

Concerns Regarding SB 141 – Impact on Juvenile Detention Education Programs (JDEP)

The Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA) wants to express our growing concerns about Senate Bill 141 (SB 141) and the unintended consequences these bills may have on the Juvenile Detention Education Programs (JDEP) located in the county juvenile detention facilities across Oregon. These bills, as written, impose unrealistic and unachievable expectations on JDEP programs, ultimately undermining the stability of these unique classrooms provided to the vulnerable youth in our care.

The JDEP model is unique in that it serves youth in detention settings. Youth placed in detention are often there for short periods of time, and return to schools all across the state. In these environments, Oregon Department of Education (ODE), contracts with educational providers delivers the services. These contracts are supported by written agreements between the educational providers and the juvenile departments, which clarify the responsibilities and expectations of each party. The proposed changes in SB 141 would fundamentally alter the current system, potentially making it much harder for us to serve these youth effectively.

In particular, OJDDA is deeply concerned about the following provisions:

Section 2 – Performance and Growth Metrics

The proposed performance and growth metrics do not align with the unique challenges of the JDEP setting. Our youth, who are often there for short periods of time, are often disengaged from the traditional education system due to a variety of barriers, including significant learning gaps, mental health challenges, and behavioral issues. Attempting to apply conventional school district metrics to these short-term, highly individualized educational programs will not provide an accurate reflection of student success or program effectiveness.

Section 3 – Monies Tied to Outcome Measures

Linking funding to outcome measures, especially ones that are not tailored to the specific needs of youth in JDEP settings, would create significant financial strain on these programs. Our youth are often only in custody for an average of 8 days, making it nearly impossible to achieve traditional academic growth metrics in such a short period.

Section 24 – 2(c) Assessment System, 4(b) A, B, C

The requirements for frequent assessments, conducted twice per year and annually, are unworkable within the JDEP model. Because youth are only in juvenile detention facilities for a short amount of time conducting scheduled assessments have no value to progress being made within a JDEP program. The testing would rarely be administered to the same youth twice. Many of the youth we serve have educational disabilities, mental health concerns, and unstable living situations. Frequent testing is not only resource-intensive, but it also fails to account for the fact that these youth often need more time and individualized support before meaningful progress can be assessed.

Section 26 – 3(c) Adopt Textbooks

Our students in JDEP programs come from a wide range of educational backgrounds with many of the JDEP classrooms operating as one room school settings. It is impractical to require the adoption of a single set of textbooks, as many of our students are working at very different grade levels, and there is an overrepresentation of youth on Individual Education Plans (IEP). Providing a standardized curriculum for such diverse needs would not be effective or in the best interest of the students.

Section 26 – (d) Required Teacher Training

Requiring teachers to undergo additional training—particularly when it takes them out of the classroom—places further strain on already limited resources. JDEP educators are working in an ever-changing, high-need environment, and it is crucial that they remain in the classroom to meet the needs of the youth. Removing them for training would only detract from the essential work they are doing. This section is very vague on the types of training that would be required, leaving the JDEP programs schedule planning.

Section 30 – District Standards

The application of district standards to JDEP programs is problematic. Juvenile detention education is not a traditional school district setting, and the needs of the youth we serve differ significantly from those in general education. Applying district standards to JDEPs fails to recognize the unique context of juvenile detention and the flexibility required to support these youth in a correctional setting.

OJDDA's Request

We strongly believe that JDEP programs need a set of performance metrics that make sense for the specific environment and student population we serve. Our youth often face numerous barriers to success, including trauma, learning disabilities, mental health challenges, and substance abuse disorders. As a result, they require highly individualized educational services, and traditional academic metrics are not suitable for measuring success in this setting. OJDDA requests that they have representation and feedback in establishing performance metrics.

We respectfully request that JDEP programs be removed from the definition of a school district under SB 141. Additionally, we propose that a separate workgroup be established, consisting of ODE, JDEP educational staff and county juvenile departments, to develop appropriate metrics that truly reflect the work being done in these short-term, correctional education settings.

In closing, OJDDA believes that the legislature's goal is to improve the outcomes for youth, not to impose additional barriers that make it harder for them to succeed. We urge you to carefully consider the impact of SB 141 on JDEP programs and to work with us to develop more appropriate solutions that meet the unique needs of the youth we serve.

For more information please contact: Lara Smith lsmith@smithgr.com