I. PURPOSE:

This policy provides guidelines for assessing OYA youth offenders in the community who received formal court action for a sex crime to identify their risks, needs, strengths, and available interventions.

Refer to OYA policy II-E-5.0 (Sex Offender Risk Assessment [Facility]) regarding offenders in OYA close-custody facilities.

II. POLICY DEFINITIONS:

Case Plan: A case plan is a formal plan with prescribed interventions and documentation requirements and is a tool to assist staff in managing cases, setting goals and reviewing offenders’ interventions and progress. A case plan constitutes and fulfills the requirements of the Reformation Plan as defined in ORS 420A.005, 420A.125 and 420A.010 and is created and maintained in the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

ERASOR: The Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (ERASOR; Worling & Curwen, 2001) is an empirically-guided checklist designed...
to assist evaluators to estimate the short-term risk of a sexual re-offense for youth aged 12 up to and including 18 years. The ERASOR provides objective coding instructions for 25 risk factors (16 dynamic and 9 static), and is designed to assess a youth’s risk/needs for a period of six months. Factors considered in the ERASOR should be reassessed periodically to evaluate changes in the areas of short-term risk and treatment needs. OYA continues to assess youth offenders beyond 18 years of age with the ERASOR for historical tracking.

**Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS):** The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is a statewide-integrated electronic information system designed, developed, and implemented to support a continuum of services and shared responsibility among all members of the juvenile justice community. In a collaborative partnership between the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and Oregon's county juvenile departments, JJIS is administered by the State of Oregon through OYA.

**Multidisciplinary Team (MDT):** A team of individuals who work collaboratively to develop and maintain a comprehensive individualized case plan that is culturally competent and gender-specific for each offender committed to the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). The MDT is based on a core team membership consisting of the offender, OYA primary case manager, placement representative, QMHP (facility)/treatment provider (community), tribal representative (for offenders enrolled in one of Oregon’s federally recognized tribes) and the parents/guardians. Additional team members are fluid and are identified by the core team based on the offender’s Risk Needs Assessment, identified criminogenic needs and placement.

### III. POLICY:

OYA’s objective is to protect the public by ensuring youth offender accountability, promoting change, developing/improving skills, and reducing the likelihood that youth offenders will commit more crime.

Adolescent sex offender risk assessments attempt to describe factors likely to increase and decrease occurrence of a specified behavior. There are currently no empirically-validated instruments for assessing the risk of adolescent sexual reoffending. OYA will conduct an adolescent sex offender risk assessment using the **ERASOR** for all youth offenders who received formal court action for a sex crime and are committed to OYA custody to identify their risks, needs, strengths, and available interventions. The identification of areas of risk/treatment need is one of the first steps in case plan development. The **ERASOR** must be completed as specified in this policy and OYA protocols for workflow related to case planning.

The **ERASOR** must be conducted only by approved and trained staff or contracted providers.

Proper administration of the **ERASOR** depends on obtaining data from multiple sources including interviews with the youth offender, youth offender family members and/or caretakers, mental health professionals familiar with the youth offender, teachers, and others familiar with the youth offender. Psychological tests, behavioral observation, record review, and data collected on static and
dynamic variables are included. Information collected solely from youth offender interviews or a file review is not sufficient to properly administer the ERASOR.

Final risk estimates (high, moderate, and low) are subjectively derived and based on clinical judgment. Generally, the more high-risk indicators will yield a higher risk index. However, presence of a single risk factor may yield a high risk index, such as a credible stated intention to reoffend.

The results of an ERASOR must not be the sole determining factor in youth offender case planning decisions such as placement, custody termination, or parole. The ERASOR results must be used by a youth offender's Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) along with all other available assessments and information to determine the youth offender's current, short-term risks and treatment needs.

**IV. GENERAL STANDARDS:**

**A. Assessment eligibility**

A youth offender under OYA community supervision must be assessed with the ERASOR if the youth offender was:

1. adjudicated for a sex crime; or
2. referred for a sex crime but adjudicated on a non-sex crime, and the court made an acknowledgement or finding that there was sexual activity involved in the crime.

**B. Initial Assessment**

The ERASOR sex offender risk assessment is used by the MDT as part of youth offender treatment planning and placement strategies. The ERASOR is administered in conjunction with other assessments to determine placement and short-term goals to address any immediate treatment needs.

1. The ERASOR must be administered within 30 days of a youth offender's OYA commitment before the youth offender's initial MDT meeting. The ERASOR must be completed by an approved and trained provider including, but not limited to, a provider of psychosexual evaluations, sex offender treatment, and aftercare treatment.

2. Youth offenders who have been assessed with an ERASOR within six months prior to OYA commitment are not required to have another upon commitment.

Staff must obtain a copy of the assessment (if possible), file it in the youth offender's case file, and record the ERASOR Summary Sheet with narrative in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

**C. Guidelines for Reassessment**

ERASOR assessment findings are time-limited. ERASOR reassessments must occur according to the following guidelines:
1. All eligible youth offenders under OYA community supervision must be reassessed with the **ERASOR**:
   a) At least annually;
   b) Within six months prior to transition to a less restrictive placement (e.g., residential treatment to family home) or case closure to compare against data from previous **ERASOR** assessments; and
   c) Upon recommendation from the youth offender’s MDT following significant changes in one or more risk factors.

2. Youth offenders participating in outpatient sex offender treatment may be reassessed every six months, or as determined by the MDT.

3. OYA staff must ensure youth offenders in residential treatment programs are reassessed, at a minimum, upon intake to and discharge from the program, or as determined by the MDT.

D. Recording the results of the **ERASOR** Assessment in JJIS

1. The results and narrative of any **ERASOR** assessment conducted in accordance with this policy must be recorded in JJIS.

2. Each field office must designate staff to record the **ERASOR** results and narrative in JJIS.

V. GENERAL OPERATING PROCEDURE OR LOCAL PROTOCOL REQUIRED: NO

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1 Offenders were adjudicated for (or convicted of) the following crimes are subject to **ERASOR** assessments:

- Rape, sodomy, unlawful sexual penetration or sexual abuse in any degree;
- Incest with a child victim;
- Using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct;
- Encouraging child sexual abuse in any degree;
- Transporting child pornography into the state;
- Paying for viewing a child’s sexually explicit conduct;
- Compelling or promoting prostitution;
- Kidnapping in the first degree if the victim was under 18 years of age;
- Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor;
- Sexual misconduct;
- Possession of materials depicting sexually explicit conduct of a child in the first degree;
- Kidnapping in the second degree if the victim was under 18 years of age, except by a parent or by a person found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
- Sexual assault of an animal;
- Burglary, when committed with intent to commit any of the offenses listed above;
- Public or private indecency;
- Harassment, touch intimate part;

Any attempt to commit any of the offenses listed above.