



JACKSON COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES

RESOURCE BOOKLET

**A Guidebook to Help Families Navigate
the Juvenile Justice System**

Probation Office: 541-774-4800

Detention Facility: 541-774-4835

Residential Program: 541-774-4810

Juvenile Court: 541-776-7171, ext. 585

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This booklet and more information can be accessed on the Jackson County Community Justice – Juvenile Services website at:
<http://www.co.jackson.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=73>

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Juvenile Services

Statutory Purpose

1. Protect the public
2. Reduce juvenile delinquency
3. Provide fair and impartial procedures for initiation, adjudication and disposition of the allegations
4. Founded on principles of
 - Personal responsibility
 - Accountability
 - Reformation
5. Provide services to reduce further criminal activity
6. Promote reformation and rehabilitation and intervene in delinquent behavior

Mission Statement

The Mission of Jackson County Community Justice is to provide offender supervision, services and sanction programs which make the most effective use of available resources to protect the community, support the rights of victims, promote offender accountability and assist offenders to effect positive change.

To achieve our mission, Juvenile Services emphasizes:

- Public Safety;
- Responsibility and Accountability;
- Change and Reformation;
- Family and Community Involvement; and
- Victim and Community Restoration.

Purpose of this Booklet

This booklet is intended to guide families through the processes of juvenile services, as well as, to provide information about resources. It was developed with the input of parents and youth who have been through the juvenile court process. It is specifically designed to provide families the critical information they will need to support youth. This booklet is designed to be interactive. There are numerous places to write down notes and appointments.

REFERRAL TO JUVENILE SERVICES

Police can take youth into custody under the following circumstances:

- When, if the youth were an adult, he or she could be arrested without a warrant
- When the juvenile court has ordered the youth be taken into custody

A youth may be placed in detention before adjudication if one or more is true:

- The youth has a warrant
- If the youth is alleged to have committed:
 - A crime involving physical injury to another person
 - Disorderly conduct in the first degree
 - Any felony crime
- The youth has willfully failed to appear at one or more juvenile court proceedings
- The youth is currently on probation and there is probable cause to believe the youth has violated the conditions of probation
- The youth is subject to conditions of release and there is probable cause to believe the youth violated a condition of release
- The youth is alleged to be in possession of a firearm
- The youth is required to be in detention for protection of the victim.
- The youth may be held for a period not to exceed 36 hours if he/she cannot be safely released and the youth is accused of a crime

If youth are placed in detention based on one of the circumstances above, police must provide a brief written report stating the why the youth was taken into custody. This information will be used to file charges in juvenile court. When a youth is admitted to detention, staff notifies parents/guardians and explains when a court hearing will take place.

In lieu of taking a youth into custody, police may issue a citation to a youth. Youth can then be released to the custody of a parent, guardian or other responsible person or on youth's own recognizance. When the youth is taken into custody, the police officer will notify the youth's parent, guardian or other person responsible for the youth.

Police will forward a report providing information regarding the alleged crime to Juvenile Services. Juvenile Services, through the authorization of the District Attorney's Office, will review the information and make a determination of what action to take.

JUVENILE SERVICES INTAKE

When police reports are received by Juvenile Services they are entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Each police report is reviewed for prosecutable merit and, if needed, the Deputy District Attorney assigned to juvenile services may review the case further.

Once cases are determined to be prosecutable they will be assigned to an Intake Probation Officer. Intake Probation Officers will review the police report and youth's file for accuracy. Intake Probation Officers can either send out an appointment letter to the youth and parents/guardians to meet and discuss the referral to the department or the Intake Probation Office will file a petition with the court.

If a youth has been placed in detention, the Intake Probation Officer will meet with the youth and parents/guardians after the initial detention hearing to discuss the referral to the department.

Parents will be provided a family questionnaire to complete and return to the Intake Probation Officer. This information is very important when determining what action to take regarding the youth's referral to the department.

The intake interview is a way to gather information and explain the process. The Intake Probation Officer will introduce themselves and try to address any fears or misunderstandings. The youth or parents/guardians may stop the interview at any time if they wish to have an attorney.

Risk assessments are used to guide the Intake Probation Officer in their decision making. Youth are determined to be low, medium or high risk to commit additional crimes. Based on this information, Intake Probation Officers will determine how to proceed. This could include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Refer youth to another agency for services outside of the juvenile justice system
- Close case based on actions of youth or parents/guardians in repairing the harm done to the victim/community
- Place youth on a diversion agreement to complete certain conditions
- Referred to other diversion program
- File charges on youth in juvenile court

Once a youth has been referred for diversion or placed on formal probation the case will be given to another probation officer for supervision. Diversion cases have limited supervision as long as the youth completes the required conditions. Failure to do so could result in additional conditions or court action.

WHAT INFORMATION TO PROVIDE TO JUVENILE SERVICES

Below is a list of information a parent/guardian will be asked provide about the youth. It is recommended that all needed forms be completed. The Intake Probation Officer will ask the parent and youth many of these same questions; having the information completed beforehand will make this process go more quickly.

EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS:

Family History

- Who is the youth currently living with?
- How is the youth's relationship with family members? Does he/she have a strong relationship with anyone in particular?
- Has the youth ever run away from home? How many times?
- Has your family been involved in any family treatment or counseling programs in the past?
- How would you describe your relationship with the youth?
- Would you be interested in participating in a family-based treatment program focused on the youth's behavior?

School History

- Does the youth attend school regularly? If not, when did he/she stop attending regularly?
- Are there any subject or school activities the youth has succeeded in? What are her/his interests and strengths?
- Has the youth had any medical issues that made attending school and participating in other activities difficult?

Mental Health / Substance Abuse History

- If the youth is currently using illegal substances (alcohol, drugs) when did he/she start using? When did you start to notice a change in his/her behavior?
- Has the youth ever had a mental health diagnosis?
- Is the youth currently receiving treatment for a mental health issue? Has the youth received treatment in the past?
- Is the youth currently on any medications for a mental health issue? If yes, what are they?

Relationships

- Are the youth's friends a bad influence on him/her?
- Does the youth have any friends who are a good influence?

Supports and Strengths

- Who are the positive people in the youth's life?
- Is the youth involved in any community, school or church group that provides a positive outlet for him/her?
- What is the youth good at?
- What kind of treatment, consequences or outcomes would be helpful for the youth?
- What is a successful motivator for the youth?

DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Diversion is offered to youth who have committed a first time offense, a relatively minor offense or who are at a lower risk to commit additional crimes. Benefits to the youth include the opportunity to take responsibility for their offense and to make amends for the harms done without going through a court process. Additionally, all youth who successfully complete a diversion program are eligible to request to have their records expunged (destroyed) at age 18, as long as the requirements for expungement have been met.

Generally, diversion is a one-time opportunity for a youth. To be eligible for diversion, the youth must acknowledge responsibility for the offense. The youth must agree to fulfill a number of requirements focused on accountability to victims and the community and prevention of repeat offenses.

Youth have the right to consult with an attorney prior to talking about or entering into a diversion agreement.

Diversion agreements include such terms as restitution, payment of fees/fines, community service, appropriate classes, treatment and counseling sessions.

Examples of Diversion Programs are:

- Minor in Possession of Alcohol or Less than One Ounce of Marijuana
- Formal Accountability Agreement (Monthly Fee Required)
- Community Accountability Board (One Time Fee Required)

JUVENILE COURT

The Oregon juvenile courts interpret and apply the law so a juvenile under the court's power will receive the care, guidance, and supervision needed. The juvenile court must also interpret the law with a preference for allowing a juvenile to remain in his or her own home, when it is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.

The state expects each juvenile to be responsible for his or her own behavior. The juvenile courts emphasize treatment over punishment, and early intervention to prevent future delinquent acts and to reform offenders. Most juvenile court proceedings are formal proceedings, and the juvenile courts goals include protecting the public just as adult courts do.

Rights of Youth in Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has declared young persons have constitutional rights to protect them from unfair treatment by the police and the courts. No one can take those rights away without a youth's consent.

Nevertheless, juveniles do not have all the same rights as adults. For example, in juvenile court there is no right to a jury trial or to be released on bail. Juveniles under the "jurisdiction," or authority, of the juvenile court, have important rights that protect his/her freedom. Youth must be aware of those rights and limits of the juvenile court's power and jurisdiction.

"Jurisdiction" means that a court has the power to hold a proceeding to determine what will happen to a person. The juvenile court has "jurisdiction" over a person who is under 18 years of age and was adjudicated for a crime.

In juvenile court, the youth has a right to:

- Hire an attorney of his/her choice or to have one appointed by the court if the youth cannot afford one
- Remain silent or testify on his/her behalf
- A specific description of the charges
- Attend any court hearings
- Subpoena witnesses to testify under oath on behalf of the youth
- Cross-examine the witnesses who testify against the youth
- Have the state prove every element of the charge "beyond a reasonable doubt"
- Have a written decision, supported by evidence at the hearing
- Be notified of the right to appeal.

The attorney represents the youth—not his/her parent or guardian, the court, or anyone else. The youth's attorney should advise the youth about the law and explain his/her legal situation so the youth understands it clearly. The attorney should make a recommendation about what to do and find out what the youth wants to do. Finally, the attorney should communicate the youth's desires to the court. If the attorney does not do these things, the youth can tell the court and ask

the court to appoint a different attorney. The court will decide whether or not to appoint a new attorney.

Parents/Guardians Subject to Jurisdiction of the Court

The Court may order the parents/guardians to:

- Assist the court in providing appropriate education or counseling for the youth
- Pay all or part of the cost for a mental health assessment or screening
- Enter into a contract with juvenile services regarding supervision and implementation of the youth's probation
- Pay a supervision fee to juvenile services
- Develop a plan for probation supervision with the probation officer
- Participate in educational or counseling programs to improve parenting or supervision skills
- Participate in drug and alcohol treatment and pay the costs
- To pay a sum not to exceed \$1,000 for a violation by the parents/guardian of the court's order or the contract with juvenile services

COURT PROCESS

The juvenile court process can take a few weeks to a few months. There are multiple hearings to attend, and depending on scheduling and other factors, these may happen weeks apart. Once a family arrives at court for their hearing, they may wait several hours before their case is called. The following summarize the purpose of the different types of hearings. There is space to write notes and questions that may come up during the hearing, as well as when the next court date is. Because a court hearing can move very quickly, it is a good idea to write down questions to ask the defense attorney or probation officer about at a later time.

Tips for attending court hearings

Dress: Avoid gang-related colors or accessories, clothing promoting drug or alcohol use, pajamas, cut offs or other overly casual clothing, or inappropriate, revealing clothing. While the judges make decisions based on the merits of the case, how a juvenile and parent are dressed can influence their opinion. Juveniles in detention will attend hearings dressed in standard issue detention clothing.

Weapons: Weapons are prohibited in the juvenile services building and court, including guns, knives, and other weapon-like materials. All persons entering the juvenile services building are required to go through court security.

Behavior: Persons in the juvenile services building and court are asked to refrain from engaging in behaviors that would be annoying to those around them, or could cause damage to the building. This includes cussing, yelling, spitting, playing loud music, and writing on or being reckless with furniture and other facilities.

Cell Phones: Please turn cell phones off or put them in silent mode when inside the courtroom

WHO YOU WILL MEET AT COURT

Everyone involved in juvenile court plays an important role in achieving the mission of the court: to rehabilitate, hold youth accountable and ensure public safety.

Defense Attorney

Youth's Attorney's name: _____

Phone: _____

The defense attorney's role is to represent the youth in court, make sure the youth's rights are upheld, and advise the youth about what options are available to resolve their case. The youth may meet with the attorney before court however, it is common for the youth to meet the attorney for the first time in the lobby or detention right before the youth's first hearing. The attorney will typically speak to the youth privately at some point. Because defense attorneys represent the youth, the defense attorney may or may not explain the court process to the parents/guardians. Most, however, will be willing to communicate what they can if it is not legally confidential information and it is otherwise appropriate to do so.

Prosecuting Attorney (District Attorney's Office)

The prosecuting attorney's role is to make sure the public safety is protected. The juvenile probation officers file charges against the youth through the approval of the district attorney's office and these are often reviewed by the prosecuting attorney assigned to juvenile court. The youth and family will not usually have any contact with the prosecuting attorney outside of trials, although the defense and prosecuting attorney (or juvenile probation officer) may consult with each other about an appropriate resolution for the youth's case.

Judge

The judge presides over the court hearings to make sure proper legal procedure is observed, and also makes decisions around the outcome of the case. The judge determines whether the youth will stay in detention, whether the youth committed the offense charged, and what the youth is ordered to complete as part of disposition. The youth and parents will not have contact with the judge outside of the court hearing. Any information you would like to give to the judge should be given to the probation officer or defense attorney, who will make recommendations to the judge regarding disposition.

WHO YOU WILL MEET AT COURT

Intake Probation Officer

Name of youth's Intake Probation Officer: _____

Phone: _____

The intake probation officer works for Jackson County, not the court. All youth who are referred to the Jackson County Juvenile Services will be assigned a probation officer whether they go through the formal court process or not. The intake probation officer provides information about the entire process. He/she also gathers information about the youth and his/her family's history, strengths and needs. If the youth is charged formally in court the intake probation officer uses this information when making a recommendation to the judge about whether the youth will benefit from a treatment program. The probation officer is the best person for the parent to contact with questions about the court or other processes.

Field Probation Officer

Name of youth's Field Probation Officer: _____

Officer Phone Number: _____

Work Cell Number: _____

The supervising probation officer works with a youth and family if the youth is placed on probation. The probation officer will meet with the youth and family depending on the risk level of the youth on a weekly, bi-monthly or monthly basis to check in on progress and make sure the youth is complying with probation. Parents are strongly encouraged to be present at these meetings and to tell the probation officer about the youth's positive and troubling behaviors. These conversations are not confidential and can be used to file new charges or probation violations.

COURT PROCESS - Types of Court Hearings

Initial Detention Hearing

Purpose: This hearing occurs the next court day excluding weekends and holidays after a juvenile is brought into detention.

Outcome: First, the probation officer will file charges based on information provided by the police agency. Second, the judge decides whether there is enough information for the court to assert authority over the youth. If the judge finds this to be the case, the judge will decide either to hold the juvenile in detention or require the youth to follow court-ordered rules if released based on the recommendation of the probation officer.

NOTES / QUESTIONS:

NEXT HEARING DATE _____

COURT PROCESS - Types of Court Hearings

ARRAIGNMENT (Initial Appearance)

Purpose: Arraignment is when the youth is formally informed of the charges being brought against him or her. This is a time when the youth can admit or deny the charges. The youth will have the opportunity to have an attorney assist him/her through this process

Outcome: The next hearing will be scheduled.

NOTES / QUESTIONS:

NEXT HEARING DATE _____

COURT PROCESS - Types of Court Hearings

Pre-Trial Conference

Purpose: To bring the parties together to determine if there is going to be an admission to the charges, or to determine if the case will be going to trial as scheduled or whether a postponement is necessary.

Outcome: Next hearing will be a trial.

NOTES / QUESTIONS:

NEXT HEARING DATE _____

COURT PROCESS - Types of Court Hearings

Trial (Adjudication)

Purpose: The trial is the hearing in which a judge decides whether the youth committed the alleged delinquency offense(s) or not. For the judge to find the youth under the jurisdiction of the court (guilty) the prosecutor must provide enough evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the youth committed the offense. There are no juries in juvenile court; the outcome is decided by the judge.

Outcome: The judge will decide whether the youth is under the jurisdiction of the court (guilty) or not. If found to be under the jurisdiction of the court (guilty), the next hearing will be a dispositional hearing.

NOTES / QUESTIONS:

NEXT HEARING DATE _____

COURT PROCESS - Types of Court Hearings

Dispositional Hearing

Purpose: The judge reads the court report prepared by the probation officer and hears the details of the youth's case. The judge will order a set of requirements for the youth to follow based on recommendations from the probation officer. The youth, his/her attorney, and his/her parents will be given an opportunity to review any materials or reports presented to the judge by the probation officer prior to the hearing.

Outcome: The disposition order outlines what the youth and parents must do to successfully complete the youth's court process. The judge considers accountability, community safety and rehabilitation. Disposition orders can include probation, counseling, community service, restitution, and detention time. The youth may be brought back before the judge who may order further consequences. The juvenile and parents are given a copy of the disposition order after the hearing.

NOTES / QUESTIONS:

NEXT HEARING DATE _____

COURT PROCESS - Additional Court Hearings

Detention Review Hearing

A detention review is held every 10 days, excluding weekends and holidays, while a youth is in detention, unless waived by the youth. During this hearing the judge decides, based on information from the probation officer and juvenile's attorney, if the youth should remain in detention or be released.

Restitution Hearing

When a youth is ordered to pay restitution, a hearing may be scheduled for the judge to determine the appropriate amount of restitution to be paid. When two or more youth or adults are ordered to pay restitution, it is ordered joint and several. This means each youth and adult must pay the total amount of restitution ordered to ensure victims are paid for the harm done. Even if a youth pays their "share" they are still responsible for the entire amount if not paid by others involved.

Victims have the right to civilly sue parents/guardians of youth outside the juvenile court to recoup losses incurred.

Probation Violation Hearing

A probation violation hearing occurs when a youth has violated one or more conditions of probation and the probation officer is recommending the youth be sanctioned or the disposition order be modified in some way.

Review Hearing

A review hearing occurs when the probation officer wants to inform the judge of resistance of the youth or parent to comply with the court's previous order.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

Detention provides secure custody, accountability and services for youth awaiting court or serving sentences. Accountability is not achieved when juveniles simply do time in detention facilities. True accountability involves making detention time count. Evidenced-based skill building, recreation, education, medical screening and counseling services are provided.

Each detention unit consists of single rooms, a general living area, a classroom, an eating area, showers, kitchenette/laundry, and a counseling room. In addition to the space in each unit, there is an indoor gym and an outdoor recreation area.

Going into detention for the first time can be a scary experience for both the youth and parents/guardians when they do not know what to expect. It is helpful to know juvenile detention centers are required to abide by legal standards that outline requirements for safety, space, health and recreation. The list below outlines some of the services and rules of detention:

Telephone: Parents/guardians are allowed to speak with their child during the first 24 hours to check on how they are doing. On-going calls are allowed if parents/guardians are unable to visit in person and are scheduled throughout the week. Attorneys may call at any time arranged through the facility.

Mail: Youth may receive and send mail outside of detention. Incoming mail will be checked, in front of the youth, for contraband (items not allowed in detention). Mail the youth cannot keep in detention will be placed in their property. The detention mailing address is:

Jackson County Juvenile Detention
Youth's Name
609 W 10th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

Visiting Hours: Parents/guardians can visit any of the eight opportunities available. Other visitors must be approved by the probation officer. Visitation hours are 12:30pm – 1:00pm, Monday – Friday; 6:00pm-6:30pm Tuesday – Friday; and 3:30pm-4:00pm Saturday. Special visitation times are scheduled on Holidays. Attorneys may visit at any time arranged through the facility.



Health Services: A contracted agency provides all medical care to youth admitted. A full time nurse will see the youth if they are injured or are sick. Youth may request to speak to the nurse at any time. Health information is private and can only be shared under very strict guidelines. Medication for youth needs to be brought in a regularly labeled prescription bottle and the prescription must be current.

Mental Health Services: Youth in detention have access to a counselor to assist with any crises youth are going through. Youth may request to speak to the counselor at any time. After hours emergency services are handled through Jackson County Mental Health.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

Juvenile facilities must provide:

- A safe, secure and clean facility
- Proper supervision of youth
- Adequate visitation and telephone communications with Attorneys
- Unrestricted mail, unless otherwise ordered by the court, or for purposes of inspection if there is reason to believe incoming mail and packages contain contraband
- Medical care and emergency dental treatment
- Reasonable opportunities to make and receive phone calls
- An educational program and counseling if youth are held more than five days
- Exercise and crisis counseling
- The free exercise of religion unless it would create security problems or disorderly conduct within the facility
- An opportunity to express or file a complaint regarding treatment or violation of any rights
- Written reports and notification to your lawyer and parent/guardian if physical force, restraint, isolation, or room lockdown occurs
- Written policies for all of the above



Juvenile detention facilities are **not** allowed to:

- Use physical force, except as reasonably necessary and justified to prevent escape, injury to youth or others, injury to property, or when room lockdown or isolation is necessary
- Use restraints except in extreme situations to prevent physical injury or escape. Restraints may not be used for more than six hours. However, restraints may be used when youth are being transported.
- Use isolation for longer than six hours, and only in the most extreme situations
- Use room lockdown, unless a rule has been violated, a crime has been committed, or to prevent escape, physical injury, or property destruction, and not for more than 12 hours in a 24 hour period, excluding sleep time, without a facility hearing
- Examine youth's anus or vagina for contraband, without probable cause contraband will be found, and if there is probable cause, the examination may only be done by a licensed physician or nurse
- Administer medication without your informed consent, except in extreme emergency situations
- Deny any privileges for more than one day without a facility hearing
- Detain youth who are emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, or physically handicapped in situations where other juveniles would not have been detained
- Discriminate against youth on the basis of race, national origin, religion, sex, physical handicap, or political belief



PROBATION

Probation is when a youth is given a set of conditions to follow after disposition (sentencing) by a judge. The youth is assigned a juvenile probation officer who works with the youth and parents/guardians to make sure the youth is complying with these conditions. This is referred to as supervision.

Conditions of Probation: Conditions of probation will vary from youth to youth depending on what the judge believes is appropriate. Common conditions of probation include attending school, obeying house rules, abiding by the directions of the probation officer, attending treatment, and avoiding illegal substances. The judge may also order counseling, drug treatment, community service and restitution.

Role of the Probation Officer: The probation officer will meet with or talk on the phone with the juvenile and parent/guardian monthly, or more often. The probation officer is a resource for the youth and can assist with talking to teachers and counselors. The probation officer will encourage the youth's progress in other areas by developing a case plan and implementing goals. The probation officer has the ability to file a probation violation if the youth is not complying with conditions. Sometimes behavior issues can be resolved without having to return to court. Probation officers have specialized training to work effectively with youth. They are committed to helping them successfully finish probation and learn to make better choices.

Role of the Parent/Guardian: Parents/guardians are strongly encouraged to know the youth's conditions of probation and to attend all meetings with the probation officer and the youth. The parent/guardian is an excellent source of information about how the youth is progressing, or if the youth is struggling in certain areas. Many parent/guardians find it helpful to keep a log of youth behaviors to share with the probation officer at meetings. Below is an example of the type of log that can be shared with the probation officer during meeting time. It is also important to record positive progress, including achievements and good behavior (obeying rules, good grades or sport successes, for example). If a youth runs away, let the probation officer know right away. Also know anything you say to the probation officer can be used to file new charges or probation modifications.

Probation Log: EXAMPLE

Date	Time	Event
8/24	12pm	School called to report "Jimmy" did not appear for classes the previous day. "Jimmy" told me it wasn't my business where he was.
8/25	10am	"Jimmy" apologized for his behavior and said he would go to school next Monday.
8/28	8am	"Jimmy" goes to school and attends all day.

JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAMS

As part of the mission of the juvenile services to assist the youth's progress, there are a number of services and programs the youth may receive. You can speak to the intake probation officer during an interview about what services and programs may be available to the youth and family.

Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS): When Probation Officers meet with youth on probation they use techniques and structure to assist with providing opportunities for youth to work on interventions to identify areas of need, problems the youth experiences, and learning and practicing relevant skills.

Case Planning: Probation Officers will develop a case plan with the youth and parent/guardian within 30 days of being placed on probation. The case plan will identify specific areas the youth needs to focus on and show improvement in.

Options to Anger: Youth may be referred to a time-limited anger management course that explores the triggers for angry outbursts as well as relaxation techniques and alternative ways of communicating.

Aggression Replacement Training (ART): Anger is a strong emotion and not being able to manage anger has resulted in incarceration of many offenders. Selected youth are provided an opportunity to learn alternative behaviors to aggression. They will increase overall skills and learn about moral reasoning. Youth are taught to substitute pro-social thinking and behavioral skills for aggressive and other anti-social activities.

Mediation: Juvenile Services works closely with Mediation Works who provides family mediation services.

Victim Assistance, Youth Accountability Program (VAYA): Is a series of classes designed to encourage youth to take responsibility for their criminal activity, explore how those actions have impacted their victims and the wider community, and develop a plan for making things right. The Program includes a face-to-face dialogue with the victim, if appropriate. This series of classes take approximately one month to complete.

Women Overcoming Resistance to Happiness (WORTH): Is a structured support group for female youth ages 12–18. This program integrates relational and resiliency practices and skills training. It is designed to increase positive connections, individual and group strengths, and competency in female youth.

Mentoring: Participating in a mentoring program can be a powerful experience for youth. It gives the youth someone to relate to outside of their family and current peer group. Mentors are often matched to a youth based on interests and needs.

JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAMS

Job Training: The juvenile services and community partners have job training programs to expose youth to different skills and industries. Job training gives them the opportunity to be involved with pro-social activities and learn job skills.

Thinking for a Change: Is an integrated, cognitive behavior program for offenders including cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and learning how to solve problems.

Motivational Interviewing (MI): Is an approach designed to help with resolution of issues that limit positive behavior change by actively engaging the youth in the process. Demonstrating empathy, encouraging self-exploration, and emphasizing offender autonomy; the youth can successfully change their behavior.

Risk Assessment: Is an assessment used to identify risk factors of delinquency. Probation officers use this information to guide and update decisions regarding level and type of intervention and/or supervision.

Boys Council: Is a strength-based group approach to promote boys' and young men's safe, strong and healthy passage through pre-teen and adolescent years.

Restorative Dialogues: Are for youth who have accepted responsibility for the harms they caused and have an understanding of how their actions impacted others. Restorative Dialogues provides a victim and offender an opportunity to meet face to face in a safe and structured environment.

Restorative Circles: Is a group dialogue and decision making process in which the offender is encouraged and supported by community members to be directly accountable for the crime they committed. As a result of the circle process, the youth will be supported to take responsibility by sharing the details of their criminal activity, exploring the impact of his/her actions, and identifying ways in which to make it right to the victim and their community. The youth will also have the opportunity to develop a deeper understanding of their choices and to explore possibilities for their future.

Juvenile Fire Setter Program: In partnership with local fire districts, Mediation Works facilitates juvenile fire setter intervention services for youth who have been involved in fire setting offenses. The goal is to have youth understand the impact of their actions and take responsibility. If there was a victim of the crime who is interested in meeting with the youth, he or she is expected to participate in a face to face dialogue. Finally, a trained Juvenile Fire Setter Interventionist will meet with the youth to reinforce the impact of their behavior on the community and educate the youth about the risks and dangers of fire setting.

JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAMS

Mental Health Services: On-site mental health services provides mental health assessments, brief crisis assessments, individual counseling, group treatment and additional services.

Family Services: A variety of topics are covered under this service: Family Goal Setting, Family Values, Relationship Building, Communications Skills, Anger Management, Coping with Challenges, Discipline and Personal Accountability, Growing an Adult (Independent Living Skills).

Drug and Alcohol Education/Treatment: Utilizing community-based programs youth are referred to receive education, out-patient treatment or in-patient treatment depending upon their needed level of education/treatment.

Sex Offender Treatment Program: Youth who have been assessed and are amenable to community-based sex offender treatment are placed into the "Choices" Sex Offender Program. All sex offenders who are in the "Choices" treatment program are assigned to one probation officer responsible for supervising this group. This probation officer attends weekly treatment groups and is part of the treatment process.

Community Service: Youth will either be assigned to the Restorative Community Service Work Program or the department work crew. If the youth is assigned to Restorative Community Service work he or she will be assisted in choosing an individually approved community site such as churches, schools, non-profit organizations, etc. Otherwise the youth will be placed on the department's work crew to complete their community service obligation.

Juvenile Community Accountability Boards: The establishment of Community Accountability Boards is based on the assumption community involvement with minor offenses is beneficial and holding youth accountable in their own community provides the youth an opportunity to make connections about actions and consequences.

After School Accountability Program: Provides additional community based supervision, skill development, and vocational training to youth involved in the juvenile justice system in an effort for them not to be moved further into the juvenile justice system.

JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

Jackson County Juvenile Residential Program

Provides a structured voluntary program for male youth on probation with Jackson County Juvenile Services to provide rehabilitation services. The program serves youth who have behavioral problems that cannot be adequately assessed while at home. Close and objective observation of the youth's day-to-day behavior is needed in order to evaluate the reasons for the behavior and to determine the level of the youth's need for services. This program develops and applies an individual case plan and provides rehabilitative services to stabilize the youth's behavior for successful transition back into the community.

The residential program has one living unit and consists of a mixture of single and shared bedrooms, a general living area, classroom, an eating area, bathrooms/showers, kitchenette/laundry, and a counseling room. There is an indoor gym and outdoor recreation area.

The design of the facility maximizes opportunities for increased staff/youth interaction and direct supervision.

This program provides opportunities to deal with issues contributing to criminal thinking and behavior of the youth. By addressing these issues, youth have a greater chance of becoming positive, contributing community members.



DISCLOSURE OF JUVENILE RECORD

Confidential Information

Record of the case includes: summons and other process; petitions; papers in the nature of pleadings, answers, motions, affidavits, and other papers that are filed with the court (dispositional reports), including supporting documentation; local citizen review board findings and recommendations; guardian report summaries filed with the court; order and judgments of the court, including supporting documentation; transcripts; exhibits and materials offered as exhibits whether or not received in evidence; and other documents that become part of the record of the case by operation of law.

The parent/guardian and youth can inspect (view) and obtain copies of the above records pertaining to the youth.

This information can also be shared with service providers in the case.

Supplemental confidential file includes: reports and other material relating to the youth or youth's history and prognosis are privileged and except at the request of the youth shall be withheld from public inspection (psychological, JJIS notes, mental health report, police report, assessment, etc.).

The supplemental confidential file is open to inspection (view) by the parent/guardian of the youth with the youth's consent, or with court authorization.

Service providers and School Superintendent or his/her designee under ORS 419C.005 (Jurisdiction) in the case are entitled to copies.

Except as otherwise provided, no information appearing in the record of the case or in the supplemental confidential files may be disclosed without the consent of the court, except for:

- a) purpose of evaluating the youth or youth's eligibility for special education;
- b) in connection with a presentence investigation after guilt has been admitted or established in a criminal court; or
- c) in connection with a proceeding in another juvenile court concerning the youth or an appeal from the juvenile court.

Information contained in the supplemental confidential file that, in the professional judgment of staff to which the information in the supplemental confidential file has been provided, indicates a clear and immediate danger to another person or to society shall be disclosed to the appropriate authority and the person who is in danger from the youth.

Fingerprints and Photographs are open to inspection only by, or the contents disclosed only to, the following:

- Public agencies for use in investigation or prosecution of crimes and of conduct of the youth that if committed by an adult would be an offense
- Juvenile department and court having the youth before it in any proceeding

- Caseworkers and counselors taking action or otherwise responsible for the planning and care of the youth
- Parties to the proceedings and their counsel
- Victim and a witness of an act or behavior described in ORS 419C.005(1) or the victim's parent, guardian, personal representative or subrogate, when necessary to identify the youth committing the act or behavior and identifying the apparent extent of the youth's involvement in the act or behavior

Non-confidential Disclosure of Information

The following information is not confidential and not exempt from disclosure and may be provided verbally to any individual requesting this specific information:

After a Citation/Petition has been filed:

- Name and date of birth of youth
- Basis for the juvenile court's jurisdiction over youth
- Date, time and place of any juvenile court proceedings in which the youth is involved
- Act alleged in the petition
- Juvenile court order providing for the legal disposition of the youth
- Names and addresses of the youth or youth's parents or guardians

After a youth has been placed on a Formal Accountability Agreement:

- The name and date of birth of the youth offender
- The act alleged
- The portion of the agreement providing for the disposition of the youth

After a youth has been taken into custody and admitted to detention, the following information shall be disclosed **unless**, and only for so long as there is a clear need to delay disclosure in the course of a specific investigation, including the need to protect the complaining party or the victim:

- The youth's name, age and whether the youth is employed or in school
- The offense for which the youth was taken into custody
- The name and age of the adult complaining party and the adult victim, unless disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited or restricted
- Identity of the investigating and arresting agency
- The time and place that the youth was taken into custody and whether there was resistance, pursuit or a weapon used in taking the youth into custody

Referrals to the department where no action (Petition filed, FAA or Detention) was taken are not disclosable.

OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) is responsible for the management and administration of youth correctional facilities, state parole and probation services, and community out-of-home placements for youth offenders committed to its legal custody.

Based upon the risk to public safety or the failure to comply with probation and/or treatment requirements, youth may be committed to the legal custody of the OYA for placement in a community out-of-home placement, or to a youth correctional facility.

Parole and Probation

The Oregon Youth Authority provides parole and probation services in all 36 counties in Oregon. The 36 counties are divided into 11 service areas with a designated field supervisor for each of the areas.

The Oregon Youth Authority exercises legal and physical custody over youth offenders who commit offenses between the ages of 12 and 18 and have been committed to the OYA by the juvenile court. Youth offenders may remain in OYA's legal and physical custody up to age 25.

In addition to juvenile court commitments, OYA can have physical custody of young offenders who commit crimes while under age 18, but are convicted in adult court after jurisdiction or statutory judicial waiver or via Measure 11 charge(s), and are in the legal custody of the Oregon Department of Corrections. OYA may retain custody of these offenders up to age 25.

The primary focus of the Oregon Youth Authority's parole and probation services is the case management and supervision of youth placed in youth correctional facilities, residential programs and foster care.

The goal of case management is to target the specific criminal risk factors of each youth offender identified through the risk/needs assessment. Case management is implemented through an individualized plan and supported by supervision using a range of sanctions and services. The plan continues until a youth terminates from OYA custody. The case plan is designed to provide youth offenders with opportunities for reformation and support positive adjustments while reducing the risk of future criminal activity.

Partnerships between the Oregon Youth Authority, county juvenile departments, private providers and other stakeholders promote effective communication, shared case planning, efficient service delivery, and utilize best practice models designed to reduce recidivism.

Family involvement is a high priority. Families are encouraged to participate in case planning by attending multidisciplinary team meetings, family conferences, and home visit check ins.

Residential Services

The Oregon Youth Authority's community residential services system provides both secure and transitional placements for youth offenders who cannot remain in their own homes based on their risk to reoffend and individual needs. These placements ensure public safety by providing supervised living environments, and provide accountability and rehabilitation to youth offenders.

Community residential placements serve youth offenders ranging in age from 12 – 25 who have been adjudicated prior to age 18 in juvenile courts and committed to the OYA.

The community residential services system includes approximately 40 programs located in communities around Oregon. These programs range in size and function to provide a range of services established to address youth offender criminal risk factors and provide support until they are able to return home or live independently. They include residential treatment, independent living, and Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) programs.

The Oregon Youth Authority collaborates with contracted residential providers to establish service criteria. The OYA and its contracted providers place a high value on providing services that are culturally competent and gender-specific to offer youth the best opportunity for positive change. Families are also an integral and valued part of the team and are asked to participate in case planning, counseling, parent training and supported home visits. Education programs are provided in all residential settings through local school and education service districts. Contracted providers offer a full range of supportive services to youth, including mental health interventions and counseling, treatment for victims of abuse, health/dental care, religious/spiritual services if requested, recreational programs and work experience.

Correctional Facilities

The OYA facility system provides both secure and transitional environments that ensure public safety and provide accountability and reformation opportunities to youth who represent an unacceptable risk in the community.

The OYA facility system includes ten facilities located in communities across Oregon. The facilities provide the highest level of security and range in size and function and provide a continuum of evidence based services established to prepare youth for return to the community with a lower risk to re-offend. Youth generally live in units of 25 youth, with many of the reformation and treatment activities conducted in these units.

OYA facilities offer a full range of supportive services for youth. These include mental health interventions and counseling, treatment for victims of abuse, physical and dental health care, religious/spiritual services, recreational programs and work experience.

Founded on the principles of personal responsibility, accountability, and reformation, these facilities provide high security, intensive accountability, and treatment designed to meet the specific reformation needs of youth while protecting the public from further criminal behavior. A continuum of reformation and rehabilitative services are provided both by OYA employees and contracted providers from the private sector.

JUVENILES IN OTHER COURTS

Civil

A civil action or lawsuit involving a person under the age of 18 may be brought in adult court. A few examples are cases involving personal injury, property damage, or custody issues in divorce proceedings.

Traffic/Boating/Game Cases

Certain crimes are automatically filed in adult court. If charged with those crimes, a person under 18 will be treated the same as an adult. These crimes generally involve driving offenses such as driving under the influence of intoxicants or reckless driving, but also include boating and wildlife violations. The youth will be subject to the same possible sanctions as an adult would receive. While rare, the juvenile court does retain the power to adjudicate these cases.

Municipal Violations

There are several cities and Jackson County who handle violations in municipal court. Offenses include, but are not limited to:

- Curfew, in a park after closure, littering, possession of tobacco, public urination, unnecessary noise, prohibited camping, bicycle/skateboard rules.

Waiver

If a youth is charged with a Class A, B or certain C Felony his/her and is 15 years or older, their case may be moved to adult criminal court and be subject to adult court sentencing. This process is called “waiver”.

JUVENILE COURT WAIVER TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURT

Under certain circumstances, the juvenile court may transfer youth that are age 15 or older and have been charged with a Class A, B or certain C Felonies to adult criminal court. This transfer is called a waiver.

If a youth has been accused of a Class A, B or certain C Felonies, he/she may be waived to adult criminal court if:

- Youth is **15 years or older**
- Is charged with committing Class A, B or certain C Felonies
- At the time of the alleged offense, the youth had sufficient sophistication and maturity to appreciate the nature and quality of the conduct involved
- The court determines keeping the youth in juvenile court would not serve the youth or society's best interests
- The court does not believe the youth will benefit from the facilities and programs offered by the juvenile court

If a youth is **under age 15**, he/she may be waived to adult criminal court if he/she is represented by counsel, the judge makes the same findings above and he/she is charged with any of the following crimes:

- Murder or Aggravated Murder
- Rape in the first degree
- Sodomy in the first degree
- Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree

The juvenile court must hold a hearing before youth are waived to adult criminal court. In the waiver hearing, the court will consider a youth's previous record, the nature of the offense with which the youth is charged, the youth's attitude, and the facilities available in the juvenile system.

If youth are convicted as an adult following a waiver, plea bargain or a trial, youth will be sentenced as an adult but held in a Youth Correctional Facility operated by the Oregon Youth Authority. Youth may remain in a Youth Correctional Facility for up to one-half of the sentence imposed or prior to their 25th birthday, the sentencing court shall hold a hearing to determine what further commitment or disposition is appropriate – this is called “second look” and may result in release or transfer to an adult prison. The person has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the person has been rehabilitated and reformed, and if conditionally released, the person would not be a threat to the safety of the victim, the victim's family or the community and that the person would comply with the release conditions.

If youth are waived to adult court, they will be entitled to an attorney and will be tried under the rules of adult court, described in the “Trial in Adult Court Section.” Youth will be entitled to a jury trial.

WAIVER AND ADULT COURT PROCEDURES

Pre-Trial Detention

If youth are arrested for a serious crime, they will be held in juvenile detention. However, youth can be moved to the adult jail if they are 16 years old or older and behaviors in juvenile detention warrant this. Youth must have a court appearance within 36 hours of being placed in detention.

At the hearing, the court will determine whether there is probable cause that the youth committed the crime and whether the youth would commit new crimes on release. The juvenile department has the burden of presenting this evidence. Youth may be represented by an attorney at this hearing.

Trial in Adult Court

When youth are waived from juvenile court to adult court, all hearing will be held in adult court. Youth have all the rights they have in juvenile court, plus the right to a bail hearing and a jury of 12 persons to decide the case. In Oregon, juries do not have to return unanimous verdicts. Youth may be found guilty of a crime if ten jurors vote guilty even if two jurors think youth are not guilty. Likewise, youth may be found not guilty if ten out of 12 jurors vote that youth are not guilty.

If youth are found guilty in adult court, youth have been convicted of a crime. An adult conviction is on public record. None waivable offenses may be expunged (removed from your record), and if youth are convicted the crime goes on their permanent record.

Youth do not have to go to trial. If youth choose, they can accept a plea bargain offered by the district attorney. It is best to talk over this decision carefully with your attorney. Sometimes a plea bargain can save youth from a very long prison sentence. Just as at trial, if youth accept a plea bargain that means the conviction goes on their record.

Sentencing in Adult Court

The sentencing in adult court is similar to that in juvenile court. Youth either receive probation or prison, depending on your offense.

EXPUNCTION (DESTRUCTION) OF JUVENILE RECORDS

Under Oregon law (ORS 419A.260 - 419A.262), juvenile court records can be expunged. Expunction means the removal and destruction of all records and references; the removal and destruction of a judgment or order related to a contact; and, where a record is kept by the State Office for Services to Children and Families (SOSCF) or the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), either the sealing of such record by the SOSCF or OYA, or, in a multiperson file, the affixing to the front of the file by the SOSCF or the OYA, a stamp or statement identifying the name of the individual, the date of expunction and the instruction that no further reference shall be made to the material that is subject to the expunction order except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

How soon your record can be expunged depends on whether or not you have been found to be within the jurisdiction of the court. Jurisdiction means the court has found you have committed a law violation. You can ask to have your record expunged:

1. If you have never been found to be within the jurisdiction of the Court, you may request your record be expunged at age 18.
2. If you have been found to be within court jurisdiction, you may request your record be expunged if:
 - A. Five years have passed since the termination of your last juvenile court jurisdiction;
 - B. You have not been convicted of a felony or Class A misdemeanor since your termination from the juvenile court;
 - C. No proceedings seeking a criminal conviction or an adjudication in a juvenile court are pending against you;
 - D. You are not presently within the jurisdiction of a juvenile court for delinquent behavior, being beyond control, behavior such as to endanger your own welfare or the welfare of others, or running away ORS 419C.005 or ORS 419B.100 (1)(a) to (c) and (f).
 - E. You have not been found within juvenile court jurisdiction for the non-expungeable offenses listed on the next page.

If you meet the above conditions, you can apply to Jackson County Juvenile Services for expunction of your records. If you do not meet conditions A to E, the court may expunge your record if it finds it would be in your best interest and in the best interest of the public to do so.

If the District Attorney's Office objects to your application for expunction you have the right to request a court hearing. The court may still expunge your record in spite of an objection from the District Attorney's Office.

If your expunction request is granted, record destruction includes files in any agency known to have such information. Upon entry of an expunction order, police, court or other contacts shall be treated as though they never occurred. You may legally say that the record never existed and that the contact never occurred. The department is not responsible for any information on public media sites. An agency subject to the expunction order shall inform anyone who asks about you that no record exists. You are entitled to a copy of the expunction order and a list of the agencies which have complied with the order.

Contact this agency if you wish more information. Call 541-774-4800 and ask to talk to a probation officer about expunction.

EXPUNCTION INFORMATION

ORS 419A.260 Definitions (d) **“RECORD” does not include:**

- (A) A transcript of a student’s academic record at a Youth Correctional Facility;
- (B) Material on file with a public agency which is necessary for obtaining federal financial participation regarding financial assistance or services on behalf of a person who has had a contact;
- (C) Records kept or disseminated by the Department of Transportation, State Marine Board and State Fish and Wildlife Commission pursuant to juvenile or adult order or recommendation;
- (D) Police and court records related to an order of waiver where the matter is still pending in the adult court or on appeal there from, or to any disposition as an adult pursuant to such order;
- (E) Records related to a support obligation;
- (F) Medical records;
- (G) Records of a proposed or adjudicated termination of parental rights and adoptions;
- (H) Any law enforcement record of a person who currently does not qualify for expunction or of current investigations or cases waived to the adult court;
- (I) Records and case reports of the Oregon Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals;
- (J) Any records in cases under ORS 419C.005, in which a juvenile court found a person to be within the jurisdiction of the court based upon the person’s commission of an act which, if done by an adult, would constitute one of the following offenses:
 - (i) **Aggravated murder under ORS 163.095;**
 - (ii) **Murder under ORS 163.115;**
 - (iii) **Attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit murder or aggravated murder;**
 - (iv) **Manslaughter in the first degree under ORS 163.118;**
 - (v) **Manslaughter in the second degree under ORS 163.125;**
 - (vi) **Criminally negligent homicide under ORS 163.145;**
 - (vii) **Assault in the first degree under ORS 163.185;**
 - (viii) **Criminal mistreatment in the first degree under ORS 163.205;**
 - (ix) **Kidnapping in the first degree under ORS 163.235;**
 - (x) **Rape in the third degree under ORS 163.355;**
 - (xi) **Rape in the second degree under ORS 163.365;**
 - (xii) **Rape in the first degree under ORS 163.375**
 - (xiii) **Sodomy in the third degree under ORS 163.385;**
 - (xiv) **Sodomy in the second degree under ORS 163.395;**
 - (xv) **Sodomy in the first degree under ORS 163.405;**
 - (xvi) **Unlawful sexual penetration in the second degree under ORS 163.408;**
 - (xvii) **Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree under ORS 163.411;**
 - (xviii) **Sexual abuse in the third degree under ORS 163.415;**
 - (xix) **Sexual abuse in the second degree under ORS 163.425;**
 - (xx) **Sexual abuse in the first degree under ORS 163.427;**
 - (xxi) **Promoting prostitution under ORS 167.012;**
 - (xxii) **Compelling prostitution under ORS 167.017; or**
 - (xxiii) **An attempt to commit a crime listed in this subparagraph other than manslaughter in the second degree and criminally negligent homicide.**
- (K) Blood samples, autoradiographs, and other physical evidence and identification information obtained, stored, or maintained by the Department of State Police under authority of ORS 137.076, 181.085, or 419C.473; or
- (L) Records maintained in the Law Enforcement Data System under ORS 181.595 and 181.596.

VICTIM RIGHTS IN A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING

Victims of crime in Oregon have legal rights. Many of these rights go into effect automatically and can be found in the “Victims’ Rights in the Juvenile Justice System” brochure. However, some rights you must request before they go into effect. A victim, the victim’s attorney or if the victim requests, the district attorney at his or her discretion, may assert and enforce these rights on your behalf. [Oregon Constitution Art 1, §42(4)]

Rights that are automatic and do not require further action include the right to:

- Be notified of their rights as soon as practicable
- Have a personal representative or support person with them
- Attend any open court proceeding
- Speak at a release hearing
- Prompt restitution
- Protection of their personal identifiers from an alleged youth offender
- Obtain a copy of a transcript or recording of open court proceedings if one is already made. (may be charged for the transcript or recording)
- Refuse to speak to an attorney or private investigator for the youth offender

The following rights are also available to victims if they choose to exercise them. They must request these rights:

- Be notified if case will be handled informally instead of through the court process by a formal accountability agreement or diversion.
- To be informed in advance of any critical stage of the proceedings held in open court when an alleged youth offender will be present. In Oregon law “critical stages” are defined as follows:
 - Juvenile justice system by ORS 419C.273(4)(a)
- To get certain criminal history information about the youth offender (alleged or adjudicated)
- In a violent felony case, to be consulted by the district attorney or juvenile department about plea negotiations and the final plea agreement
- If the crime involved the transmission of body fluids, testing of the youth offender for HIV
- To limit copying or distribution of visual or audio recordings of sexual conduct by a child or invasion of personal privacy
- To allow no coverage of sex offense proceedings by media television, photography, or recording equipment
- In a DUII automobile collision case, that any information about the case given to the youth offender, is also shared with victim
- To be notified when the adjudicated youth is released from an OYA Youth Correctional Facility. *Victims must give their contact information directly to OYA and keep this information up to date with any changes.*

VICTIM RIGHTS IN A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING

There are many other rights that may apply to victims. For a general overview please review the “Victims’ Rights in the Juvenile Justice System” brochure also available in Spanish and Russian. If you have questions, please contact your local district attorney victim assistance program, your local juvenile department, or the Oregon Department of Justice.

The following crime victims’ rights apply after a juvenile disposition:

- For youth under *probation* supervision with the county Juvenile Department, if victims previously *requested*, victims will continue to be notified of critical stage hearings unless victims *request* not to.
- For youth committed to the custody of the Oregon Youth Authority, victims must provide contact information directly to the Oregon Youth Authority. For further information or assistance call **503-373-7205**.
- Youth committed to the Oregon Youth Authority for placement in a youth correctional facility (close custody) may be *paroled* (released under supervision from close custody). For youth committed to a youth correctional facility, victims may *request* to be notified of release from close custody. Youth on parole are supervised by the Oregon Youth Authority.
- **VINE (Victim Information Notification Everyday)** a victim notification system, gives victims of crime 24-hour access to limited information about youth offenders in custody at Oregon Youth Authority youth correctional facilities. You can use the VINE service by calling **1-877-674-8463** or by going to www.VINELINK.com.
- If the youth is under the authority of the Juvenile Psychiatric Security Review Board, victims may be notified in advance of hearings, or when the youth is released, discharged or escapes, by providing contact information to the Oregon Psychiatric Security Review Board at **503-229-5596**. If victims want to be notified as soon as possible of an escape, notify the facility where the youth offender is committed.
- In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the parent or parents of an unemancipated minor child shall be liable for actual damages to person or property caused by any tort (wrongful act) intentionally or recklessly committed by such child”. [See ORS 30.765 for the complete statute]. Please seek legal advice for further information.
- If victims rights are not honored, they can assert a claim of violation of crime victims’ rights. There are time limits for this right. For more information see www.doj.state.or.us/victims.

GLOSSARY

Adjudication – A court decision, by the judge, that the juvenile is (guilty) of a charged offense.

Allegations – Something that a person says is the truth, but hasn't yet been proven (the offenses that the juvenile is accused of committing are allegations until proven in court).

Arraignment – the first court hearing where the accused juvenile is formally advised of the charges against them and of their rights (the accused person enters an admission or denial to the charges)

ART – Aggression Replacement Training. A program which improves decision-making skills, anger control and moral reasoning.

Attorney – A trained legal professional licensed to represent people in court, also called a lawyer.

Charge – The act that a juvenile is formally accused of committing.

Conditional Release Agreement – Occurs when a juvenile is released from custody under supervision of a parent/guardian. There are usually specific conditions to the release agreement that if violated will return the juvenile to detention.

Continuance – A postponement of a court hearing.

Counsel – Another name for an attorney.

Court-appointed counsel – An attorney who is appointed by the court.

Crime – See Offense.

Cross-examination – Questions asked of a witness by the attorney.

Curfew – When a juvenile is required by law or court order to be at home.

Custodian – The person who has the legal right to control what a juvenile does and also the responsibility to meet a juvenile's basic needs (parents, guardians, or the state can have custody of a juvenile).

Detention – A locked facility where juveniles wait for their next court hearing or placement.

Disposition – The juvenile justice system's version of a court sentence (a judge decides the disposition at a hearing).

Diversions – When a juvenile is referred to juvenile services the first or second time the case may be handled outside of the court process.

DHS – Department of Human Services - A state agency responsible for the welfare of children and youth in Oregon State which provides a plan for services which support families and assure safety and well-being for children.

Due Process – Courts must follow a fair and just process; for example, they must give juveniles notice of hearings and the right to present their side of an argument.

Evidence-Based Programs (EBP) – Carefully studied treatment programs that have research that proves their effectiveness

Felony – An offense that carries the potential punishment of long term detention or placement in a youth correctional facility (less serious crimes are called misdemeanors).

FFT – Functional Family Therapy, a short-term family-based in home treatment.

Guardian – An adult who has the legal right to make decisions about and care for a child. A guardian can be the child's parent, family member, an unrelated adult, or the state.

Hearing – Court proceedings before a judge.

Interrogation – The questioning of a juvenile, suspect or witness.

Initial Detention Hearing - A hearing held after the juvenile is brought into detention in which the judge decides whether the court has the authority, based on available evidence, to continue proceedings against the juvenile and to hold him/her in detention.

Jurisdiction – The court's power to hear and to decide a case against a juvenile.

Juvenile Probation Officer – a Jackson County Juvenile Services professional whose duties include preparing reports for the court and supervising juveniles under the court's jurisdiction.

Juvenile – Any individual who is under the chronological age of eighteen years.

Mentor Program – One-on-one outreach and support programs by trained mentors.

Miranda Rights or Miranda Warnings – Warnings that are received when a juvenile is taken into custody and subject to interrogation that advise him or her of the right to remain silent and the right to have an attorney.

Misdemeanor – An offense that is less serious than a felony.

Offense – An act that if committed by an adult would be considered a crime.

Plea bargain – When a juvenile's attorney and the prosecutor/juvenile probation officer make a deal to resolve a charge or charges; usually the juvenile agrees to admit to one or more charges in exchange for a reduction in the number or severity of charges.

Predisposition Report – A report prepared by a probation officer for the judge's consideration at the disposition hearing. This report includes a review of the juvenile's behavior and family history

Probation – Juvenile who is placed on probation by a judge are assessed by a juvenile probation officer to determine the level of supervision needed and to ensure that all conditions of a court order are followed and that appropriate services are provided to the juvenile and family.

Prosecution – The process of bringing a person to trial for delinquency charges.

Prosecutor – A county attorney who represents the state (juvenile services) at trials.

Public Defender – An attorney appointed by the court to represent a juvenile who is unable to hire an attorney.

Recidivating/Recidivism – Repeated criminal referrals.

Restitution – Payment to a victim by the juvenile for damage or loss caused by the juvenile offender.

Status Offender – A juvenile who is charged with doing something that is only illegal for individuals under age 18, such as running away from home. Adults cannot be charged with status offenses.

Statute – A law that was adopted or passed by the state legislature.

Subpoena – A legal document requiring the person named in the subpoena to appear on a stated day and time at a specified court to give testimony in a case.

Trial – This is a hearing where the prosecutor and the juvenile's defense attorney will question witnesses on the details of the crime of which the juvenile has been accused. The judge will decide, based on the law and the evidence presented, whether the juvenile is under the jurisdiction of the court for the alleged offense.

Testimony – A statement or declaration made to establish a fact or facts and given under oath.

Witness – A person having information that is relevant to an issue being decided by the court.

Witness Interviews – Informal interviews conducted by the prosecutor or defense attorney before the trial at which victims and witnesses are questioned about their knowledge of the offense(s).