



OYA Agency Case Review Process (ACR)

Juvenile courts don't give youth specific "sentences" or release dates – the amount of time you'll be incarcerated is based on your criminal history, individual needs, and the effort you put into making progress toward treatment goals and holding yourself accountable for your actions. If you were convicted as an adult, you have a specific sentence determined by the court.

How are transition decisions made?

1

Your **MDT (multidisciplinary team)** – team of staff members, advocates, family, and treatment team that meets with you about your case every 90 days) decides you are ready to be released from a correctional facility and go to a Camp, residential transition program, or to return to the community. You will have completed treatment, built skills, and completed other individual goals to show you're ready to return to the community.

2

The MDT sends their recommendation to the **Parole Review Committee (PRC)**. The Parole Review Committee includes the superintendent of your correctional facility and the parole and probation supervisor from the county where you were in court. They look at the MDT recommendation, ask questions, and make a decision.

If you were committed for a very serious crime and/or are classified as "PSR - Public Safety Reserve", another level of review happens before you transition out of a correctional facility. If you aren't sure, you can ask your MDT or parole officer if you are a PSR case.

3

If you are a PSR case, the Parole Review Committee makes a recommendation to the **Agency Case Review (ACR) Committee**. They review your background and a portfolio of documents that demonstrate your progress. The ACR is the final decisionmaker. This committee's job is to use an agency-wide perspective to consider and approve or deny transition and release decisions for youth with the most serious offenses. ACR takes community impact, victim/survivor dynamics, potential risk to the community, treatment and progress, parole readiness, and other major considerations into account.

Who is on the ACR Committee?

The ACR Committee includes the Assistant Director of Facility Services, Assistant Director of Community Services, and the Director of the Office of Inclusion and Intercultural Relations (OIIR).

How are decisions made?

Parole readiness for youth considered by ACR is focused on the following:

- high ratings in the Healthy Youth Development Domain that are sustained over time. These demonstrate progress toward maturity, emotional regulation, and the ability to be safe in the community.
- engagement in and completion of assigned services and goals, and
- recognition of the impact of their crime on victim/survivor(s) and community.

What does ACR consider?

Criteria	Expectation/Timeline
The youth's efforts, participation in and progress on treatment, educational, vocational and behavioral goals	<p>Completion of offense specific treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stages of Accomplishment or • Power Source <p>Active participation and progress in education, vocation, and behavioral goals.</p>
Whether the youth has made and agrees to continue to make restitution to the victim	<p>Reasonable effort to pay restitution, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long it has been • Opportunities to earn money • Financial support, or lack thereof, from others • The balance of saving for independence <p>If you have a remaining balance, what is your plan for continuing payment in their next placement.</p>
Available community resources that support continued development and safe placement availability	<p>This one is outside of your control but will help your MDT make a recommendation on where you go after here.</p>

Criteria	Expectation/Timeline
The threat of harm the youth represents to self or others	No violent Youth Incident Reports (YIRs) for a minimum of 6 months. This means no physical aggression toward people and no major property damage.
The impact of the youth's release on the victim and the community	As part of your offense specific treatment work you will be asked to complete a Letter of Responsibility or Clarification Letter. This is not a place to ask for forgiveness, but it is a place for you to talk about what you have learned and what you understand about how the crime impacted any victims/survivors or the community. How are you going to make different choices in the future?
Any applicable predictive data tools	This one is outside of your control but will help your MDT make a recommendation on where you go after here.
The youth's demonstrated development of the markers of psychosocial maturity	Ratings of 4s or 5s for a minimum of 6 months and up to 18 months, depending on the severity of the crime, <u>following offense specific treatment</u> . If your crime involved a loss of life, you will be expected to demonstrate Healthy Youth Development Skills for around 18 months after you complete Power Source. Your MDT knows your case and will help you understand this expectation for your circumstances.
Any other factors or circumstances deemed relevant by OYA based on the individual characteristics and circumstances of the youth	Every youth that OYA works with has a different background, abilities, and circumstances. The ACR Committee will consider your individual circumstances when reviewing your case and making their decision.

Will my parole conditions be different because I am PSR?

Your Juvenile Parole and Probation Officer (JPPO) will check in with you more frequently right after you parole.

- For the first 30 days, your JPPO will contact you every week and see you in person every other week
- Days 31-90, your JPPO or someone from OYA will see you in person every other week

After 90 days, your JPPO will determine how often they need to see you based on how you are doing.