at that time. This report reflects the first six months of model implementation (January – June 2011). The evaluation team collected fidelity data over a period of approximately two months. Fidelity to each YRP Core Program Component was rated across all three YRP regions (Metro, Lane, and CEOJJC). Future assessments will include region specific ratings.

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to the regional councils regarding implementation of their regional model. This feedback is intended to help the councils identify areas where they can increase fidelity to their model and/or where the program context may lead them to alter the design of their model.

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TABLE 1: PROPOSED DATA SOURCES

Data Source	Data Collection Method	INCLUDED IN PILOT? (May/June 2011)	TO BE INCLUDED IN NEXT ROUND? (Late fall 2011)¹
JJIS	De-identified data provided to PSU RRI by OYA-Central Office	JJIS data provided for a limited number of items	Fidelity scale items will be revised
JPPOs	Individual in-person interviews in JPPO office	JPPO interview questions piloted with OYA supervisors	At least three JPPOs in each region will be interviewed
Record review (case plans, assessments)	Records reviewed as part of JPPO interview. Records will not be copied or removed from OYA.	Not assessed because of limited number of youth receiving services under new model	Records will be reviewed for random sample of current YRP caseload
Youth/Family members	In person post-release focus groups	Not assessed because of limited number of youth receiving services under new model	At least 5 families/youth in each region will participate in focus groups
Service providers	Individual phone interview	Not assessed because of limited number of youth receiving services under new model	Substance abuse, mental health and others will be invited to participate in evaluation interviews

Results in Brief

A number of general themes became apparent during this initial implementation phase of the project. Planning meetings are occurring and are well-attended. Common goals across regions include information sharing and broader Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs). Re-entry services are occurring, but there are still barriers to pre-release re-entry service design and family involvement. Model design is an ongoing process that necessitates clear communication. Enrollment began in January, but regions have been hesitant to enroll youth before models are fully implemented. Finally, some regional design elements are not currently supported by OYA Policies and Procedures. Additional detail on these themes can be found in the “Outcomes-Themes” section of this report.

For this pilot, only the Core Program Components were assessed. The resulting fidelity score for all regions combined was 46.5 out of a possible 65 with a mean overall rating of 3.6 out of 5. On a scale of 1 (minimum implementation) to 5 (full implementation), the average scores by phase were: 4.3 (Pre-Release), 3.2 (At-Release), and 2.0 (Post-Release/Ongoing). Fidelity to project values obtained a mean score of 3.0 out of 5. These fidelity results indicate that pre-release services are progressing, while more attention could be paid to the implementation of the model components that occur at the time of release from the Youth Correctional Facility and in the community. Additional detail on these scores can be found in the report section titled “Fidelity to Core Components.”

Outcomes-Themes

Data for this report section includes fidelity data collected through staff interviews and OYA system data, as well as observation of multiple planning meetings conducted by each regional council.

Planning meetings are occurring and are well-attended

All three regions are finalizing their models. This process is bringing all stakeholders together on a regular basis to create a common vision of what the model should be.

- There is a lot of communication among partners, including local OYA offices, youth correctional facilities, county juvenile departments and some community providers.
- Stakeholders are attending in-person meetings and participating in the planning discussions.
- Each region is developing ideas regarding how to improve what they do. These ideas include:
 - Discussing trainings they would like to have.
 - Identifying community service providers they would like to strengthen relationships with in the areas of housing, education and family support.
 - Improving the consistency of how information is recorded in JJIS so it can be used and shared.

Re-entry services are occurring

Preparing youth for re-entry into the community and supporting them during that re-entry process are integral to what OYA does. During the YRP planning process, re-entry services to youth continue to be provided.

Different model components are being added as they are ready to implement.

Clackamas County was able to start their Community Accountability Panels earlier than other Metro counties due, in part, to a history of having this process in the past. Other Metro counties are still working on the processes needed to pull together their panel members and hold meetings. Increased communication is occurring in Lane County due in part to JPPOs who are participating in the planning process while also serving caseloads of eligible youth. Other components are taking longer to implement due to the need to work out additional details or to obtain OYA permission for certain changes.

Barriers to pre-release re-entry service design

Model design in each region includes continuity of care from YCF to community as well as family involvement in services. Some providers are able to meet youth while they are in the facility while others are not. Outpatient providers often cannot meet with youth in the facility. Barriers to this contact include unclear methods of payment for these visits and difficulty in transporting youth to the community for visits pre-release. Families also have limited involvement in treatment pre-release due in part to distance of YCF from home and work/time constraints (despite provision of transportation and/or video conferencing by OYA). The more rural CEOJJC Region is particularly affected by distances, geography, weather, travel and limited services. CEOJJC representatives describe the services there as “people dependent.” In other words, the types of services available depend on individual providers and fluctuate as staff turn over.

Barriers to family involvement

As stated, involvement in pre-release services can be difficult for families. Post-release services can also be difficult, especially when youth are placed far from the county of residence and often not placed back in home. Barriers can include logistics of getting there, expense, work conflicts, and disrupted family connection while a youth is in a YCF. Scheduling can be particularly difficult because mental health providers (QMHPs/QMHAs) and school staff work day shifts and also do not always attend meetings they had previously committed to. Community-based MDTs require a lot of coordination by staff, and regions are working on this problem. Lane Region has designed a post-release welcoming celebration for youth and makes efforts to have family members present. All regions, especially CEOJJC, are looking at ways to increase family and provider involvement through video conferencing. However, additional strategies are needed.

Common goals include community support for youth, information sharing and broader MDTs

- Each region has included a community support piece to their regional components:
 - Lane has already started their welcoming celebrations in the community for youth;
 - Each county in Metro region is developing a Community Accountability Board or Panel (CAB/CAP) to meet with youth post-release; and
 - CEOJJC is working on developing Community Support Teams and other forms of skills support for youth.
- All three regions have the express goal of increasing information sharing and participation among YCFs, JPPOs, county juvenile departments and community partners. There is also a related desire to increase the breadth of community participation at MDT meetings.
- Information flow is a multi-dimensional issue that will take time to work out. YCFs provide information packets to JPPOs, but information can be poorly documented in JJIS, especially regarding updated assessment results and services completed. Information on the type of community-based services received by youth is limited, especially whether the services were evidence-based. Services contracted by OYA and OHP are required to be evidence-based. Non-OYA/OHP-contracted services in the community are less closely monitored.

Model design is an ongoing process

- The YRP has a three year timeline for developing, implementing and refining each regional model. In this initial 6 month phase, each region developed a broad model that incorporated the common project goals as well as ideas that addressed certain barriers in their region or that were well suited for implementation there. For example, as a large urban area, the Metro Re-entry Council felt the need to reconnect community with the youth. This reconnection would encourage the community to play a role in supporting the youth and also cause the youth to form a connection with community members impacted by their actions. In contrast, the CEOJJC Re-entry Council focused on increasing access to services for youth and their families in remote areas.
- The regional models started out with fairly broad designs on these overarching goals and components. They didn't specify how each component would or should be done. As the

regions work to implement their models, they have had to revisit the logistics of how to make each component work. Model components that appeared simple have turned out to be multi-layered and affected by local and statewide processes, regulations and funding mechanisms. As the layers of these components are uncovered, the regional councils have had to revisit and revise each component and any related processes.

- Access to treatment varies by region. At least two regions have a hard time accessing appropriate housing, especially foster care beds. This is also a difficult issue when the home environment includes risk factors for re-offending, such as gang activity and family issues. Lack of appropriate housing can delay release. Similarly, access to health coverage for youth with high medical needs can delay their return home. One region transitions almost all youth through residential treatment before returning home in part due to lack of local services.

Complicated process and multiple stakeholders necessitates clear communication

The number of people working on regional model development and the multiple revisions has created a lot of versions of each model in various formats. The multiple versions have been difficult for stakeholders to keep up with. Core program elements have also changed over time, creating similar confusion. Some drafts now include the version date and are managed by one central person, which may help the process. Coordinators can support this process by making sure everyone is looking at the most recent draft at the start of each meeting or conversation.

Regions are hesitant to enroll youth before models are fully implemented

YRP stakeholders appear aware of the two goals of the grant: (1) to plan, implement, and revise a new re-entry model, and (2) to enroll and serve a specified number of youth by the grant end date. Certain key components are still being finalized, including the eligibility criteria and when to enroll and dis-enroll youth. The regions and the OYA central office are still working on defining these components. Even when model components are clear, some will take time to put in place, such as service logistics and approvals from other parties responsible for approving or disapproving certain policies. During this fidelity review, regions were reluctant to enroll youth until the model was clear and all the stakeholders were on board. However, they also felt pressure to enroll youth now to meet the enrollment timeline and goal.

Some regional design elements are not currently supported by OYA Policies and Procedures

The original project proposal tasked the regional councils with “identifying existing local system resources or gaps in resources, developing a strategic plan for addressing the gaps, and developing linkages with existing community-based services to support the youth throughout re-entry” (YRP Proposal, page 18). Some of the region specific strategies developed by the councils are in conflict with current OYA policies and practice. For example, one regional model initially included JPPO and county involvement in conducting assessments at intake into the YCF, but OYA policy is to involve only YCF staff. The region is currently exploring ways to facilitate more collaboration on assessments between YCFs, JPPOs and County Juvenile Departments. Another regional model includes connecting youth to community pre-release by moving them closer to the community 2-3 months pre-release to facilitate pre-release visits and family involvement. OYA currently houses youth by treatment need and the YCF’s treatment

specialties, rather than county of jurisdiction. Due to budget cuts, OYA no longer has enough beds to support a regional model. One model had explored adding stabilization beds in a YCF located in that region, but found a different facility with transition beds to serve that need. Finally, one region is exploring ways to use stipends to involve youth in the re-entry planning process, something that is new to OYA.

Fidelity to Core Program Components

Data for this report section includes fidelity data collected through staff interviews and OYA system data.

The regions have concentrated on implementing pre-release and at-release model components first.

The regional councils have been conscientious about the different model components they developed, while acknowledging that some may take time to put in place. During the first six months of project implementation, some components have been implemented, while the groundwork for other components is still being laid. The regions have concentrated on implementing pre-release and at-release model components first. Post-release/ongoing model components may be addressed more closely as youth enter that phase of their services.

In the Fidelity Assessment pilot, the fidelity score for all regions combined was 46.5 out of a possible 65 with a mean rating of 3.6 out of 5 on the Core Components Fidelity Scale (See Table 2). For the Pre-Release Phase, the regions earned a mean score of 4.3 out of 5. For the At-Release Phase, the regions earned a mean score of 3.2 out of 5. For the Post-Release/Ongoing Phase, the regions earned a mean score of 2.0 out of 5. Project Values earned a mean score of 3.0 out of 5. These results indicate that pre-release services are progressing, while more attention could be paid to the implementation of the model components that occur at the time of release from the Youth Correctional Facility and in the community. As those components are added, ways to document their implementation could also be explored.

Post-release/ongoing model components may be addressed more closely as youth enter that phase of their services.

TABLE 2: FIDELITY BY PHASE: CORE COMPONENTS

Area Assessed	# of Criteria	# of Criteria able to be rated	Total possible score <i>(Rated items only)</i>	Total score achieved <i>(Rated items only)</i>	Mean Rating <i>(Rated items only)</i> (Scale: 1-5)
Pre-Release	8	6	30	26.0	4.3
At-Release	4	3	15	9.5	3.2
Post-Release / Ongoing	2	1	5	2.0	2.0
Project Values	6	3	15	9.0	3.0
Overall Fidelity	20	13	65	46.5	3.6

YRP Fidelity Scale Rating Summary

The following tables provide a quick summary of the fidelity rating for each core program criterion by re-entry phase. As previously stated, this report provides fidelity scores for the YRP project as a whole, rather than each individual region. Some elements could not be rated during this pilot due to limited data sources (see Methodology). Prior to the next round of data collection, data sources and anchors for each criterion will be reviewed and possibly revised.

TABLES 3-6: FIDELITY TO SPECIFIC PROGRAM COMPONENTS (PER PHASE): CORE COMPONENTS

Phase: Pre-Release

CRITERION	Rating this period	Maximum Possible Fidelity Rating <i>(Rated items only)</i>
CP1 Eligibility criteria 1	5	5
CP2 Eligibility criteria 2	5	5
CP3 Eligibility criteria 3	4	5
CP4 Client identification	5	5
CP5 Client identification & enrollment	Not rated	X
CP6 Pre-release service duration	4	5
CP7 Enrollment/pre-release service duration	3	5
CP8 Transition planning	Not rated	X
Total Rating (Pre-Release)	26	30

Phase: At-Release

CRITERION	Rating this period	Maximum Possible Fidelity Rating <i>(Rated items only)</i>
CA1 Transition planning	Not rated	X
CA2 Information sharing 1	2	5
CA3 Information sharing 2	4	5
CA4 Post release service start date	2.5	5
Total Rating (At-Release)	8.5	15

Phase: Post-Release/Ongoing

CRITERION		Rating this period	Maximum Possible Fidelity Rating <i>(Rated items only)</i>
CO1	DIS-ENROLLMENT	Not rated	X
CO2	POST RELEASE SERVICE DURATION	2	5
Total Rating Post-Release/Ongoing		2	5

Fidelity to Project Values

CRITERION		Rating this period	Maximum Possible Fidelity Rating <i>(Rated items only)</i>
CV1	PROJECT VALUE 1: Developmental needs	3	5
CV2	PROJECT VALUE 2: Cultural identity and language	Not rated	X
CV3	PROJECT VALUE 3: Gender, gender identity and sexual orientation	Not rated	X
CV4	PROJECT VALUE 4: Assessments	4	5
CV4a	PROJECT VALUE 4: Assessment areas	Not rated	X
C5	PROJECT VALUE 5: Family involvement	2	5
Total Rating (Project Values)		9	15

Fidelity to Region Specific Components

While data collection instruments were piloted for the pilot, these items were not rated due to the low number of respondents.

Next Steps

During the next quarter, the evaluation team will review the results of the pilot with each region, including the accuracy of each criterion, anchor and data source. Criteria may be revised to reflect adjustments to the models made since May. Anchors and data sources may also be revised in order to better represent different levels of program implementation and data availability. Data collection based on the revised tools is expected to commence in late fall 2011.

Attachments

A. Project Timeline from Proposal to OJJDP

B. Fidelity Assessment Timeline

The attached timeline was developed to meet the request of conducting the assessment and providing the results to each region every six months for planning purposes.

C. Core Program Components

The attached Core Components list was developed by the OYA Central Office, drawing from elements of the original proposal submitted to OJJDP. The list was distributed to each regional planning group to assist with their model development.

D. Regional Models

Each regional model is periodically updated. The attached models reflect the version that the pilot fidelity tools were based on (May 2011).

E. Scored Core Components Fidelity Assessment Tool

The core fidelity assessment tool developed for this pilot is attached with scores for each criterion and comments. This tool may be revised to include more accessible data sources for the next assessment round scheduled for fall/winter 2011.

F. Unscored Region Specific Fidelity Assessment Tools

The fidelity assessment tools developed for this pilot are attached. As previously stated, these tools were not scored due to lack of data. They will be revised to include more accessible data sources for the next assessment round scheduled for fall/winter 2011.



ATTACHMENT 2 - TIMELINE

Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr
Assess Current System to Determine Needs												
o Develop Advisory Group	X	X	X	X								
o Develop Local Coordination Committees	X	X	X	X								
o Evaluate existing processes and organizations/agencies involved in services	X	X	X	X								
o Identify service model, including sanctions and monitoring methods	X	X	X	X								
o Identify data collection system needs	X	X	X	X								
o Establish baseline data	X	X	X	X								
o RFP for evaluation	X	X	X	X								
o Award evaluation contract/develop evaluation plan	X	X	X	X								
Utilize Information to Plan Needed Changes												
o Develop streamlined process for service delivery	X	X	X	X								
o Refine competency measures to track outcomes	X	X	X	X								
o Develop data collection system to support review and interpretation of outcomes (JIS development)	X	X	X	X								
o Develop QA methodology for ensuring data collection	X	X	X	X								
Implement New System Design												
o Develop training program for providers	X	X	X	X								
o Develop training program for JPOs/Supervisors	X	X	X	X								
o RFP for trainers	X	X	X	X								
o Implement training for providers	X	X	X	X								
o Implement training for JPOs/Supervisors	X	X	X	X								
o Implement service delivery	X	X	X	X								
o Collect data	X	X	X	X								
Data collection												
o Evaluate outcomes for target population												
o Evaluate outcomes against performance measures												
System evaluation												
o Evaluate efficacy of service system												
o Determine course corrections needed												
o Inform participants of course corrections												
Final Report												
o Evaluate efficacy of grant project												
o Determine outcomes based on performance measures												
o Recommendations for future based on experience during grant period												

OYA YRP Regional Meetings and Fidelity Timeline

Last updated **7-18-11**

Fidelity Steps	Quarter	Salem (Paula/Faith) (1 st Wed of every month 9-11). Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC) (1 st Wed, every three months)	Metro (1 st Weds, 2-4pm)	CEOJJC (Approx. every other month)	Lane (3 rd Tues of every month 10-12)
Planning	Jan-Mar 11	Jan 5, 3:30-5	no Feb mtg, next 3/2	Jan 26-27 (Pendleton)	Feb 15
Develop Fidelity Tools for Core Components (Consulting with Paula/Faith)	Jan-Mar 11	Feb 2, 9-11			
Develop Fidelity Tools for Initial Model	Jan-Mar 11				
Present to Paula/Faith	Jan-Mar 11	Mar 2, 9-10			
Consult with regional coordinators and Faith. Ask to be on agenda to review with entire council.	Jan-Mar 11		March 7, 10:30 am-Noon	March 7, 1-2:30pm	March 9 9:30- 11am (tent.)
Discuss Core Components Tool w/Regional Coordinators and Faith	Jan-Mar 11		March 17, 2-2:30, in room 920		
Send draft to Regional Council members (through Coordinators) for their review prior to meeting	Jan-Mar 11				
Present to Regional Councils/Refine Tool/Anchors	Jan-Mar 11	April 6 (SAC) verbal only (Karen)	April 6 (Heidi/Debi)	March 30 (Madras)	April 19 (new date)
Collect Pilot Data/ Refine Fidelity Instruments. Regional Coordinator assist w/scheduling.	Apr-Jun 11		Apr-May	Mar 30- May 24	April 20-June 21
Present <u>Verbal</u> Report & Sample Written one/Receive Feedback (OK to send written drafts just to Sups & Coordinators?)	Apr-Jun 11	July 6 (SAC) – Meeting canceled	June 1	May 25-26 Ontario	June 21
Present Written Report. Adjust models, as needed.	Jul-Sept 11	Oct 5	Sept 7	Aug 24-25 Hood River	Sept 20
Adjust Fidelity Tool as needed. Collect Data (Regional Coordinators & Supervisors assist w/scheduling.)	Oct-Dec 11		Oct-Nov	Oct 26-27 (Baker)	Oct-Nov
Present <u>Verbal</u> Report/Receive Feedback	Oct-Dec 11	Jan 5 (SAC)	Dec 7	TBD in Dec	Dec 20
Present Written Report. Adjust models/Fidelity Tool, as needed.	Jan-Mar 12	Apr (SAC)	Feb 1	Jan	Jan 17
Collect Data. Regional Coordinator assist w/scheduling.	Apr-Jun 12		Apr-May	April-May	April-May
Present <u>Verbal</u> Report/Receive Feedback	Apr-Jun 12	July (SAC)	June	June	June
Present Written Report. Adjust models/Fidelity Tool, as needed.	Jul-Sep 12	Oct	Jul	Jul	Jul

There is one more round of fidelity in the IGA: collect data Oct-Dec 2012, report out Jan-Mar 2013.

Oregon Youth Offender Reentry Project **Core Program Components for all Regions**

Eligibility Criteria

- Youth must be in a youth correctional facility (YCF)
- Youth must be OYA juvenile offenders, not DOC offenders
- Youth must be identified as high risk on the Risk/Needs Assessment (RNA)
- Youth must have an alcohol or drug (AOD) or co-occurring (AOD and mental health disorder(s) identified through YCF intake after full assessment (TCU score 3, and if co-occurring, with mental health assessment identifying an Axis I diagnosis of a mental health condition)
- Youth must be from one of the target jurisdictions:
 - Tri-County (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington)
 - Lane County
 - CEOJJC Region (Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler)
- The case plan must include a return to target community either immediately upon release or following a step down placement elsewhere in the state for treatment or alternative living needs
- Youth's release plan must include ongoing treatment for AOD (including relapse prevention) or co-occurring disorders along with other identified conditions of parole

Enrollment

- Youth must have enough time in the facility for the regional transition/ reentry model to be implemented
- The amount of time will depend on the model developed by the region and when transition services are implemented, per model developed
- Enrollment and transition/reentry services will commence in the facilities at the time specified in the regional model

Data needs to be recorded for youth who were determined eligible but who are not enrolled (numbers and reasons for not enrolling them)

Dis-enrollment

- Identified cohort youth become ineligible and will be disenrolled from the cohort if the youth becomes a DOC inmate
- Identified cohort youth become ineligible if they are no longer able to participate in transition/reentry services, e.g., move out of state or other circumstance
- Youth who are revoked back into a YCF during the 6 month post-release period should continue in the project

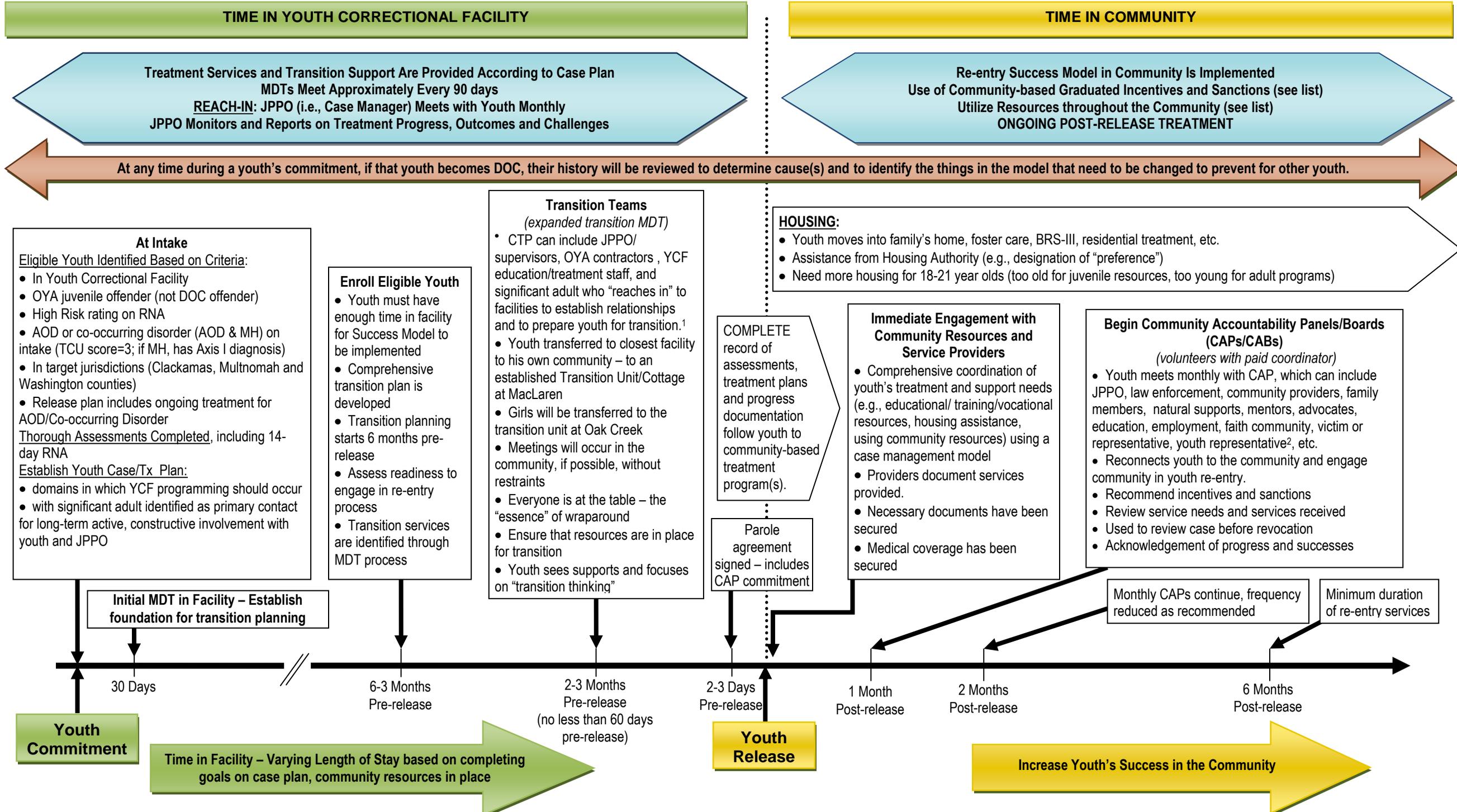
Data needs to be recorded for youth who are dis-enrolled (numbers and reasons for dis-enrolling them)

Completion of program

- Reentry services are considered 'complete' at 6 months post-release for purposes of grant-related data collection
- Community Supervision/services may continue past that point, but the 'grant' portion of their community supervision will be considered complete at 6 months post-release

Outcome data will be collected at 6 months post-release for program youth (see performance measures)

Metro Region – Re-entry Success Model – Draft May 6, 2011



TIME IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

TIME IN COMMUNITY

Treatment Services and Transition Support Are Provided According to Case Plan
 MDTs Meet Approximately Every 90 days
 REACH-IN: JPPO (i.e., Case Manager) Meets with Youth Monthly
 JPPO Monitors and Reports on Treatment Progress, Outcomes and Challenges

Re-entry Success Model in Community Is Implemented
 Use of Community-based Graduated Incentives and Sanctions (see list)
 Utilize Resources throughout the Community (see list)
 ONGOING POST-RELEASE TREATMENT

At any time during a youth's commitment, if that youth becomes DOC, their history will be reviewed to determine cause(s) and to identify the things in the model that need to be changed to prevent for other youth.

At Intake

- Eligible Youth Identified Based on Criteria:
- In Youth Correctional Facility
 - OYA juvenile offender (not DOC offender)
 - High Risk rating on RNA
 - AOD or co-occurring disorder (AOD & MH) on intake (TCU score=3; if MH, has Axis I diagnosis)
 - In target jurisdictions (Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties)
 - Release plan includes ongoing treatment for AOD/Co-occurring Disorder
- Thorough Assessments Completed, including 14-day RNA
- Establish Youth Case/Tx Plan:
- domains in which YCF programming should occur
 - with significant adult identified as primary contact for long-term active, constructive involvement with youth and JPPO

Enroll Eligible Youth

- Youth must have enough time in facility for Success Model to be implemented
- Comprehensive transition plan is developed
- Transition planning starts 6 months pre-release
- Assess readiness to engage in re-entry process
- Transition services are identified through MDT process

Transition Teams

- (expanded transition MDT)
- CTP can include JPPO/supervisors, OYA contractors, YCF education/treatment staff, and significant adult who "reaches in" to facilities to establish relationships and to prepare youth for transition.¹
 - Youth transferred to closest facility to his own community – to an established Transition Unit/Cottage at MacLaren
 - Girls will be transferred to the transition unit at Oak Creek
 - Meetings will occur in the community, if possible, without restraints
 - Everyone is at the table – the "essence" of wraparound
 - Ensure that resources are in place for transition
 - Youth sees supports and focuses on "transition thinking"

HOUSING:

- Youth moves into family's home, foster care, BRS-III, residential treatment, etc.
- Assistance from Housing Authority (e.g., designation of "preference")
- Need more housing for 18-21 year olds (too old for juvenile resources, too young for adult programs)

Immediate Engagement with Community Resources and Service Providers

- Comprehensive coordination of youth's treatment and support needs (e.g., educational/ training/vocational resources, housing assistance, using community resources) using a case management model
- Providers document services provided.
- Necessary documents have been secured
- Medical coverage has been secured

Begin Community Accountability Panels/Boards (CAPs/CABs)

(volunteers with paid coordinator)

- Youth meets monthly with CAP, which can include JPPO, law enforcement, community providers, family members, natural supports, mentors, advocates, education, employment, faith community, victim or representative, youth representative², etc.
- Reconnects youth to the community and engage community in youth re-entry.
- Recommend incentives and sanctions
- Review service needs and services received
- Used to review case before revocation
- Acknowledgement of progress and successes

Initial MDT in Facility – Establish foundation for transition planning

30 Days

6-3 Months Pre-release

2-3 Months Pre-release (no less than 60 days pre-release)

2-3 Days Pre-release

1 Month Post-release

2 Months Post-release

6 Months Post-release

Youth Commitment

Time in Facility – Varying Length of Stay based on completing goals on case plan, community resources in place

Youth Release

Increase Youth's Success in the Community

¹OYA contractors may have already been involved, but they must be included by this point.

²A youth representative is a youth who has been through the OYA system and can represent the youth perspective.

LANE COUNTY RE-ENTRY MODEL

Pre-commitment

- Services for youth, some services for families
- JCC & JPPO collaborate in support of youth and in completing the OYA risk assessment
- A&D and MH assessments (when indicated) occur prior to CAP
- JPPO makes contact & establishes a relationship with the youth & family
- Standardized CAP process/forms/presentation determines commitment to OYA based on relevant info
- OYA and DYS agree about CAP commitment and placement decisions
- JCC provides complete file to JPPO

Key Features throughout Youth's Involvement with OYA

- Strengths-based, Youth-centered Focus
- Family Participation and Support
- Comprehensive information sharing across partners, especially DYS and OYA
- Standardization of practice

Violation and Pre-revocation

- Use consistent and graduated incentives and sanctions to address violations
- Full 72-hour hold available
- Thorough investigation to support the making of an informed decision for revocation
- Engage Local Support Team as much as possible

OYA Commitment

- In-person transfer of youth from JCC to JPPO
- JPPO is case manager, but stays connected with JCC
- JPPO completes/ contributes to RNA for all youth
- JPPO connects with family to assess needs and placement info (ongoing process)

Youth Enters YCF

- Eligible Youth Identified Based on Criteria:
- In Youth Correctional Facility
 - OYA juvenile offender (not DOC offender)
 - High Risk rating on RNA
 - AOD or co-occurring disorder (AOD & MH) on intake (TCU score=3; if MH, has Axis I diagnosis)
 - In target jurisdiction – Lane County
 - Release plan includes ongoing treatment for AOD/Co-occurring Disorder
- Thorough Assessments Completed, incl 14-day RNA
- RNA is based on COMPLETE county referral packet
 - JPPO needs access to all assessments
- Develop Case Plan – Driven by RNA:
- domains in which YCF programming should occur
 - identify supports for youth throughout commitment

Time in YCF

- MDTs every 90 days – includes standardized re-entry planning
- JPPO has ongoing access to all assessments and info necessary for case management/planning
- Involve youth more intentionally (e.g., use motivational interviewing)
- Programming based on needs/case plan (e.g., D/A tx, MH tx, education, vocation, family work)
- Length of stay varies based on completing case plan goals
- Frequent in-person contact between youth and JPPO
- Family participation
- Central Office contacts families to identify additional resources (not JPPO)

Transition MDT

- Pre-meeting without youth before transition MDT to discuss roles and establish strengths-based approach
- Localize by hosting in Lane County – youth & YCF staff join by video
- Includes youth, family, JPPO, YCF staff, community providers – all members of local support team
- Transition checklist is reviewed
- Releases are signed
- Needed assessments are requested
- Identify potential barriers to success
- Review transition case plan, including youth input, and revise as needed
- Case planning for transition support to youth and family
- Transition case plan includes services and supports that are cultural/gender specific
- Identify assessments & documents that need to be gathered (e.g., school, medical and treatment records) and ensure that the JPPO has them prior to youth release
- Set up program pre-release interviews/orientations for youth

Enroll Eligible Youth

- Begin re-entry support
- JPPO created preliminary transition case plan
- Support family participation and provide family support

Welcome Celebration

- Includes Local Support Team (multidisciplinary)
- Occurs in a good, supportive location
- Pre-celebration planning meeting without youth
- Acknowledge youth needs, supports and strengths
- Youth, family, community providers, JPPO, and other support people identify their commitment to supporting the youth and **how** they will do that
- Develop enhanced re-entry programming/support

Community-based Services

- Services and supports implemented based on transition case plan
- Access to services is facilitated immediately upon release
- Documentation follows youth
- Re-entry support group for youth – youth who have gone through the program can be supportive youth to other youth re-entering the community
- JPPO continues as case manager
- Services/supports for family to promote positive youth re-engagement with family
- Strong, supportive connection with school
- Services continued at least 6-months post-release

Initial MDT in Facility
Re-entry Planning Begins

Gather Documents

Youth Returning to Family Home

Youth Release

Substitute Care Placement

- Step down facility in community
- Documentation follows youth
- Welcome Celebration (see above)
- Community-based re-entry services and supports begin
- JPPO continues as case manager

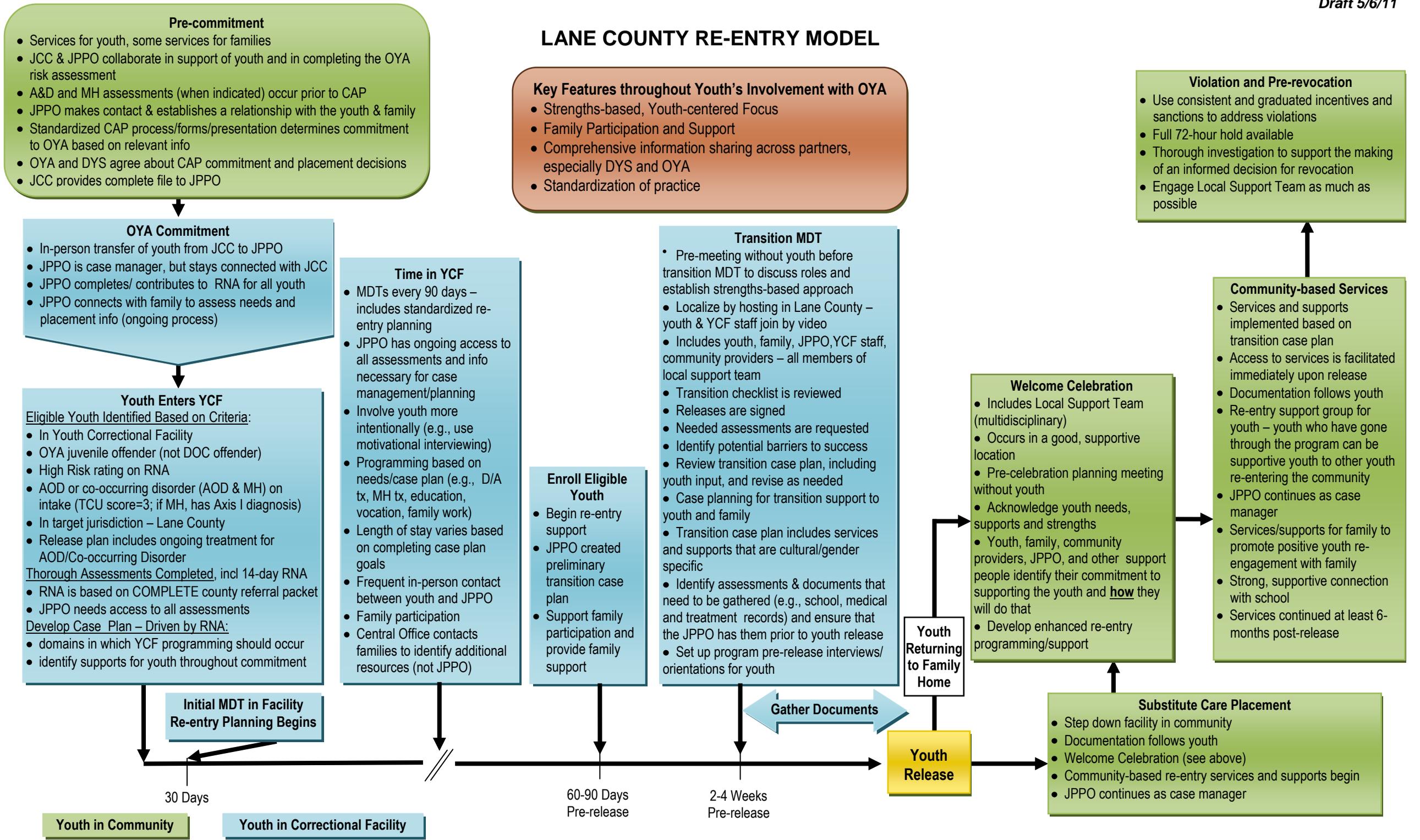
30 Days

60-90 Days
Pre-release

2-4 Weeks
Pre-release

Youth in Community

Youth in Correctional Facility



Process Steps in the Transition and Re-Entry Project in Central and Eastern Oregon (CEOJJC Region) 8-18-11

- 1. Collaborative staffing/screening between OYA and county juvenile departments for youth at high risk of re-offending because of significant AOD/MH issues that interact with criminogenic risk factors**

Recommendations:

- Youth continues on county probation supported by CEOJJC Regional Diversion Services;
- Youth is committed to OYA for placement other than a YCF (i.e. foster care, residential program, etc)**;
- Youth is committed to OYA for placement in a Youth Corrections Facility (YCF);

*** Youth who have failed in a residential placement originally made in (b) are usually staffed with the juvenile director to consider alternatives to revocation;*

- 2. Commitment to a Youth Corrections Facility (YCF);**

- Standardized information packet is provided to OYA intake unit and JPPO at time of commitment by committing county;
- Eligible youth are identified based on assessments at intake. OYA supervisors will determine eligibility of non-DOC youth who will be transitioning home in the CEOJJC region;

- 3. YCF Placement:**

- Youth moves to living unit;
- Treatment Manager reviews file including intake packet;
- Initial MDT held – participants identified by JPPO. County juvenile department is invited to participate in initial MDT;
- Transition planning begins as treatment plan is developed;
- Transition planning is part of ongoing MDTs;

- 6. Monitoring Parole Agreement**

- JPPO will provide close supervision of youth during the initial 90 days;
- Skills coaching approaches are used for problem solving and skill building;
- Use individualized incentives and sanctions;
- Conduct a re-assessment of re-entry plan if there are early technical violations and/or potential risks for parole revocation;
- Short term stabilization and re-assessment to prevent revocation;

- 5. Re-Entry from Residential Step-Down Program or from a YCF to the Community**

- Community re-entry planning meeting is held within 7 days;
- JPPO will select participants;
- Any transition issues and/or potential risks will be identified and discussed (transportation to and from appointments, medication management, etc);
- Support team participation is encouraged with role clarification;

- 4. Transition/Release Planning**

Between 45 and 90 days prior to parole (two tracks):

- Residential Step-Down**

- Referrals will be sent by JPPO to residential providers;
- Screening for placement is done by face-to-face or video conference;
- Residential care provider is advised of current treatment status and progress during the screening process;
- JPPO and residential provider will determine family service needs that the program will provide prior to and after return to the community;
- Transition/Exit MDT – JPPO will identify participants;

- Transition to Community from YCF**

- JPPO determines appropriateness of a referral for a family readiness assessment and service needs;
- Community Support Team identified by JPPO. youth and family;
- Planning follows Transition Checklist;
- Transition/Exit MDT – JPPO will identify participants;

The Oregon Youth Offender Transition and Re-Entry Grant Project

Process Steps in the CEOJJC Region Model

Aug 18, 2011 (replaces all previous narrative versions)

1. Collaborative staffing between OYA and county juvenile departments for youth at high risk of re-offending because of significant AOD/MH issues that interact with criminogenic risk factors

Recommendations:

- a) Youth continues on county probation supported by CEOJJC Regional Diversion Services;
- b) Youth is committed to OYA for placement in residential program**;
- c) Youth is committed to OYA for placement in a Youth Corrections Facility (YCF);

** *Youth who have failed in a residential placement originally made in (b) are usually staffed with the juvenile director to consider alternatives to revocation, such as placement in a short term, secure stabilization program and/or return to a residential care;*

2. Youth is committed to OYA for placement in a Youth Corrections Facility (YCF)

- a) Standardized information packet is provided to OYA intake unit and JPPO at time of commitment by committing county, which includes:
 - ✓ Summary of treatment history for AOD/mental health issues plus copies of any current assessments and/or evaluations;
 - ✓ Information learned by the county about how AOD/mental health issues interact with criminogenic risk factors; and,
 - ✓ Current medications and/or medical issues at time of commitment;
- b) Eligible youth are identified based on assessments by YCF intake. OYA supervisors determine eligibility of non-DOC youth who will be transitioning home in the CEOJJC region;
 - Youth who are eligible for the T/R Project are identified based on substance abuse and mental health assessments at facility intake;
 - A list of eligible youth is sent to the two OYA supervisors in the CEOJJC region weekly. Based on discussions with JPPO's, the supervisors will enroll eligible youth, unless the following conditions are true:
 - ✓ youth will not be returning to a community in the CEOJJC region upon release;
 - ✓ youth will be supervised by DOC upon release;
- c) First choice for transition is planning for youth to return home. Treatment in the facility and transition services will start with this goal;

3. YCF Placement:

- a) Youth moves to living unit;
- b) Treatment Manager reviews file including intake packet from committing county;
- c) Initial MDT held – participants identified by JPPO. County juvenile department is invited to participate in initial MDT;
- d) Transition planning begins as treatment plan is developed;
- e) Transition plans are reviewed at ongoing MDTs;

4. Transition/Release Planning

Between 45 and 90 days prior to parole (two tracks):

a) Residential Step-Down

- Referrals will be sent by JPPO to residential providers;
- Screening for placement is done by face-to-face or video conference;
- Residential care provider is advised of current treatment status and progress during the screening process;
- JPPO and residential provider will determine family service needs that the program will provide prior to and after return to the community;
- Transition/Exit MDT – JPPO will identify participants (*minimum participants are family and juvenile department*);

b) Transition to Community from YCF

- a) JPPO determines appropriateness of a referral for a family readiness assessment and service needs;
- b) Community Support Team identified by JPPO. youth and family;
- c) Planning follows Transition Checklist;
- d) Transition/Exit MDT – JPPO will identify participants (*minimum participants are family and juvenile department*);
- e) Re-entry support services are in place at the time of re-entry back to the community to include:
 - appointments set with community treatment providers (medical, mental health, AOD);
 - 30 days of medication (if prescribed) and medication management plan is in place;
 - family support/services plan is in place;
 - education plan is in place;
 - employment plan is in place;

5. Re-Entry from Residential Step-Down or YCF to Community

- a) Community re-entry planning meeting is held within 7 days;
- b) JPPO will select participants;
- c) Any transition issues and/or potential risks will be identified and discussed (*transportation to and from appointments, medication management, etc*);
- d) Support team participation is encouraged with role clarification;

6. Monitoring Parole Agreement

- a) JPPO will provide close monitoring/supervision of youth during the initial 90 days;
- b) Skills coaching approaches are used for problem solving and skill building;
- c) Use individualized incentives and sanctions;
- d) Conduct a re-assessment of re-entry plan if there are early technical violations and/or potential risks for parole revocation;
- e) Short term stabilization and re-assessment to prevent revocation;
- f) Resource access gaps are documented;

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale CROSS-REGIONAL RATINGS

from Pilot Data Collection in May/June 2011

Fidelity Scale Version: *Core Program Components, 5-16-2011*

CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR ALL REGIONS - PRE-RELEASE

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	CP1	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA 1: Youth are OYA Juvenile Offenders (not DOC) returning to target jurisdiction either immediately upon release or following a step down placement. +	5	Fewer than 10% of participants are OYA Offenders returning to target jurisdiction.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of participants are OYA Offenders returning to target jurisdiction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OYA identification process draws only from OYA offenders being released from YCFs. 292 youth have been identified since January, including 169 under Metro jurisdiction, 76 under CEOJJC jurisdiction, and 47 under Lane jurisdiction (Source: JJIS data provided to PSU on June 30, 2011). 								
JJIS	CP2	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA 2: Youth are identified as "high risk" on the OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (RNA). + <i>[Core components were updated to include "Moderate Risk" on 5/11/11]</i>	5	Fewer than 10% of participants fall in RNA "High [<i>or Moderate</i>] Risk" level.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of participants fall in RNA "High [<i>or Moderate</i>] Risk" level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 41 youth enrolled since January, 92.7% were identified in JJIS as high risk, and 7.3% were identified as moderate risk (Source: JJIS data provided to PSU on June 30, 2011). 								

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	CP3	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA 3: Youth are assessed with AOD or Dual Dx at intake into OYA Youth Correctional Facility (YCF).+	4	Fewer than 10% of participants had a TCU Score of 3 or higher at YCF Intake.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of participants had a TCU Score of 3 or higher at YCF Intake.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 208 of 214 <u>identified</u> (97.2%) youth with TCU scores had a score of 3 or above (Source: JJIS data provided to PSU on June 30, 2011). (TCU Scores were only available for 214 of the 292 identified youth (73.3%).) • 41 of 41 <u>enrolled</u> youth (100%) had a TCU score of 3 or above (Source: JJIS data provided to PSU on June 30, 2011). • Regions are generally clear on what the eligibility criteria are, though recent discussions around Risk Level and Dual Diagnosis criteria have resulted in some confusion. • Possible revised Anchor: "Region is clear about eligibility criteria and it is applied consistently over time." 								
JJIS	CP4	CLIENT IDENTIFICATION: There is a systematic process for <u>identifying</u> eligible youth and it is occurring as designed.*	5	There is <u>no</u> defined process and clients are <u>not</u> being identified.	There is a defined process, but it is <u>not</u> being used & clients are <u>not</u> being identified.	Clients are being identified, but there is <u>no</u> defined process.	There is a defined process & clients are being identified, but <u>not</u> as planned.	There is a defined process and it is occurring as planned.
JJIS	CP5	CLIENT IDENTIFICATION & ENROLLMENT: Eligible youth are identified and enrolled in program.*	NR	Fewer than 10% of youth who meet eligibility criteria are enrolled in YRP.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth who meet eligibility criteria are enrolled in YRP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to rate through JJIS, eligibility data on <u>all</u> OYA youth in regions must be reviewed. Current discussions have only included providing data for youth already rated as eligible. • Anchors may be changed to allow JPPO interview to be used as data source. 								

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS/ JPPOs and Service Providers	CP6	PRE-RELEASE SERVICE DURATION: Youth are identified soon enough to have enough time in the facility for model to be implemented. +	4	Fewer than 10% of youth receive site-specific amount and duration of pre-release planning and services prior to release.	10 - 36%.	37 - 63%.	64 - 89%.	90% or more of youth receive site specific amount and duration of pre-release planning and services prior to release.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrollment began in January when some youth had only 30 days or less remaining before release. Enrollment timing in May ranges from 3-6 months pre-release. Parole dates aren't certain, which makes timing of enrollment difficult. Anchors may be changed to allow JPPO interview to be used as sole data source. 								
JJIS/ JPPOs	CP7	ENROLLMENT/PRE-RELEASE SERVICE DURATION: Transition/reentry services commence in the facilities at the time specified in the regional model. +	3	Youth do <u>not</u> receive transition services pre-release.		Youth are receiving transition services, but new services defined by the model are not in place yet.		Youth have started reentry services as specified in the regional model at the time also specified in the regional model.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach-in by outside providers, mainly outpatient, is rare in some regions. Anchors <u>were</u> changed to allow JPPO interview to be used as sole data source. 								
Record review/ JJIS?	CP8	TRANSITION PLANNING: Comprehensive transition plan is developed based on youth's interests, criminogenic risk/ needs and life goals.*	NR	Transition plans include limited number of domains identified in the core model.				Transition plans include all relevant domains identified in the core model.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A "transition case plan" form exists in JJIS, but is not widely used. Transition plans/data were not available for review during the pilot. 								

CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR ALL REGIONS - AT-RELEASE

(+ = from 1/5/11 core components sheet, * = From proposal, but not in sheet)

Data Source	Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS?	CA1 TRANSITION PLANNING: Parole agreement includes requirement for youth's <u>active participation</u> in all transitional and re-entry services.*	NR	Fewer than 10% of youth have signed a parole agreement that includes this requirement.	10 - 36%.	37 - 63%.	64 - 89%.	90% or more of youth have signed a parole agreement that includes this requirement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All youth must sign a parole agreement form prior to release from YCF; however, transition plans/parole agreement data were not available for review during the pilot. Anchors may be changed to allow JPPO interview to be used as sole data source. 							
JPPOs/ Providers	CA2 INFORMATION SHARING 1: Documentation follows youth to community based treatment program.*	2	Providers do not receive documentation of assessments and services from YCF.		Providers receive documentation from YCF, but it is incomplete and/or delayed.		Community providers receive complete and timely ¹ documentation from YCF that enables them to build treatment plans based on assessments and services that youth have previously received.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited service data is given to provider at screening. JPPOs receive case plan and service information, though YCF service records and school records are not available in some regions. JPPOs do not generally receive assessment information (A&D, MH, etc). Assessment results are not in JJIS and some HIPPA regulations prevent access. JJIS data entry by YCF is sometimes sporadic and incomplete. 							

¹ Definition of timeliness may vary by regional model, but must occur before services commence.

Data Source	Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPOs	CA3 INFORMATION SHARING 2: The JPPO is the conduit for information sharing between YCF, Juvenile Parole/Probation, and community providers <i>(Note: Criterion not specified in model, but requested by OYA grant managers.)</i>	4	Neither providers nor JPPOs receive documentation from YCF.	Providers receive documentation from YCF, but it is not provided through the JPPO. JPPO does not have access to or knowledge of services and assessments provided in YCF.	JPPO receives documentation from YCF, but the information is not passed on to community providers.	Providers receive documentation from YCF through the JPPO but it must be requested multiple times.	YCF provides complete and timely documentation to JPPO who passes it on to community providers in time for them to use it to build treatment plans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPPOs share information they receive from YCF, though information sharing occurs more frequently with inpatient than outpatient providers. • Information is usually given to provider at time of MDT. • Lack of information sometimes delays placement. • Data source will be changed to "Providers." 							
JPPOs/ Providers	CA4 POST RELEASE SERVICE START DATE: Access is facilitated to appropriate services immediately upon release from YCF.*	2.5	No outside providers were identified prior to release.	Outside providers were identified prior to release, but did not meet youth pre-release, and no post-release appointments were scheduled prior to release.	Outside providers have met youth pre-release, but no post-release appointment was scheduled prior to release.		Outside providers have met youth pre-release and an initial post-release appointment was scheduled prior to release.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential providers tend to meet youth in facility prior to release. This is not common with Outpatient providers. • Access to YCF and payment for visit can be issues. • On occasion, JPPOs give youth a phone number and tell them to call for an appointment. 							

CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR ALL REGIONS - POST-RELEASE/ONGOING

(+ = from 1/5/11 core components sheet, * = From proposal, but not in sheet)

Data Source	Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO/ JJIS	CO1 DIS-ENROLLMENT: Youth are disenrolled if they become a DOC inmate or are no longer able to participate in YRP services. +	NR	More than 90% of youth who are no longer able to receive services are still enrolled.	64-89%.	37-63%.	10-36%.	Fewer than 10% of youth who are no longer able to receive services are still enrolled.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisors reported only one youth who had been terminated at time of interview. Disenrollment criteria were unclear in at least one region, possibly due to the focus on eligibility and enrollment during this project period. Availability of data for this item is questionable. Data source and anchors for this item will be reviewed. 							
JJIS	CO2 POST RELEASE SERVICE DURATION: Youth continue to receive services for at least 6 months post-release, including youth revoked back into a YCF during this period. +	2	Less than 50% of participants enrolled who continue to be eligible are receiving services at 6 months post-release.	50- 64%.	65 - 79%.	80 - 94%.	95% or more of participants enrolled who continue to be eligible are receiving services at 6 months post-release.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-release service duration ranges from 2 months to many years. Outside provider services may continue for youth with short term revocations. In most cases, services and planning revert back to the YCF. The 6 month post-release service component is specified in only one regional model, and the duration of region specific services is unclear. 							

CORE PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR ALL REGIONS – PROJECT VALUES

(+ = from 1/5/11 core components sheet, * = From proposal, but not in sheet)

Data Source		Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPOs/ Family members	CV1	PROJECT VALUE 1: Services meet the developmental needs of each youth.*	3	Services do not address the developmental needs of each youth.	Services somewhat address the developmental needs of each youth, but not by design.	Services have been adapted to the developmental needs of each youth, but were not developed specifically to address their developmental needs.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically for the developmental needs of each youth, but it is not evidence-based.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically for the developmental needs of each youth and that is evidence-based.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many programs are evidence based and developed for youth. • Areas with lower populations have fewer programs, and those available are developed for adults and not adapted for youth. (Need in those areas is lower as well.) • The types of services available in those areas also depend on individual providers and fluctuate as staff turn over. • In at least one region, lack of residential treatment causes youth to be placed outside the region. 								
Youth/ family members	CV2	PROJECT VALUE 2: Services meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity and use the preferred language of the youth and family.*	NR	Services do not meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity.	Services somewhat meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity, but not by design.	Services have been adapted to meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically to meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity, but services are not provided in the preferred language of the youth and family.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically to meet the norms, values and beliefs inherent to the youth’s cultural identity. Services are provided in the preferred language of the youth and family.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In at least one region, need for Hispanic services outweighs availability, especially in residential programs. 								

Data Source		Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Youth/ family members/ providers/ JPPOs	CV3	PROJECT VALUE 3: Services reflect needs specific to gender, gender identity and sexual orientation.*	NR	Services do not address needs specific to gender, gender identity and sexual orientation.	Services somewhat address needs specific to gender, gender identity and sexual orientation, but not by design.	Services have been adapted to meet the gender, gender identity and sexual orientation of the youth, but were not developed specifically to address related needs.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically for the gender, gender identity and sexual orientation of the youth, but it is not evidence- based.	Services follow a specific curriculum developed specifically for the gender, gender identity and sexual orientation of the youth and that is evidence- based.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited gender specific programs are available in all regions. Services that meet gender identity and sexual orientation are unknown. 								
JJIS	CV4	PROJECT VALUE 4: Youth are <u>assessed</u> for specific treatment and service needs.*	4	Youth do not receive assessments upon entry into the YCF nor prior to transition planning.	Youth receive assessments upon entry into the YCF but not prior to transition planning. The information is not shared with outside providers.	Youth receive assessments at entry and prior to transition planning but the information is not shared with their outside providers.	Youth receive assessments at entry and prior to transition planning but only some information is shared with their outside providers.	Youth receive assessments prior to transition planning, and the complete assessment is shared with their outside providers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YCF Assessments can only be shared with JPPO and other providers if youth signs a release. Data source may be changed to "JPPO." 								

Data Source	Criterion	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS/ Document review	CV4 a PROJECT VALUE 4: Youth are assessed for <u>specific treatment and service needs</u> . * The assessment includes (1) eligibility criteria (incl A&D/MH), (2) criminogenic risks & needs, (3) developmental needs, (4) gender needs, (5)cultural needs, (6) youth interests, (7) life goals	NR	Assessments include on average less than 2 of the 7 domains.	3 of 7 domains	4 of 7 domains	5 of 7 domains	Assessments include on average at least 6 of the 7 domains.
JPPO/ Service providers/ Family	C5 PROJECT VALUE 5: Services are designed so families can be involved in treatment whenever possible.*	2	Services are not available in the local community, so youth must live away from his/her family in order to access services.	Services are not available locally, so youth must travel long distances to attend each treatment session. Families rarely attend.	Services are available in the local community, but they are not designed to involve families.	Families are involved in the youth's treatment, but mainly through video or phone.	Services are provided in person in the community where the youth and family live. Families are involved in treatment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OYA provides families with bus tickets and transportation when needed. • Services involve families, but they rarely attend. • Location and timing of services is not optimal for family involvement. • In all regions, family participation while youth are in YCF is limited by time, distance, work schedules, and family issues. • Location of YCF discourages family involvement. • Families in more rural areas are particularly affected. 							

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, +++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

PRE-RELEASE

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	MP1	Initial Multidisciplinary Team meeting (MDT) occurs within 30 days of entry into YCF*		Fewer than 10% of youth receive an Initial MDT within 30 days of entry into YCF.++	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth receive an Initial MDT within 30 days of entry into YCF.++
			Comment:					
JJIS	MP2	Transition planning starts 6 months pre-release and continues ongoing++		Case plans document transition steps starting 6 months pre-release for fewer than 10% of youth.++	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	Case plans document transition steps starting 6 months pre-release for 100% of youth.++
			Comment:					
JJIS	MP3	Transition services are identified through the MDT process 90 days pre-release+		Fewer than 10% of youth have a solid case plan at least 90 days pre-release.++	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth have a solid case plan at least 90 days pre-release.++
			Comment:					
JJIS/ JPPO?	MP4	Youth are transferred to closest possible facility no less than 60 days pre-release +		Fewer than 10% of youth are transferred to closest possible facility no less than 60 days pre-release.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth are transferred to closest possible facility no less than 60 days pre-release.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, ++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO/ JJIS?	MP5	Transition teams meet in the community, starting 2-3 months pre-release+		Fewer than 10% of youth meet with their transition teams in the community no less than 60 days pre-release.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth of youth meet with their transition teams in the community no less than 60 days pre-release.
			Comment:					
JPPO/ JJIS	MP6	Transition teams include a broad range of people (JPPO/supervisors, OYA contractors, education/treatment staff in and out of facility, and a significant adult who reaches in to YCF) +		Transition team does <u>not</u> have representation to meet youth's re-entry needs.	Team has representation to meet youth's re-entry needs, but members do not meet as a group	Team has representation to meet youth's re-entry needs, but <u>less than 50%</u> of members participate in most meetings	Team has representation to meet youth's re-entry needs, and <u>100%</u> of members participate in <u>most</u> meetings	Transition team has representation to meet youth's re-entry needs, and <u>100%</u> of members participate in <u>all</u> meetings
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, +++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	MP7	Transition services are provided according to case plan, possibly including treatment services, education and transition support*		Fewer than 10% of youth receive services according to their case plan.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth receive services according to their case plan.
			Comment:					
JJIS/ Provider s/ Youth	MP8	Youth meet w/providers in community under supervision but w/o physical restraints+ (consistent with evidence based practice)++		Youth do <u>not</u> meet with providers in community.		Youth meet with providers in community, but <u>with</u> physical restraints.		Youth meet with providers in community w/o physical restraints.
			Comment:					
JJIS?/ JPPO?	MP9	Medical coverage is secured for youth, if applicable+		Medical coverage is secured through JPPO or family for fewer than of youth.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	Medical coverage is secured through JPPO or family for 100% of youth.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - **DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11**

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, ++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS?/ JPPO?	MP1 0	Documents that youth need in the community are secured (e.g., ID card, transcripts)		Fewer than 10% of youth have all available documents secured.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth have all available documents secured.**
			Comment:					

AT-RELEASE

N/A (included in core components)

POST-RELEASE/ONGOING

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS/ Youth	MO1	Youth are immediately engaged with community resources and service providers.*		Fewer than 10% of youth are engaged with community resources and service providers within the first week post-release.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth are engaged with community resources and service providers within the first week post-release.
			Comment:					
JJIS	MO2	Community Accountability Panels/Boards (CAPs/CABs) meet with youth monthly.*		Fewer than 10% of youth meet with their CAPs at least monthly.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth meet with their CAPs at least monthly.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, ++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	MO3	CAPs/CABs include a broad range of people (e.g., JPPO, law enforcement, community providers, family members, natural supports, mentors, advocates, education, employment, faith community, youth representative). * Membership can vary by county.**		CAP/CAB does <u>not</u> have representation to meet youth's re-entry needs.	To be complete d... **			
			Comment:					
JJIS	MO4	CAPs/CABs (1) recommend incentives and sanctions, (2) review service needs and services received, (3) acknowledge progress and successes.+		Fewer than 10% of youth have CAP/CAB recommendation forms) that contain these elements.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth have CAP/CAB recommendation forms) that contain these elements.
			Comment:					
JJIS	MO5	Youth receive support in maintaining engagement with community.*		Fewer than 10% of youth are engaged in pro-social activities at least once/week.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth are engaged in pro-social activities at least once/week.

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, +++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

Data Source	CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Comment:					

PROJECT VALUES--(MV1-MV3 are included in Core Program Components)

Data Source	CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	MV4 A significant adult is identified as primary contact for long-term involvement		A current significant adult is identified for fewer than 10% of youth.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	A current significant adult is identified for 100% of youth.
		Comment:					
JJIS	MV5 Transition begins at the point of commitment		Transition planning is mentioned in pre-release case audits for 100% of youth.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	Transition planning is mentioned in pre-release case audits for 100% of youth.**
		Comment:					
Youth/ Families	MV6 Youth are reconnected with community and community is engaged in re-entry of youth.		Youth do <u>not</u> feel reconnected with community <u>and</u> community does <u>not</u> indicate a connection with youth.		Youth feel reconnected with community, but community does <u>not</u> indicate a connection with youth.		Youth feel reconnected with community <u>and</u> community indicates a connection with youth.**

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REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR METRO REGION - DRAFT UPDATED 5-16-11

Sources: += 2-28-11 Metro Re-Entry Success Mode, *=2-5-11 Metro Re-Entry Logic Model, ++4-6-11 Regional Meeting, **4-14-11 Fidelity Meeting

	Comment:
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OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

PRE-COMMITMENT/AT-COMMITMENT (County Probation Level)

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS	LPC 1	Standardized CAP process/ form/ presentation determines commitment to OYA based on relevant info+		Documentation of process & decision to commit exists for fewer than 10% of youth committed to YCF	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	Documentation of process & decision to commit exists for 90% or more of youth committed to YCF
			Comment:					
JPPO	LPC 2	JCC (County Juvenile Court Counselor) and JPPO (OYA Juvenile Parole and Probation Officer) collaborate in support of youth. ++		There is <u>no contact & no information</u> sharing between JCC and JPPO before commitment to YCF (Youth Correctional Facility). JCC is <u>not</u> involved in completing RNA.	JCC & JPPO have communication but <u>no files</u> are shared. JCC is <u>not</u> involved in completing RNA.	<u>JPPO receives file</u> from JCC, but JCC is <u>not</u> involved in completing RNA.	<u>JPPO receives file</u> from JCC, and <u>JCC & JPPO collaborate</u> in completing RNA within <u>30</u> days of commitment to YCF.	<u>JPPO receives file</u> and discusses case with JCC. <u>JCC & JPPO collaborate</u> in completing RNA within <u>14</u> days of commitment to YCF.**
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * = 3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO	LPC 3	Early connection is made between JPPO, youth and family. ++		There is <u>no contact</u> between JPPO, youth and family before commitment to YCF (Youth Correctional Facility).	JPPO and youth <u>meet on court date</u> , but not before. There is <u>no communication with family</u> .	JPPO and youth <u>meet on court date</u> , but not before. There is <u>no communication with family</u> .	JPPO and youth (if appropriate) <u>meet in-person</u> and a case planning meeting occurs in detention <u>before court date</u> . There is <u>limited with family</u>	JPPO, youth <u>and family</u> (if appropriate) <u>meet in-person</u> and a case planning meeting occurs in detention <u>before court date</u> .
			Comment:					
JPPO/JJIS	LPC 4	A&D/MH assessment occurs prior to CAP decision, if indicated. **		A&D/MH assessments occur prior to CAP decision for fewer than 10% of youth who needed them.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	A&D/MH assessments occur prior to CAP decision for 90% or more of youth who needed them.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model *3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO	LPC 5	OYA and DYS agree on CAP commitment and placement decisions+		OYA/DYS agreement was reached for fewer than 10% of youth who were eventually committed to OYA.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	OYA/DYS agreement was reached for 90% or more of youth who were eventually committed to OYA.
			Comment:					
JPPO	LPC 6	CAP Committee reviews all cases where youth are awaiting placement to OYA to ensure ongoing case management+ +		10% of youth or fewer receive ongoing case management while awaiting OYA placement.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	90% or more of youth receive ongoing case management while awaiting OYA placement..
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

PRE-RELEASE

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO	LP 1	JPPOs have access to all assessments and records throughout for case planning+ +		JPPO receives no assessments or records.	JPPO receives assessments or records only towards end of YCF placement, but only after multiple requests.	JPPO receives assessments or records only towards end of YCF placement.	JPPO receives periodic assessments or records only towards end of YCF placement, but only after multiple requests.	JPPOs have access to all assessments and records throughout youth's placement in YCF.
			Comment:					
JJIS	LP 2	Initial Multidisciplinary Team meeting (MDT) occurs within 30 days of entry into YCF*		MDT occurs within 30 days of entry into YCF for fewer than 10% of youth	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	MDT occurs within 30 days of entry into YCF for 100% of youth.
			Comment:					
JJIS	LP 3	MDTs occur every 90 days*		MDTs occur every 90 days for fewer than 10% of youth	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	MDTs occur every 90 days for 100% of youth.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Youth	LP 4	JPO develops <i>preliminary</i> transition case plan to be reviewed/ revised at transition MDT++		Transition case plans are not developed.	Transition case plans are developed after release. <i>Transition MDT members are not involved.</i>	Transition case plans are developed after transition MDT, but before release. <i>Transition MDT members have opportunity to review and revise.</i>	Transition case plans are developed at transition MDT.	Transition case plans are developed beforehand and reviewed/ revised during transition MDT.
			Comment:					
Youth/ families	LP5	Transition case plan includes services and supports that are cultural and gender specific++		Youth are <u>not referred</u> or <u>connected</u> to either cultural or gender specific services & supports in the community	Youth are <u>referred</u> to cultural <u>or</u> gender specific services & supports, but connections are not established.	Youth are <u>referred</u> to cultural & gender specific services & supports, but connections are not established.	Youth are <u>connected</u> to cultural <u>or</u> gender specific services & supports, but feel that more is needed.	Youth are <u>connected</u> to cultural & gender specific services & supports in the community
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Youth / families	LP 6	Transition support is offered to families throughout++		Transition supports are <u>not</u> offered to families who need it. Families are <u>not</u> connected to youth while they are in YCF <u>or</u> during reentry.		Transition supports are offered to families who need it. Families are connected to youth while they are in YCF <u>or</u> during reentry.		Transition supports are offered to families who need it. Families are connected to youth while they are in YCF <u>and</u> during reentry.
			Comment:					
JJIS	LP 7	Ongoing implementation of consistent++ and graduated incentive and sanctions*		The process of using incentives and sanctions is apparent in case planning for fewer than 10% of youth.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	The process of using incentives and sanctions is apparent in case planning for 90% or more of youth.
			Comment:					
Youth	LP 8	Reach-In occurs at YCF (including, but not limited to frequent contact in-person with JPPO)+**++		Fewer than 10% of youth experience Reach-In at YCF	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth experience Reach-In at YCF.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

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Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO/JJIS	LP 9	Transition support is provided according to transition case plan, possibly including treatment services, education and transition support* ++		Fewer than 10% of youth receive services according to their case plan.	10 - 50%.	51 - 94%.	95 - 99%.	100% of youth receive services according to their case plan.
			Comment:					
JJIS	LP 11	Motivational Life Status (MLS) Assessment is conducted *		MLS Assessments are conducted for fewer than 10% of youth.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	MLS Assessments are conducted for 90% or more of youth.
			Comment:					
JJIS	LP 12	MLS Assessment includes family strength, education/career, basic needs, and a treatment/recovery support plan*		MLS Assessments are rarely conducted or tend to contain only 1 of the 5 domains.	MLS Assessments tend to contain 2 of the 5 domains.	MLS Assessments tend to contain 3 of the 5 domains.	MLS Assessments tend to contain 4 of the 5 domains.	MLS Assessments tend to contain all 5 of the 5 domains.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * = 3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPO	LP 13	Transition MDT is hosted locally by JPO (2-4 weeks prior to release) **		Transition MDTs do not occur. ++		Transition MDTs occur, but not locally. ++		Transition MDTs occur locally. ++
			Comment:					
JPO	LP 14	Expanded Transition MDT contains representation that ensures comprehensive re-entry planning*		Transition MDTs do not occur		Transition MDTs occur, but do not include members of local support team*		Transition MDTs include members of local support team*
			Comment:					
JPO	LP 15	Transition MDT reviews case to assure that all needed assessments have been completed. ++		Transition MDTs include assessment planning for fewer than 10% of youth.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	Transition MDTs include assessment planning for 90% or more of youth.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model *3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Youth	LP 16	Youth receive orientations/ interviews with programs as indicated on transition case plan to establish eligibility++		fewer than 10% of youth with programs indicated ion transition case plan received orientations or interviews prior to release.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	90% or more of youth with programs indicated ion transition case plan received orientations or interviews prior to release.
			Comment:					

AT-RELEASE

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JJIS/ Youth	LA1	Welcome Home Celebrations in community are designed and occur with youth input++		Welcome Home Celebrations occur for fewer than 10% of youth	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	Welcome Home Celebrations occur for 90% or more of youth
			Comment:					
JPPO	LA2	Complete record of information follows youth to community for supervision and treatment/ support*		JPPO receives <u>no</u> information from YCF about youth.	JPPO receives <u>limited</u> information, but <u>after</u> release date.	JPPO receives <u>limited</u> information, <u>on</u> or <u>before</u> release.	JPPO receives complete <u>records</u> from YCF <u>after</u> release.	JPPO receives complete <u>records</u> from YCF <u>on</u> or <u>before</u> release.
			Comment:					

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REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * = 3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO/ JJIS/ Youth	LA3	Youth have access to programming immediately upon release (e.g. housing, school, employment, AOD and/or MH TX)++		fewer than 10% of youth started services within 1 week of release. ++	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	90% or more of youth started services within 1 week of release. ++
			Comment:					
JPPO/ JJIS/ Youth	LA3	Programs that meet needs of this population are available in the community++		Appropriate programming is not available.	Only limited programming is available to very few youth.	Moderately appropriate programming is available, but there are <u>not</u> enough slots to meet need.	<u>Moderately</u> appropriate programming is available, and there are enough slots to meet need.	Appropriate programming available, and there are enough slots to meet need.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – DRAFT 6-13-11

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

POST-RELEASE/ONGOING

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Youth	LO1	Youth receive support from a caring, committed adult.* Mentor will be provided when appropriate**		No adult is identified to provide support.	An adult is identified, but provides limited or no support.	Youth receive support initially, but adult is not replaced if he/she no longer provides support.	Youth receive support initially, but adult involvement is limited or reduces over time.	Youth receive support initially, which is sustained over time. Replacements are found as needed.
			Comment:					
JPPO/ Youth / Provid ers	LO2	Re-entry issues that occur in community placement have been addressed*		Re-entry issues in community placement are <u>not</u> addressed or resolved.		Re-entry issues in community placement are <u>addressed</u> , but not <u>resolved</u> .		Re-entry issues in community placement <u>are</u> <u>resolved</u> .
			Comment:					
JJIS	LO3	Pre-revocation protocol is followed (protocol to be developed) ++		Protocol is followed for fewer than 10% of youth returned to YCF.	10-50%	51-94%	95-99%	Protocol is followed for 90% or more of youth returned to YCF
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

SYSTEM-LEVEL

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPPO	LS 1	Technical assistance and training is provided across systems that support the re-entry model, its values and best practices*		Training and TA funds are <u>no longer available</u> through re-entry grant.	<u>No trainings</u> have occurred or been planned, & TA is <u>not</u> available as requested, through re-entry grant	Trainings have occurred, but are available <u>less than once/ year</u> , & TA is <u>not</u> available as requested, through re-entry grant.	Trainings have occurred, but are available <u>less than once/ year</u> , & TA is available as requested, through re-entry grant.	Trainings are available <u>at least once/ year</u> & TA is available as requested, through re-entry grant.
			Comment:					
JPPO	LS 3	Systematic case reviews are conducted of revoked youth*		Systematic case reviews are conducted for fewer than 10% of youth who have returned to YCF.	10-36%	37-63%	64-89%	Systematic case reviews are conducted for 90% or more of youth who have returned to YCF.
			Comment:					
JPPO	LS 4	County & state level policies & procedures that support or block the use of best practices & strength-based supports for preventing revocations are addressed*		County and state level policies and procedures have <u>not been addressed</u>		County and/or state level policies and procedures have been addressed, but <u>more work is needed</u> .		County and state level policies and procedures <u>have been addressed</u> .
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR LANE REGION – **DRAFT 6-13-11**

Sources: +4-13-11 Draft Re-Entry Model * =3/25/11 Logic Model, **4/19/11 Regional Meeting, ++5-2-11 conference call

VALUES (#1-3 are in Core Fidelity Scale)

Data Source		CRITERION	Rating	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
JPO	L V 4	Processes are trauma-informed++		Youth do <u>not</u> receive trauma assessments. JPPOs have not received trauma informed services training.		Youth receive trauma assessments, but JPPOs have <u>not</u> received trauma informed services training.		Youth receive trauma assessments. JPPOs have received trauma informed services training.
			Comment:					
JJIS/ Youth	L V 5	Case planning is youth centered* and youth are engaged++		Case plans do <u>not</u> incorporate individual strengths of each youth, & case reviews do <u>not</u> include acknowledgement of successes.		Case plans <u>build on</u> individual strengths of each youth, but case reviews do <u>not</u> include acknowledgement of successes.		Case plans <u>build on</u> individual strengths of each youth. Case reviews include <u>written and verbal acknowledgement</u> of successes.
			Comment:					

OYA Youth Offender Re-Entry Project (YRP) Fidelity Scale

REGION SPECIFIC COMPONENTS FOR CEOJJC REGION

Source: * = 3-28-11 CEOJJC Logic Model, + = 3-28-11 CEOJJC T&R Phases Model 5

Editor's Note: The CEOJJC regional fidelity scale was not updated between April and August 2011 due to ongoing revisions of the regional model. The fidelity scale will be updated for use during the fall/winter 2011 fidelity assessment.