



AGENDA

Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

Join Zoom Meeting

Topic: MCPSCC
Time: April 11, 2023 04:00 PM Pacific Time (US and Canada)
Join Zoom Meeting:
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85806773155>
Meeting ID: 858 0677 3155

Date: Tuesday, April 11, 2023
Time: 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Place: Courthouse Square, BOC Office
Staff: Jessica Stanton, BOC Office
Phone: (503) 588-5212

In Person Meeting At:
Courthouse Square, BOC Office
555 Court St, 5th Floor
BOC Office
Salem 97309

4:00 – 4:10 PM	<u>1. Administrative (Action)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome and introductions• Announcements & upcoming events• Membership Application• Approve January 24, 2023 MCPSCC meeting minutes - <i>Action</i>• Other	<i>Colm Willis, Chair</i>
4:10 – 4:40 PM	<u>2. 2023 – 2025 Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan (Action)</u>	<i>Troy Gregg, Juvenile</i>
4:40 – 5:10 PM	<u>3. Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Grant (Action)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2023 – 2025 JRI Grant Application - <i>Action</i>• 2021-2023 Budget Amendment – <i>Action</i>	<i>Lt. Mike Hartford, SO</i>
5:10 – 5:20 PM	<u>4. Emergency Management Presentation (Information)</u>	<i>Commissioner Willis/Greg Walsh, PW</i>
5:20 – 5:30 PM	<u>5. Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC) (Action)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specialty Court Support Letter - <i>Action</i>• Status of Defense Attorney Availability	<i>Judge Prall</i> <i>Judge Prall</i> <i>Judge Prall/Shannon Wilson</i>
5:30 – 5:40 PM	<u>6. Behavioral Health Update (Information)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oregon State Hospital• Salem Navigation Center Update	<i>Brendan Murphy, DA</i> <i>Chris Hoy, City of Salem</i>
5:40 – 5:50 PM	<u>7. Legislative Round Table - 2023 Legislative Session (Information)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law Enforcement- City/County/State• Juveniles- County/OYA• District Attorney's Office• Courts• Defense Bar• Community Corrections• Health and Human Services Department• Victim Services• Other All	<i>Police/Sheriff/OSP</i> <i>Gregg/Runyon</i> <i>Brendan Murphy</i> <i>Judge Tracy Prall</i> <i>Shannon Wilson</i> <i>Jeffrey Wood</i> <i>Ryan Matthews</i> <i>Jayne/Alison</i>
5:50 – 6:00 PM	<u>8. Emerging Issues/Other Business (Information)</u>	<i>All</i>
6:00 PM	ADJOURN	

AGENDA ITEM #1

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

BACKGROUND

In 1995, the Legislative Assembly enacted Senate Bill 1145 transferred responsibility for the incarceration of felony offenders sentenced to less than one year from the state Department of Corrections to counties. Counties now became responsible for increasing offender access to community-based corrections and treatment services, and enhancing the management and accountability of offenders in the communities in which they live.

SB 1145 required all counties in the state to form local public safety coordinating councils to:

- (1) Coordinate criminal justice policies among local governments, public safety agencies and community organizations;
- (2) Collaborate in developing long and short term plan for improvements to the county's criminal and juvenile justice systems; and
- (3) Reduce crime and recidivism in the county.

The passage of House Bill 3194 in 2013 transformed the level of engagement that local public safety councils have with the State of Oregon: HB 3194 allows for more investments in community public safety by controlling the growth of Oregon's prison population for at least five years. Above and beyond "baseline" community corrections funding based upon caseloads and the legislatively approved budget, local public safety councils must now apply annually for state funds to provide additional effective corrections programs that deter recidivism, crime and increase the safety of the community.



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP

The mission of the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council is to create a continuum of supports for adults offenders, juvenile offenders, and crime victims, resulting in a system that emphasizes community safety and prevents criminal activity.

Oregon Revised Statute 423.560 defines the roles and responsibilities of local public safety coordinating councils which are advisory councils to the county board of commissioners. The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council currently has over 25 members comprised of citizens, criminal and juvenile justice officials, law enforcement officers, elected city and county officials, and relevant public services professionals. The council has endeavored to be as diverse as possible with community representatives from businesses and non-profit agencies in the county. The group meets quarterly to carry out its responsibilities. All meetings are open to the public.

Members of the Public Safety Coordinating Committee undertake the responsibility of assisting the Council in achieving its mission, providing support to the Council in the community, working on Council projects to advance its goals, communicating with members to facilitate the work of the Council, and regularly attend meetings prepared to participate.



Marion County
OREGON

**Volunteer Application
for Appointment to
a Committee, Board, Commission,
Task Force or Council**

Personal Information to establish residency:

Name _____

Home address _____

Preferred mailing address (if different) _____

City _____, Oregon Zip code _____ Telephone _____

E-mail _____ Fax _____

Applying for student position? Yes No School _____

Are you under 18? Yes No

Personal references - Please list two non-relative references. If you are a student, one must be a teacher from your school:

1. Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City/St/Zip _____

Relationship _____

2. Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City/St/Zip _____

Relationship _____

I give my permission for the named references to be contacted if needed either verbally or in writing. All the information on this application is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

We welcome your willingness to serve Marion County. Please return this completed form to:
Marion County Human Resources, Volunteer Services, PO Box 14500, Salem, OR 97309
Email: volunteer@co.marion.or.us Tel: (503) 588-7990 Fax: (503) 588-5495
Street address: 555 Court Street NE Suite 4250, Salem, OR 97301
(Please complete the back of form)

Note: Information on this page is considered public record and may be made available upon request.

Name: _____

City of residence: _____

Business information: Occupation/business _____ Business address _____ City _____ , Oregon Zip code _____ Business telephone _____ Business e-mail _____ Business fax _____

I would like to be considered for the _____ position on
the _____
(lay or representative designation)

The reason I am applying for this appointment is
(name of committee, board, council, task force or commission)

The personal and professional interests that prompted me to apply for this appointment are

Have you served on any other Marion County board, commission, committee, council, or task force? (If yes, please list)

1. _____ 2. _____

Please list qualifications and skills you have which you believe would be valuable if you are appointed to this position (include relevant skills, activities, training, and education)

What community or school activities, committees or special activities have you participated in?



Marion County
OREGON

**Volunteer Application for
Appointment to a Committee, Board,
Commission, Task Force or Council**

Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council Supplemental Questionnaire

The position you are applying for is intended to represent a certain demographic and/or constituency in Marion County. The appointed position may be required by statute or one that the Board of Commissioners have determined is necessary for a full and diverse representation of Marion County on the Council.

Please describe how you plan to communicate the work of the Council to the group you represent.

I have read the MCPSCC Background and Membership information.

Please enter your first and last name.

AGENDA ITEM #1

**JANUARY 24, 2023 MCPSCC
MEETING MINUTES**

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL (MCPSCC)
Full Council Meeting Minutes
January 24, 2023, 4:00 p.m.
Commissioners Boardroom, Courthouse Square, Salem, Oregon

MCPSCC: Colm Willis, Jayne Downing, Paige Clarkson, Courtland Geyer, Tim Murphy, Joe Kast, Christina McCollum, Ryan Matthews, Elizabeth Infante, Trevor Womack, Tracy Prall, Don Frederickson, Joe Budge, Robert Carney, Cari Sessums, Todd McCann, and Shaney Starr.

Guests: Jeff Wood, Evelyn Centeno, Jessica Stanton and Kevin Cameron.

Commissioner Willis called the meeting to order at 4:01 p.m.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE (INFORMATION/ACTION)

Approve the October 11, 2022, MCPSCC Meeting Minutes

MOTION: Don Frederickson moved to approve the October 11, 2022, MCPSCC meeting minutes. Seconded by Jayne Downing. Motion passed unanimously.

Membership

- There are membership positions coming open including the city councilor or mayor position:
 - The county would like the individual chosen to have a relationship with other cities within the county, and the individual would represent the shared concerns of all of the cities within the county; and
 - The Board of Commissioners will send out a request to the cities within Marion County asking for input on who they think would be a good person to fill the city councilor or mayor position.
- There are other positions opening July 31, 2023, and there will be a general request for applications for these positions.

December 13, 2022, Legislative Delegation Breakfast Meeting Debrief

- The breakfast is important for in-person relationship building; and
- It would be good to have a follow up meeting mid-way through the session to keep the conversation going:
 - Ms. Stanton will work on finding the best date for a follow up meeting; and
 - A local police chief should be included in the conversation.

2. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH UPDATE

Oregon State Hospital

-Evelyn Centeno and Paige Clarkson, District Attorney's Office

Summary of presentation:

- 370 is the statute that governs aid and assist:

- Aid and assist refers to an individual who has been charged with a crime and they have a qualifying mental health disorder, and because of the disorder they are unable to understand what is happening in the courtroom, and they are unable to engage with their attorney and participate in their own defense.
- If an individual is unable to aid and assist, they will be assigned to the Oregon State Hospital (OSH) or to community restoration:
 - OSH is used for the most dangerous and the sickest individuals:
 - Individuals charged with a felony can stay in the hospital for up to three years; and
 - Individuals charged with a misdemeanor can stay in the hospital for up to one year, or up to whatever their maximum penalty could be.
 - An individual who can be treated in the community is assigned to community restoration:
 - There are currently 27 individuals in community restoration; and
 - There is no statutory limit to how long an individual can be in community restoration.
 - Individuals who are doing well at the hospital may be transferred into community restoration; and
 - Individuals assigned to the hospital must be admitted within seven days of the court order:
 - OSH has struggled to be in compliance with this; and
 - During the pandemic there were individuals waiting in jail for four to six weeks before being admitted to the hospital.
- The September 2022 Mosman Order was issued to get individuals into the state hospital in a timely manner, and it accomplishes this by releasing current patients earlier than they were previously being released:
 - Individuals charged with a misdemeanor will be released within 90 days;
 - Individuals charged with a felony will be released within 6 months; and
 - Individuals charged with a Ballot Measure 11 crime will be released within 1 year:
 - Prior to the Mosman Order individuals charged with a Ballot Measure 11 crime were released within 3 years.
- While individuals are in the hospital the county is supposed to receive evaluations every 90 days to every 6 months, with the frequency being dependent on how the individual is doing:
 - Under the Mosman Order the hospital is not required to provide an updated evaluation, so individuals are returning to jail without an evaluation having been done for months:
 - The jail has no idea if these individuals are on involuntary medications, if they have improved under care, or if they could aid and assist in their own defense; and
 - The District Attorney's Office cannot proceed with a case without an opinion that the individual is able to aid and assist.
- Individuals being released from the hospital could potentially be placed in a secure residential treatment facility (SRTF):

- There are SRTFs who do not take individuals charged with Ballot Measure 11 crimes;
- The hospital is only giving 30 days notice before releasing individuals, and it is hard to find appropriate housing within that short timeframe; and
- Most individuals being released are very ill or very dangerous, so some providers will not allow them into their facilities.
- Another option is civil commitment, but it is very difficult to get:
 - On the day the individual is in court it has to be proved that they are a danger to themselves or others; and
 - Pursuant to the Mosman Order OSH is not taking civil commitments.
- Another option is extremely dangerous civil commitment:
 - This is not a good option because it only applies to a very small number of cases, including those involving the following:
 - Murder, arson, and select sex abuse charges.
 - It does not apply to all individuals who are considered very dangerous;
 - It has to be proved that the individual is resistant to treatment, yet the District Attorney is not receiving updated evaluations; and
 - These civil commitments have to be renewed every two years.
- The statute around civil commitments was created for those individuals who are very ill and who will never be able to face their charges:
 - The individuals need help; and
 - The statute was not created to deal with the fact that the hospital is releasing individuals before all treatment options have been tried.
- Following are current Marion County cases:
 - There are 18 cases that are eligible for release from OSH;
 - There are 7 individuals scheduled to return to the jail; and
 - There have been 10 individuals returned under the Mossman Order:
 - 4 were misdemeanor cases:
 - 1 was placed in a foster home; and
 - 3 were assigned to community restoration and they have been engaging.
 - 6 were felony cases:
 - 1 is in jail and refuses to engage;
 - 1 was released to his mother's home; and
 - 4 had housing arranged:
 - 1 never showed up at the facility he was assigned to; and
 - 1 of the individuals assigned to a group home is barely engaged.
- Some of the individuals released from OSH will soon be monitored through the county's pre-trial release program:
 - Once the community restoration monitor is in place the individuals who need it most will be placed in the program:
 - Ankle monitors will be used on some of these individuals.
 - The goal is to have a community restoration monitor in place in February.

- Current status of the Mosman Order and the federal lawsuit:
 - Plaintiffs to the lawsuit include Disability Rights Oregon and the Metropolitan Public Defender office;
 - The defendant in the lawsuit is the Oregon Health Authority which runs the Oregon State Hospital;
 - Both the plaintiffs and the defendant have agreed with the Mosman Order:
 - Other stakeholders were not consulted regarding the impact this has on their communities, including public safety and the impact on jails.
 - Various stakeholders including county district attorneys, judges, counties, and hospitals have intervened in the lawsuit by filing to be part of the lawsuit:
 - There have been a couple of unsuccessful hearings;
 - Judge Mosman says that he needs time to see how his reduced timelines work out; and
 - There is a briefing scheduled in the spring.
 - Stakeholders are working together to come up with alternatives, but there are no good options:
 - One solution being looked at is having a safety valve on releases of serious cases:
 - A list of charges would be created where the district attorney would ask for a safety valve from the federal court that would make the Mosman timelines not applicable.
- The state has ignored public health problems including addiction and mental illness, and these underlying conditions need to be addressed:
 - Individuals need to receive help before they commit a crime.

Summary of discussion:

- A possible solution would be for OSH to increase staff and open the closed units to increase capacity;
- There is also the question of where to send juvenile defendants who have mental illness:
 - Juveniles are not seen in the aid and assist process;
 - The juvenile would have to be placed in a home or care facility; and
 - These juveniles often become repeat offenders.
- There is an issue with having enough jail capacity because there are individuals in jail who should be in the state hospital;
- This issue is a very significant challenge for the community;
- The Mosman Order prioritizes getting individuals into the state hospital, but not enough time is being spent on getting these individuals healthy before they are released:
 - There are issues with capacity, resources, funding, and staffing.
- Another problem OSH has faced in the past is that they got in trouble for keeping individuals too long because they were not receiving treatment and getting better:
 - There was a push to get these individuals back into the community where they could receive treatment.
- The Mosman Order has not fixed the problem as individuals are still having to wait a long time to get into OSH.

3. Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC)

Status of Defense Attorney Availability

-Judge Prall

Summary of presentation:

- The Public Defender of Marion County has done a good job of recruiting new lawyers, and they hired someone to train the new lawyers;
- The Marion County Association of Defenders does not have the capacity to take on new cases;
- There are multiple days every month where there is no lawyer available for felonies, and sometimes there is no lawyer available to take any type of case:
 - In these cases pleas are sent to every criminal lawyer in the county asking them to take on one case:
 - This requires a large amount of court staff time and it is not their job, it is the responsibility of the Office of Public Defense Services (OPDS).
 - OPDS has hired lawyers from other counties to take on cases due to Marion County's lack of capacity.
- The problem is due to the lack of defense attorneys in the state; and
- There are individuals waiting in jail for an attorney to be appointed to their case.

Summary of discussion:

- There is a bill that would allow paralegals more flexibility:
 - Attorneys are requesting more support staff, so if a paralegal was authorized to speak with clients and witnesses it would help decrease an attorney's burden:
 - The caseload capacity of attorneys would have to be increased for this to have any impact.
- There is also a bill that would turn indigent defense over to the counties:
 - Other states are being looked at for how this is handled:
 - Michigan has a system like the Department of Justice that is all defense attorneys, but it is a very expensive system.
- The Multnomah County District Attorney dropped a few hundred cases due to the lack of attorneys:
 - During the pandemic one of their public defender offices refused to take any more cases due to losing staff lawyers;
 - Marion County utilizes lawyers from other counties, and Multnomah County does not;
 - Marion County court staff also sends pleas to criminal lawyers within the county asking them to take cases; and
 - Multnomah County has a larger backlog of cases than Marion County.
- Cases have become more complex:
 - Marion County used to have more misdemeanors than felonies, and now there are more felonies than misdemeanors.
- House Bill 2140 would require counties to pay for indigent defense;
- There are currently eight different house and senate bills that talk about restructuring OPDS; and

- A lot of older, experienced attorneys left the field during the pandemic, and there are not as many individuals going into the field:
 - Attorney pay has been stagnant for a number of years, and for some attorneys their pay has actually gone down:
 - This makes it difficult to hire and retain attorneys.

Ramos Implications

-Judge Prall

Summary of presentation:

- In 2020 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Ramos case that nonunanimous jury verdicts were not allowed:
 - At the time Oregon and Louisiana were the only states that allowed nonunanimous jury verdicts;
 - For federal cases Ramos was not retroactive;
 - The states were allowed to determine if the ruling was retroactive for state courts;
 - After the Ramos ruling Oregon stopped nonunanimous jury verdicts;
 - At the end of December 2022 the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that the Ramos ruling is retroactive in Oregon:
 - There are many questions regarding the ruling including the following:
 - When is it retroactive to;
 - How do you prove that a case was nonunanimous; and
 - What if a lawyer advised their client to plead guilty because nonunanimous jury verdicts were allowed.
 - Most cases are coming through post-conviction relief (PCR):
 - The defendant has filed for post-conviction relief claiming that their attorney made a mistake in their case including the following:
 - The attorney failed to ask for a unanimous verdict instruction:
 - The judge orders the jury to be unanimous in their decision.
 - The attorney asked for a unanimous verdict instruction, but they did not poll the jury to determine whether or not the decision was actually unanimous; and
 - The attorney made other types of mistakes.
 - In their decision the Oregon Supreme Court said that anyone who is pending post-conviction relief, who made a claim of a nonunanimous jury verdict and there is proof of this, that the verdict is void and the case will go back for retrial:
 - The problem is 80 to 85 percent of these individuals are in custody at the Department of Corrections (DOC), and once it is determined that their conviction is void the defendant comes back to the Marion County Jail;
 - There are approximately 77 individuals who could potentially come back to the jail:
 - The first individuals who will be released back to the county jail had cases with a nonunanimous verdict, and the Attorney General agreed that they were nonunanimous verdicts:

- 3 to 4 individuals will be released back to the jail by mid-February.
- Judge Prall is working with other stakeholders to determine what the process will be; and
- A defendant can have a unanimous and a nonunanimous verdict in their case:
 - What is being proposed to the Attorney General for these defendants is that they would be held in PCR, and they would stay at DOC:
 - The case would be looked at to see what the driver was for the conviction, was it the unanimous or the nonunanimous verdict:
 - The case would then be negotiated.
 - This would give the county more time before the defendant is potentially returned to the county jail.
- There are also defendants whose attorneys advised them to plead guilty because nonunanimous jury verdicts were allowed;
- There is also a question of when the statute of limitations starts:
 - Did it start in 2020 with the Ramos decision, or did it start in December 2022 with the Oregon Supreme Court decision:
 - At this point it appears that the Attorney General will say that it started in December 2022.
- There is no case law that says how to prove that a verdict was nonunanimous:
 - In some cases the only record is a recording of a judge asking the jury to raise their hand if it was their verdict, and there is no verbal or written record of which jurors raised their hand; and
 - These cases will remain in PCR until a determination is made, and the defendant will remain at DOC.

Summary of discussion:

- It will be difficult for the district attorney to determine if a case can be retried:
 - In many cases jurors, witnesses, and officers who were involved are deceased, or they cannot be located;
 - There are many cases where there is no evidence left because retention requirements were met; and
 - Only prior testimony under oath can be looked at.
- The entire process will be very hard on the victims.

4. LEGISLATIVE ROUND TABLE – 2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Law Enforcement- City/County/State

- There is a subcommittee of police chiefs who are meeting weekly for legislative review, and they are working through approximately 500 bills to prioritize them.

District Attorney's Office

- District Attorneys are reviewing bills, but with so many bills on the table it is hard to know what will be moving forward in March; and
- District Attorney Clarkson will share more information at the next MCPSCC meeting.

Community Corrections

- The Department of Corrections is telling legislators that Community Corrections is fully funded, even though they are receiving significantly less:
 - DOC did not accept some costs that went into the last time study.

Health and Human Services Department

- There are four mobile crisis response teams in Marion County:
 - It is a partnership between the health department and law enforcement;
 - There has been a push over the last year to have a non law enforcement based response;
 - The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) says that law enforcement was never a part of the mobile crisis response funding:
 - Health staff is referring back to old 2013 grant proposals and showing OHA that law enforcement was included in the budgets.
 - OHA is pushing for a non law enforcement based response:
 - This would create problems for the county.

Other

Representative Lewis:

- There are four bills coming that are related to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):
 - Currently employees are able to retire and continue working, but there is a sunset clause that goes into effect in the next couple of years:
 - One of the bills would extend this out.
- Representative Lewis was appointed to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, and the Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee on Public Safety.

Robert Carney:

- Each of their police officers carries a Narcan pen; and
- A lot of street drugs are so powerful that one Narcan pen is not effective and if the officer does not have a second pen available the individual can potentially relapse.

Summary of discussion:

- This item will be kept on the agenda;
- Maybe have Hank Crapser from the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program talk with legislators about the mobile crisis response teams;
- There appears to be an incentive problem with Measure 110:

- If an individual addicted to drugs knows that can go to prison in other states for possessing certain drugs, and they know that they will not go to prison in Oregon, it seems that there is a strong incentive for them to move to Oregon; and
- It would be good if the county collected information on how long an individual has been an Oregon resident for those who are booked in jail, arrested, or at trial:
 - It is not a question that is currently asked.
- The state does not know how the decriminalization of drugs under Measure 110 has impacted domestic violence, child abuse, the foster care system, mental health, and the homeless;
- The state also does not know how many individuals have moved into Oregon due to the decriminalizing of drugs under Measure 110; and
- The state does have statistics that show that Measure 110 is not working.

5. Emerging Issues/Other Business

- None.

Commissioner Willis adjourned the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM #2

**2023-2025 JUVENILE CRIME
PREVENTION PLAN**

Marion County

Juvenile Crime Prevention
Plan

2023 - 2025

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Guidelines for Developing Local High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plans

The Oregon Youth Development Division (YDD) provides Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds to counties and tribes for programs focused on youth at risk for juvenile crime and establishes assessment criteria for the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans. The criteria include, but are not limited to, measuring changes in juvenile crime and recidivism ([ORS 417.850](#)).

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for developing local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans for 2023-2025 biennium ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Each board of county commissioners shall designate an agency or organization to serve as the lead planning organization to facilitate the creation of a partnership among state and local public and private entities in each county. The partnership shall include, but is not limited to, education representatives, public health representatives, local alcohol and drug planning committees, representatives of the court system, local mental health planning committees, city or municipal representatives and local public safety coordinating councils. The partnership shall develop a local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plan ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Local public safety coordinating council shall develop and recommend to the county board of commissioners a plan designed to prevent criminal involvement by youth. The plan must provide for coordination of community-wide services involving treatment, education, employment, and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention ([ORS 423.565](#)).

JCP plans will be reviewed for approval by the Youth Development Council (YDC) members and staff. The lead agency is required to submit a JCP Plan in accordance with the “Required Plan Elements” described in this document.

Additionally, [ORS 417.850](#) requires the YDC to review and coordinate county youth diversion plans and basic services grants with the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans.

Oregon Administrative rules relating to the [Juvenile Crime Prevention](#) have been adopted by the YDC and have been filed by the Secretary of State in Chapter 423, Division 120.

Required Plan Elements

1. Planning Process

✓ Evidence of community partners' participation and support of the proposed plan

Marion County Juvenile Department has utilized Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds for the facilitation of the Family Support Program (FSP) dating back to the early 2000's and through the 2021-2023 biennium.

On March 24, 2021, the 2021-2023 Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan was unanimously approved by the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council during their regular meeting. Discussion occurred amongst the group regarding the benefits of the program and the impacts on County partners that participated on the Council. Council partners include local law enforcement, district attorney's office, victim's rights and advocates, public defender's office, health, and human services, presiding judge, faith community members, city officials and community members.

Marion County has active processes to consider local community juvenile justice issues, needs, barriers, and service gaps. The Youth Resources Action Team, Runaway and Homeless Task Force, Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative), Marion & Polk County's System of Care Executive Committee, and the Local Public Safety Coordinating council are a few examples of community partnerships.

Specifically, Marion & Polk County's System of Care aims to help young people thrive at home, in school, with friends, and in their communities. Through its broad base of participants lends support and focus on creating a future that builds on the strengths of each child and honors all families' voices and choices, and where systems are aligned and responsive to the cultural and linguistic needs. There continues to be a drive to ensure that needs are met at the local level and interventions are in place to ensure success for youth, prior to entering the Juvenile Justice system.

During the last biennium, there have been further collaboration to improve services to marginalized youth and family through a partnership with Salem-Keizer School District to expand access to the Family Check Up strengths-based, family-centered intervention via training and online access.

COVID-19 continued to be a barrier during the 21-23 biennium but as restrictions have lessened, there has been a return to near pre-Covid referrals and caseloads within the Family Support Program providing early interventions to youth and families and successfully divert youth from entering in the Juvenile Justice system.

Since the creation of the Family Support Program in the early-2000's, Marion County Juvenile Department has engaged in several research efforts and tools to identify issues, needs, barriers, and service gaps for youth being served:

- Escalation to Oregon Youth Authority - This tool estimates
 - the likelihood that a youth will escalate from county probation to an OYA system of residential placement or Youth Correctional Facilities placement due to committing a new crime; and
 - probability of escalating on a probation violation.
- OYA Youth Reformation System predictive success rates (PSR) - analysis to identify where a youth might best be served to achieve the outcome of no new felony convictions:
 - Community Juvenile Department,
 - OYA residential placement, or
 - OYA Youth Correctional Facility

- Marion County Jail Survey - Where inmates are surveyed at a single point in time and information is obtained as to their juvenile histories of trauma, substance abuse, family events, educational issues, etc. (*Marion County Jail Survey*)
- In partnership with the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), the Juvenile Department looked at factors present in youth that are placed in OYA's state-wide residential treatment programs, or in a Youth Correctional Facility. Research in the database of youth already committed to OYA indicated there are populations of youth that may be better served in the community if the community has the appropriate resources, programs, and services to safely manage these youth.
- The Juvenile Department has partnered with the Oregon Department of Human Services - Child Welfare and Marion County Developmental Disabilities Program to work in collaboration to improve outcomes for common youth through supporting: effective prevention and intervention services, person-centered approach to working with youth and families; implementation of proven and effective practices; strong linkages to community resources and organizations; and services to meet both the cultural and linguistic needs of involved youth and families.

✓ **Statement of LPSCC's or the County Governing Body's approval of submitted plan.**

On March 7, 2023, the Marion County LPSCC Executive Committee approved the submitted plan.

See Attachment A for the draft minutes of the meeting.

The plan will go before the full council on April 11, 2023.

✓ **Goals of the plan**

Roughly 969 youth are referred to Marion County's Juvenile Department each year. While most are referred by local police departments throughout the county, youth aged 9-13 can be referred by nonprofits, schools, and parents to the department's Family Support Program.

The goals of the Family Support Program are to:

- 1) Provide early intervention services for youth and their families to reduce or eliminate their contact with or further penetration into the juvenile justice system;
- 2) Implementing the use of evidence-based practices to direct youth towards positive outcomes;
- 3) Enhance public safety by reducing criminogenic risk factors and increasing protective factors for youth;
- 4) Hold youth accountable for the actions that lead to their referral to the program; and,
- 5) Creation and implementation of online access to Family Check Up

✓ **Information on local community juvenile justice issues, needs, barriers, and service gaps.**

The following identifies the needs, barriers, and service gaps identified through the active processes and existing research and reports.

Youth Mental Health:

- Educate and infuse mental health best practices into existing programs to address youth needs at all access points.
- The need for a community-wide, coordinated suicide prevention plan.

- Coordinate a mental health hub that youth can access during late evening hours.
- Coordinate a system connecting youth to needed social services – especially youth who have mental health, alcohol, and drug issues.
- Lack of placement resources for youth with significant mental health needs and behavioral problems.
- Reduce waiting list for MV-WRAP (Mid-Valley Wrap Around Teams)
- Youth are placed inappropriately in detention due to a lack of resources and/or coordination of services to make proper decisions and placements.
- Youth are committed to Youth Correctional Facilities with serious mental health issues or serious emotional disturbance.
- The need for healthcare providers to match the culture and language of the people they work with
- Reduce depression rates across the lifespan.
- Improve mental health resilience.
- Improve access to behavioral health care.

Youth and Family Support:

- Coordinate services, supports, providers and families in a way that promotes the welfare of youth in their own homes and communities.
- Improve visitation practices at Oregon Department of Human Services.
- Recruit foster parents to create placements for all familial siblings in lieu of placing large numbers of unrelated foster children in one home.
- The need for more foster homes that understand trauma.
- Support foster parents.
- Develop programs and services to support youth transitions from foster care, including:
 - Supporting youth in managing the impact of early childhood experiences,
 - Supporting family members in reunification,
 - Parenting and support of youth given early childhood experiences, and
 - Supporting parents in healthy family functioning.
- Coordinate training and implementation of the Family Check Up program for targeted sectors: education, public safety, early childhood, mental health, and social services including no wrong door to access services.
- In partnership with state government partners, develop a model for youth on probation to support them in the community within the context of families. Reduce commitments to Oregon Youth Authority residential placements and Youth Correctional Facilities. The model would address the whole person by focusing on educational, health, and social/emotional outcomes, and other factors including parent skill building, family engagement, collaborative and customized treatment, and trauma-informed care interventions.
- Family preservation and support.
- Reduce teen pregnancies.
- Strategize to prevent child abuse.
- Reduce domestic violence and increase supports for adult survivors and children.
- Consider how to provide referrals and services to children and youth not in the juvenile justice system or connected to victim services.
- Identify mentoring opportunities.
- Align community resources to help the community become more effective in mobilization for positive youth development in Marion County. Identify the key partners, funding sources, and community readiness to improve wellness outcomes for youth.
- Mentoring available to support youth across the continuum of services, ages, and needs.
- Foster or respite options for families in crisis where youth can be safe while family issues are being addressed. Respite care on all levels for parents and for youth alike.
- After normal business hours and weekend availability and access to supports for youth and families.
- Risk assessment tools appropriate for young women and programs, interventions, supports and services effective for young women.
- Trauma informed care for young women.

- Avenues to connect with and support youth when schools are on break.
- Coordination with everyone involved with a family. Reduce need for information and paperwork requested of families with each agency.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Options:

- Increase shelter options and services for youth in our community:
- Support and expand neighborhood-based community centers for homeless families and youth, such as Salem Dream Center and Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency's Home and Resource Center.
- Use of Safe Families for Children program.
- Explore reception center concepts.
- Work with local programs that focus on youth homeless prevention.
- Address barriers that homeless children face in advancing their education:
 - Ten-day absentee policy;
 - School-based work skills development programs;
 - Tutoring/mentorship for students in the gap between mainstream and alternative school; and
 - Professional development opportunities for educators and staff dealing with homeless and high-risk populations.
- Prioritize runaway and homeless youth as a major focus. Identify gaps in services and resources needed to fill gaps.
- Increase community out-reach and family support to reduce the amount of time and instances where youth are on the run.
- Encourage a portion of new housing become available to offer homeless families access to shelter.
- Supports and services for LGBTQI+ youth.
- Align the community health system with efforts to address health and safety issues relating to homelessness.
- Advocate for increasing the housing supply.

Domestic Violence:

- Encourage a portion of new housing become available to offer as a priority to victims of domestic violence.
- Implementation of the Alliance for Hope Community Assessment report recommendations incorporated into Marion County Community Assessment Recommendations and Next Steps.
- Assistance for families in negotiating systems responding to domestic violence and providing ongoing support.
- Options for referrals to support youth identified in homes when police respond to domestic violence calls.
- Assessments for youth and family needs and resources to address these needs.

Minority Youth Over-Representation:

- Identifying effective strategies to reduce over-representation in the juvenile justice system.
- Expand alternatives to detention and residential treatment.
- Cultural sensitivity and responsiveness interactions, programs, and services that recognize and support cultural differences.
- Collaborate with higher education partners to identify skill sets for working with youth and families in social services.
- Create family support services for healthy families.
- Create educational supports.
- Coordinate providers involved with a family.

Education:

- Coordinate services being provided to prevent duplication.
- Address chronic absenteeism among all Marion County School Districts.

- **Youth Employment:**

- Give youth skills while in school. Transitioning them to the next level.
- Establish a system that allows young people to work while gaining needed skill sets.
- Assist the school districts to offer effective and relevant financial literacy training in selected schools through evidence/research-based curriculum materials and community trainers.

Crossover Youth: Defined as youth who have histories of abuse and neglect involved with child welfare who cross over into the juvenile justice system.

- Partnership and commitment to implement the crossover model.
- Ensure adequate resources to appropriately serve youth given what is known about brain development and trauma.
- Explore alternative strategies to reduce crossover youth commitments to youth correctional facilities.

Substance Abuse:

- Increase availability of youth residential substance abuse treatment resources.
- Length of treatment appropriate to adequately address youth issues sometimes conflicts with insurance allowed length of stay.
- Youth engaging in substance use and abuse at earlier ages (10-12). Appropriate services needed for them.
- Need avenues to address parental substance abuse as we work with youth. Issue creates inability for parents to appropriately parent their youth.
- Increase youth perception of harm of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana to prevent substance use.
- Increase the community's ability to treat substance abuse by decreasing the gap in treatment service availability between rural and urban areas.
- Promote a community environment that supports the relationship between substance use disorder recovery and overall health and wellness.

Note: Some needs, barriers, and gaps provided through [Marion-Polk CHIP 2021-2025](#)

- ✓ **Summary of key data supporting the recommended strategies**

Marion County is in the Willamette Valley with 20 incorporated cities, encompassing 1,194 square miles with a population of 347,119 (2021 Census). Marion County is Oregon's fifth most populous county. Salem is the county seat and Oregon's capital.

With three of twelve state correctional institutions, one state juvenile corrections facility, and the Oregon State Hospital housing offenders with psychiatric diagnoses, the county population of state prisoners and local inmates is the highest per capita rate of any Oregon county. More than 25% of Oregon's total prison population is housed in Salem. [Oregon Dept of Corrections: Inmate Population Profile for 01/01/2023](#)

Youth between the ages of 9 and 13 comprise 6.2% (20,646,733) of the total population in Marion County in 2020*. This age group (9-13) represents approximately 22% of the total youth population referred to the Marion County Juvenile Department in 2022.

Hispanic youth represent 25.9% (5,356,232) of the overall county 9-13 population. 42.17% of the referrals to the Juvenile Department, for the age group 9-13, in 2022 were Hispanic.

Gender for this age group in the general population of youth is almost equal (51.06% male/48.94% female), but the gender ratios for youth involved in juvenile justice show males consistently representing above 72.8% of youth referred.

Note: All population data found at Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (<https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapo>) *EZA-Pop is not updated beyond 2020 at this time.

Referral statistics for Marion County come from the Juvenile Justice Information System.

➤ **Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reports**

A review of the 2019-2021 Marion County Racial and Ethnic Disparities Report completed by the Juvenile Justice Information System Data and Evaluation Sub-Committee, a partnership of Oregon Youth Authority and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association, indicates that the Relative Rate Index (RRI) of Marion County African American, Hispanic, and Native American* youth referred to the Juvenile Department is at higher rates than that of White youth.

* 2021 data on Native American Youth was too small of a sample to adequately determine relative risk index.

After 2020, the number of African American, Asian, and Native American youth engaged with the juvenile justice system in Marion County has been insufficient to provide reliable results regarding RRI.

Amongst Hispanic youth during the 2019-2021 period, a disproportionate rate in placement in secure detention was seen but this has been steadily decreasing from 152% to 130%, with projections for the 2022 RRI Report at 80% the rate of White youth.

Referrals formally petitioned on Hispanic youth has fluctuated over the 2019-2021 period, with relative rates of 112%, 141%, and 89% respectively. The trend appears to continue into 2022, with Hispanic youth being petitioned at a rate of 87% compared to White youth.

Confinement of Hispanic youth in a Youth Correctional Facility has steadily increased from a rate of 112% to preliminary reports of 164% in the upcoming 2022 report.

➤ **2019-2021 JCP Evaluation report provided by NPC Research**

The 2019-2021 Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) report, completed by NPC Research, provides insight into the youth and families served, profiles of youth risk and protective factors, changes in those factors over the time of services as well as impact on subsequent criminal referrals.

Marion County's Family Support Program (FSP) served 123 youth/families during the 19-21 biennium. The demographics of the youth served by were 70% male and 30% female, with no data captured on gender-diverse youth. 61% of youth identify as Black, Indigenous, or Person of Color (BIPOC) with the remaining identifying as White. The average age of a youth served during this period was 12 years of age.

Each youth that receives services in FSP are assessed through the JCP Initial Assessment. On average, youth had 4 of 6 risk domains indicated and lacked 3 of 6 protective factors, resulting in 58% scoring as medium risk and 35% of youth as high risk of criminal behavior.

These youth most frequently were at risk in the following areas:

- Chronic aggressive and disruptive behavior at school
- Friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school.
- Academic failure
- Friends who engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior

Following FSP Services, youth are reassessed for risk and protective factors, with the following results:

Risk Indicators decreased:

- Behavior harms others in past month – reduced 83%
- Current substance use is problematic – reduced 83%
- Aggressive behavior at school in past month – reduced 80%

Protective Indication increased:

- Significant school attachment/commitment – increased 75%
- Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior – increased 74%
- Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities – increased 74%

Of youth with at least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to FSP Services, 76% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting FSP services. Additionally, of youth with no criminal referrals in the 12 months prior to FSP Services, 64% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting FSP services.

➤ **Education data reports if available**

Marion County schools serve more underserved student groups (i.e., American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and/or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander) than the statewide average.

They also serve more students with disabilities and English Language Learners, as well as more disconnected and dropout youth. There are lower graduation and completion rates, and 9th grade on track rates are slightly lower than the state average. County-wide school attendance rates are currently 55.6%. Source: [ODE Annual Report Cards](#)

2. Population to be served.

- ✓ **Targeted youth population** [ORS 417.855](#)
- ✓ **Legal status**

A key component of the Family Support Program (FSP) is the service provided to non-adjudicated youth as a crime prevention strategy. In most cases, youth who qualify for FSP would never be placed in the juvenile justice system because of their age, apart from thirteen-year-olds and twelve-year-olds who have committed a very serious offense. Some of the youth served in FSP are involved in criminal behavior but are too young to be otherwise served by the Juvenile Department. FSP allows the Department to intervene with youth prior to adjudication to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system, as well as to provide families with the skills they need to set healthy boundaries and enforce consequences for their youth's actions at home. As part of our family support program, we assist families in finding resources to support their emotional and mental health needs as well as in encouraging effective communication among family members.

Referrals for crimes prior to age thirteen are among the strongest indicators of future criminal behavior. FSP statistics indicate 72% of youth referred to FSP had a referral for criminal activity. The age of culpability restricts youth 9-11 from being within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. These are youth and families with complex issues not easily or initially served in other programs in the county.

- ✓ **Demographic information**

A youth must be aged nine to thirteen years old at the start of service and score medium or higher on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment to be eligible for FSP services. Youth served in the program are non-adjudicated offenders as well as non-offenders. However, more than 72% of the youth are referred by law enforcement with criminal behavior as a concern. There is no other program in Marion County that offers services to this age group of youth designed to address and intervene in criminal behavior through assessing and mitigating criminogenic risk factors.

Demographics of referred and served youth are similar, apart from a higher percentage of Hispanic youth and a lower percentage White youth that met criteria and engaged in services. Referrals to the program included 46% White, 40% Hispanic and the remaining 14% were African American, Asian, and Native American youth. Overall, 72% of referred youth to FSP were male, which is slightly lower than the overall juvenile justice proportions (72.8%).

The Family Support Program serves youth and their families in Marion County, although consultation occurs occasionally with youth who live in Linn County and attend school in Marion County in the Stayton, Jefferson, and Mill City areas.

✓ **Estimated numbers of youth to be served by JCP- prevention funded program(s)**

Thus far in the 2021-2023 biennium (July 1, 2021, to present), we have received 92 delinquency referrals and 15 behavioral referrals. The service has established itself as collaborative and highly supportive of youth and families.

Since beginning of 2022, we have been tracking “cold calls,” either phone calls or walk-ins from families or other resources seeking services for youth. FSS’s have screened 99 youth and 53 were screened for the FSP program.

There is a high demand for Family Support Services, however, with only two Support Specialists available the waitlist is currently at 27 youth/families.

Marion County estimates approximately 120 youth will be served by the Family Support Program in the 2023-2025 Plan based on review of youth who were provided services over the prior biennium and staffing capacity.

3. Services/programs to be funded.

✓ **Brief description of the services/programs**

The Family Support Program (FSP) is designed to address concerns about behavior of youth from 9-13 years of age with the objective to support and strengthen family functioning, interactions, and relationships to have positive impact on the youth’s pro-social skills. A youth who scores medium or higher on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment tool (JCP) is eligible for FSP. As the program is voluntary, it is crucial that the youth and their families are involved at the time of intake. A key component of the FSP program is assisting, assisting, and supporting the family and youth in mitigating areas of risk including substance abuse, family functioning, negative peer associations, education, and attitudes, values, and beliefs.

The Family Support Program serves two purposes for youth who are referred to it. First, a Family Support Specialist (FSS) will recognize and validate those areas of strength within the family relationships and parenting when the youth scores as "low risk" and is not eligible for FSP. The FSS aids by identifying and connecting the family with appropriate community resources. Secondly, when a family meets the JCP criteria and the family agrees to services and begins to consider goals, needs and strengths.

When a youth meets criteria and agrees to voluntary services, a FSS is assigned to a family to begin further assessment and case plan development utilizing the Family Check Up (FCU) tool and JCP Risk Assessment. Once a case plan is established, the FSS work with families to provide instruction, coaching, role modeling, family management strategies and skill development.

The Family Check Up tool and ongoing engagement with the youth and family is focused on identifying, supporting, and strengthening what is working within the interactions and relationships of the family members. The family identifies areas of concern, creates goals, develop skills, and works to increase natural and other positive behavioral supports and connection with resources.

Family Support Specialists work closely with the youth’s parents and school staff to understand the education issues, model and support parents in advocating and supporting their youth’s educational success, strengthen parental involvement in completion of homework and education engagement, and facilitate connectivity to healthy after school activities. Additionally, FSS’s work with families to assist parents in engaging as advocates for their educational needs, notably with IEP or 504 plans, to receive better and more specialized educational supports.

The program also supports families in holding youth accountable by providing appropriate consequences, structure, and limit-setting, and initiating a system of recognizing and reinforces for positive behavior and accomplishments.

Furthermore, they encourage parents' engagement with their child in extracurricular activities such as organized sports, clubs, and youth groups to increase pro-social peer interaction, as well as to seek out mentoring programs that bring additional positive adult role models into their child's life.

Parents are assisted and supported to identify, acknowledge, and access treatment resources in the areas of family counseling, substance abuse and mental health issues to remove barriers and increase their ability to appropriately parent and guide youth. FSP staff are familiar with local resources, community agencies and broker services for youth and families with mental health agencies such as Children's Behavior Health, New Solutions and refer families to MV WRAP. They reach out to Developmental Disabilities and Child Welfare when necessary and assist families to work with their faith community, recreational services and to access local food bank and utility services when needed.

Tools found within Cognitive-Behavioral tools (CBT) are used as a primary intervention to create and mold pro-social thinking and behavioral connection. Using *CBT tools* can help people reduce stress, cope with relationships, deal with grief, make better choices in the moment and face many other common life challenges.

The Family Support Program is designed to occur over a maximum of nine months in accordance with evidenced based principles of the Corrections Program Checklist from the work of Dr. Ed Latessa (Professor of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati). While in this program, most interactions with the youth and family occur within the family home or school. FSP involvement is more frequent and intensive at the beginning and tapers off over time as family members become comfortable with incorporating new skills.

The Family Support Program (FSP) consists of two-Family Support Specialists, one of whom is bi-lingual and bi-cultural and serves the monolingual Spanish speaking community in the county.

FSP promotes positive youth development within the context of the family system. Programs often invest in the youth without creating any changes within the interactions and relationships within the family. This program emphasizes key elements of positive youth development and resiliency in interactions with youth while modeling, teaching, and supporting parents in implementing positive youth development approaches.

The Family Support Program incorporates the following:

Case plans: Interpreting the Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment risk and protective factors and Family Check-up results into a roadmap for youth, parents, and the Family Support Specialist. Case plans identify long and short-term goals, competencies, and interventions to be utilized and allow for the evaluation of progress and achievement of desired outcomes.

Every Day Parenting: The Family Support Specialists are trained and provided with ongoing implementation support in the Every Day Parenting curriculum by clinical staff of The Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon. The Everyday Parenting program is a research-based family management training program that addresses three main skill areas based on the concept of mindful parenting: supporting positive behavior, setting healthy limits, and building family relationships. The program assists parents change interaction patterns that occur daily in families and relationships through youth monitoring and family management.

Family Check Up: The Family Support Specialists are trained and provided with ongoing support to implement the Family Check-Up (FCU) Model by clinical staff of The Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon. FCU is a brief, strength-based, comprehensive family assessment that engages youth and families in identifying areas of strengths and challenges. The assessment is used to collaborate with parents to evaluate their needs and identify areas they want to address to improve relationships and family functioning.

Skillstreaming: A four-part training approach—modeling, role-playing, performance feedback, and generalization—to teach essential pro-social skills and relationship skills to children and adolescents. The curriculum contains 50 skill

lessons and includes six skill groups: Beginning Social Skills, Advanced Social Skills, Dealing with Feelings, Alternatives to Aggression, Dealing with Stress, and Planning Skills. The FSS strives to teach the skills that recognize healthy relationships, pro-social peers, improved strength-based interactions and help youth engage and maintain positive peer supports.

✓ **Services provider(s) information:**

Program Contact Information:

Raymond Tuttle
Supervisor
2960 Center Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301
rtuttle@co.marion.or.us
(503)763-5770

Services provider(s) information:

Marion County Juvenile Department Family Support Specialists

4. JCP Risk Assessment Tool

The JCP Risk Assessment Tool is the instrument used to monitor and evaluate JCP programs. All programs and services receiving JCP funds must use the JCP Risk Assessment Tool. Local plans should include the following information:

✓ **Who will conduct assessments and reassessments?**

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment (JCP) is used to determine eligibility for services. Youth eligible for Family Support Services must score as medium, medium-high, or high risk. The JCP is widely used by every Marion County Juvenile Department Probation Officer and is integrated in our services. Family Support Staff are trained in the use of the JCP to conduct assessments and reassessments.

✓ **What training have they received?**

Training for new hires, and refresher trainings as needed are provided by the Juvenile Department.

This includes on-boarding training, which entails completion of trainings through the Oregon Youth Authority online, as well as in-house training, mentoring, and coaching. Additionally, the department participates in Interrater Reliability activities to address trainee drift as well as to strengthen skills in conducting the assessments.

✓ **How the tool will be used to address criminogenic factors?**

The JCP is a validated risk tool for the target population and assesses risks in domains that have been identified through research to be tied to criminal behavior. The risk factors identified in the JCP are used to build a case plan that addresses goals, skill development and risk mitigation in the areas of attitudes values and beliefs, negative peer associates; educational engagement and conduct; and family functioning. The JCP is used by FSP at the beginning and end of services to measure outcomes.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Theory of Action Risk and Resiliency Factors mirrors what is assessed through the JCP risk assessment. The case plan uses the resiliency factors within the strategies and actions to achieve the goals (outcomes). The critical Positive Youth Development factors are the areas of focus with the youth and family (strengthening youth engagement with school, developing relationships, communication skills, conflict management, parenting, decision making, emotional regulation, goal setting, pro-social behavior etc.). The interventions through skill building create the changes in resiliency factors to accomplish the youth development outcomes.

- ✓ **Who will be entering assessment information into the JJIS or YDD Data Manager? Please identify which database will be used.**

Marion County Juvenile Probation Officers and Family Support Specialists enter JCP assessment data into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for youth who are referred by law enforcement. All other referral source data will be entered into the Youth Development Division database and into the Marion County Juvenile Department's County database by County support staff. A "Family Support Measurable Outcomes" form is completed when a youth leaves service. This data, along with the JCP assessments, are used to evaluate service outcomes.

5. Evidence-Based Practice

- ✓ **[ORS 182.525](#) and [ORS 182.515](#) require Youth Development Division to spend at least 75 percent of state moneys that the agency receives for programs on evidence-based programs.**

Please see Appendix B

6. Cultural appropriateness

- ✓ **Description of inclusive and developmentally appropriate cultural strategies**

Please see Appendix C

- ✓ **Please reference racial and ethnic disparities identified in your data analysis (RRI)**

Please see Appendix C

- ✓ **Please describe how the program services will be affirming and developmentally supportive of LGBTQ+ youth?**

Please see Appendix D

7. Relationship of JCP Prevention Services to the JCP Basic and Diversion funds

- ✓ **How does the plan connect to Basic and Diversion services?**

While Basic and Diversion services are utilized to address needs of youth that are formally involved with the juvenile department based on services-appropriate ages and/or through formal court engagement, the Prevention Services are focused on youth that cannot or have not traditionally been served within the juvenile justice system. Early intervention provides an opportunity to prevent youth further penetrating the juvenile justice system.

8. Budget

- ✓ **Budget information should include budget detail and budget narrative.**

The program operates with two full-time Family Support Specialists. The JCP funds are used to provide direct services to youth and families. JCP Prevention funds cover the cost of 1.61 FTE Family Support Specialists positions. Funding for the additional .39 FTE comes through Criminal Justice Funds in the Juvenile Department budget.

Because these positions are housed in the Juvenile Department, supplies, training, office space, supervision, and infrastructure are funded as part of the total department budget.

- ✓ **Budget worksheet**

Please see Appendix E

- ✓ **Please use current budget as a baseline**

APPENDIX A – Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

Education representatives	Chris Baldrige, <i>Salem-Keizer School District</i>
Public health representatives	Ryan Matthews, <i>Marion County Health & Human Services Department</i>
Alcohol and drug services	Tim Murphy, <i>Bridgeway Recovery Services</i> Cari Sessums, <i>Local Alcohol and Drug Planning Committee Rep.</i>
Representatives of the court system	Paige Clarkson, <i>District Attorney</i> Courtland Geyer, <i>Circuit Court Judge</i> Linda Hukari, <i>Marion County Circuit Court</i> Todd McCaan, <i>Public Defender/Attorney</i> Tracy Prall, <i>Circuit Court Judge</i> Vanessa Nordyke, <i>CASA, Marion County</i> Shannon Wilson, <i>Public Defender Marion County</i>
Mental health representatives	John Bauer, <i>Salem Health</i> Christina McCollum, <i>PacificSource</i>
City or municipal representatives	Kevin Cameron, <i>Commissioner, Marion County</i> Bob Carney, <i>City of Woodburn</i> Roland Herrera, <i>City of Keizer</i> Colm Willis, <i>Commissioner, Marion County</i> Rick Lewis, <i>Representative, District 18</i>
Community based organizations	Jayne Downing, <i>Exec. Director, Center for Hope & Safety</i> Alison Kelley, <i>Liberty House</i>
Workforce boards and services	Don Frederickson, <i>Business Representative</i> Ed McKenney, <i>Business Representative</i>
Public Safety Organizations	Joseph Budge, <i>Chief, Woodburn Fire District</i> Joe Kast, <i>Undersheriff, Marion County Sheriff</i> Dave Rash, <i>Chief, Hubbard Police Department</i> Michael Runyon, <i>Oregon Youth Authority</i> Trevor Womack, <i>Chief, Salem Police Department</i> Chris Zohner, <i>Lieutenant, Oregon State Police</i>
Citizen Members	Mark Caillier Elizabeth Infante Pastor Garland King Pete McCallum

Appendix B – Evidence-Based Practice Checklist

JCP FUNDED PROGRAM:

Family Support Program (FSP)

PROGRAM TYPE:

Family support, Family Functioning, Youth and Family Skill building. Educational Success skill building, Community based in-home services.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FUNDED PROGRAM:

The Family Support Program (FSP) aims to reduce the risk of youth entering the juvenile justice system in the future, by recognizing factors that indicate they are at risk of entering the system because of their behaviors.

The program is available to youth ages 9-13 who have been identified as showing behavioral problems at home, in the community, and at school. Referrals typically come directly from parents, through our partnership with schools, and from law enforcement (youth under the age of criminal responsibility or identified as best served outside the juvenile justice system). The program is voluntary, and all interventions and support are provided within the context of the family's involvement. A case plan is developed based on the results of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment and Family Check Up Assessment in alignment with the family's identified concerns and goals. The plan is focused on reducing risks, addressing needs, increasing assets and protective factors, supporting, and strengthening family functioning, pro-social community engagement, and increasing educational success.

Ultimately, the program is intended to reduce the chances that the youth are formally involved in the juvenile justice system or are impacted by the juvenile justice system more deeply, and to achieve academic success.

TARGET POPULATION:

Youth aged 9-13 referred by schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, family self-referral, and by probation officers for younger siblings of youth already formally involved with the juvenile justice system to reduce generational delinquency. Youth must score as medium, medium high or high risk on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment to be eligible for services.

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM

The Family Support Program was evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) in January 2008. The Evidenced Based Correctional Program checklist is a tool developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute to assess correctional intervention programs and is used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention.

The overall program rating was Effective.

Since that evaluation the program has substantially increased the assessment and treatment components, areas where necessary improvement was required to increase program effectiveness.

Evidence and research-based programs, services and principles are the basis of the intervention through a strength-based approach, case planning, risk reduction and skill development strategies.

RESEARCH AND THEORY

The program is designed to be a maximum of nine months in accordance with evidenced based principles of the Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) from the work of Dr. Ed Latessa (Professor of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati).

Case plans: Translate Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment (JCP) risk and protective factors and Family Check-up results into a roadmap for youth, parents, and the Family Support Specialist. Case plans identify long-term and short-term goals, competencies, and interventions to be utilized. Case plans allow for the evaluation of progress and achievement of desired outcomes.

- Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections, 2nd ed. (October 2009). U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. <http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024107.pdf>

Everyday Parenting: The Family Support Specialists are trained and provided with ongoing implementation support in the Every Day Parenting curriculum by clinical staff of The Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon. Everyday Parenting curriculum is divided into three areas of skills based on the concept of mindful parenting: supporting positive behavior, setting healthy limits, and building family relationships by helping parents change interaction patterns that occur daily in families and relationships.

- Blueprints for Healthy Development, <http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/about.php>
- NREPP, <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/>
- Administration for Children and Families, <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/programs.aspx>
- National Institute of Justice, <http://www.crimesolutions.gov/>
- Connell, A. M., & Dishion, T. J. (2008). Reducing depression among at-risk early adolescents: Three-year effects of a family-centered intervention embedded within schools. *Journal of Family Psychology, 22*, 574-585.
- Dishion, T. J., Brennan, L. M., McEachern, A., Shaw, D. S., Wilson, M. N., & Weaver, C. M. (2014). Prevention of problem behavior through annual Family Check-Ups in early childhood: Intervention effects from the home to the beginning of elementary school. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 42*, 574-585.
- Lunkenheimer, E. S., Dishion, T. J., Shaw, D. S., Connell, A. M., Gardner, F., Wilson, M. N., & Skuban, E. M. (2008). Collateral benefits of the Family Check-Up on early childhood school readiness: Indirect effects of parents' positive behavior support. *Developmental Psychology, 44*(6), 1737.
- McEachern, A. D., Fosco, G. M., Dishion, T. J., Shaw, D. S., Wilson, M. N., & Gardner, F. (2013). Collateral benefits of the Family Check-Up in early childhood on caregiver's social support and relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Family Psychology, 27*, 1737-1747.
- Shaw, D. S., Connell, A., Dishion, T. J., Wilson, M. N., & Gardner, F. (2009). Improvements in maternal depression as a mediator of intervention effects on early childhood problem behavior. *Development and psychopathology, 21*(02), 417-439.
- Smith, J. D., Dishion, T. J., Moore, K. J., Shaw, D. S., & Wilson, M. N. (2013). Effects of video feedback on early coercive parent-child interactions: The intervening role of caregivers' relational schemas. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 42*(3), 405-417.
- Spirito, A., Sindelar-Manning, H.I., Colby, S.M., Barnett, N.P., Lewander, W., Rohsenow, D.J, and Monti, P. (2011). Individual and family motivational interventions for alcohol-positive adolescents treated in an emergency department. *Archives of Pediatric Medicine, 165*, 269-274.
- Stormshak, E. A., Connell, A., & Dishion, T. J. (2009). An adaptive approach to family-centered intervention in schools: Linking intervention engagement to academic outcomes in middle and high school. *Prevention Science, 10*, 221-235.
- Stormshak, E. A., Connell, A. M., Véronneau, M.-H., Myers, M. W., Dishion, T. J., Kavanagh, K., & Caruthers, A. S. (2011). An ecological approach to promoting early adolescent mental health and social adaptation: Family-centered intervention in public middle schools. *Child Development, 82*(1), 209-225.
- Van Ryzin, M. J., & Dishion, T. J. (2012). The impact of a family-centered intervention on the ecology of adolescent antisocial behavior: Modeling developmental sequelae and trajectories during adolescence. *Development and psychopathology, 24*(03), 1139-1155.

Family Check Up: The Family Support Specialists are trained and provided with ongoing support in implementing the Family Check Up (FCU) Model by clinical staff of The Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon. FCU is a brief, strength-based comprehensive family assessment that engages youth and families in identifying areas of strengths and challenges. The assessment is used to collaborate with parents to evaluate their needs and identify areas they have interest in addressing to improve relationships and functioning of their family.

- Brennan, L. M., Shelleby, E. C., Shaw, D. S., Gardner, F., Dishion, T. J., & Wilson, M.N. (2013). Indirect effects of the Family Check-Up on school-age academic achievement through improvements in parenting in early childhood. *Journal of Educational Psychology, 105*(3), 762.
- Connell, A. M., & Dishion, T. J. (2008). Reducing depression among at-risk early adolescents: Three-year effects of a family-centered intervention embedded within schools. *Journal of Family Psychology, 22*, 574-585.
- Connell, A., M., Dishion, T. J., & Klostermann, S. (2011). Family Check-Up effects on adolescent arrest trajectories: Variation by developmental subtype. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 22*(2), 367-380.
- Dishion, T., Granic, I. and Bullock, B. (2002). Pragmatism in modeling peer influence: Dynamics, outcomes and change processes. *Development and Psychopathology, 14*(4), 969-981
- Dishion, T.J.; Nelson, N.E.; Kavanagh, K. (2003). The Family Check-Up with high-risk young adolescents: Preventing early-onset substance use by parent monitoring. *Behavior Therapy 34*: 553-571.
- Dishion, T. J., Shaw, D., Connell, A., Gardner, F., Weaver, C., & Wilson, M. (2008). The Family Check-Up with High-Risk Indigent Families: Preventing Problem Behavior by Increasing Parents' Positive Behavior Support in Early Childhood. *Child development, 79*(5), 1395-1414.
- Smith, J. D., Dishion, T. J., Shaw, D. S., & Wilson, M. N. (2013). Indirect effects of fidelity to the Family Check-Up on changes in parenting and early childhood problem behaviors. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 81*(6), 962.
- Stormshak, E. A., Connell, A. M., Véronneau, M. H., Myers, M. W., Dishion, T. J., Kavanagh, K., & Caruthers, A. S. (2011). An ecological approach to interventions with high-risk students in schools: Using the Family Check-Up to motivate parents' positive behavior support. *Child Development, 82*, 209-255.
- Stormshak, E. A., Fosco, G. M., & Dishion, T. J. (2010). Implementing interventions with families in schools to increase youth school engagement: The Family Check-Up model. *School Mental Health, 2*(2), 82-92.
- Van Ryzin, M. J., Stormshak, E. A., & Dishion, T. J. (2012). Engaging parents in the Family Check-Up in middle school: Longitudinal effects on family conflict and problem behavior through the transition to high school. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 50*(6), 627-633.

Skillstreaming: A four-part training approach—modeling, role-playing, performance feedback, and generalization—to teach essential prosocial skills and relationship skills to children and adolescents. *Skillstreaming* addresses the social skill needs of students who display aggression, immaturity, withdrawal, or other problem behaviors. This newly revised book offers the most up-to-date information for implementing the *Skillstreaming* approach, which utilizes modeling, role playing, performance feedback, and transfer (homework). Students develop competence in dealing with interpersonal conflicts and learn to use self-control. The curriculum contains 50 skill lessons and includes six skill groups: Beginning Social Skills, Advanced Social Skills, Dealing with Feelings, Alternatives to Aggression, Dealing with Stress, and Planning Skills.

- Goldstein, A.P. & McGinnis, E. (1997). *Skillstreaming the adolescent: new strategies and perspectives for teaching prosocial skills*. Champaign, IL: Research Press. www.researchpress.com
- Evans, Amy, and Candice Stefanou. "Behavioral and academic effects of Skillstreaming the Adolescent for at-risk middle school students." *NERA Conference Proceedings 2009*. 2009.

RISK PRINCIPLE

The Family Support program uses the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk (JCP) tool to determine eligibility for program services. A referred youth must score medium, medium high or high risk to participate. This tool is widely used in Oregon and is a validated instrument with high predictive rate for criminogenic risk. It is validated for the 9-13 age group of the target population.

The tool measures risk and protective factors within the family; education; values, attitudes, and beliefs; peer associations; substance abuse; and life and social skill domains.

NEED (CRIMINOGENIC) PRINCIPLE

As a juvenile crime prevention strategy, the targeted interventions must focus on criminogenic risk factors.

- The Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk tool assesses criminogenic risk. It provides both a score that is correlated from low to high risk for engaging in criminal behavior and identifies specific risk and protective factors.
- The risk and protective factors are shared with the youth and family, and they determine which areas they want to invest their time, energy, and resources in creating change for the outcomes they desire.
- A case plan is developed from a format that includes all the domains from the JCP. The case plan is the roadmap of strategies and actions towards achieving the identified goals and outcomes.
- The targeted areas of risk are addressed through comprehensive interventions across all the systems (family, school, community), and building skills to increase holistic success in all aspects of a youth's lives (relationships with parents and siblings, peer relationships, educational success, healthy lifestyle, goal setting and pathways to achievement, emotional regulation, problem solving and decision making, leisure activities, attitudes, and values).
- Changes within one domain directly impact others. As a youth addresses substance abuse the family relationships improve, connectivity to education can be strengthened, and attitudes and beliefs become more pro-social.
- A re-assessment of the JCP measures changes in the risk and protective factors as interventions and services are provided.
- The program is nine months with intensive services initially to understand the issues in the JCP risk assessment domains, develop a case plan to address, build skills through role modeling, practice, reinforcement, and rewards, and increase competency and comfort. Services are reduced in intensity as the youth and family become more proficient in the skills and the family is appropriately addressing limit setting, approval of peers, providing rewards and consequences, teaching accountability, etc.

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

Families voluntarily participate in the Family Support Program. Through "voice and choice" the family members participate in the completion of the JCP and the Family Check Up tool and identify those areas that they are invested in making changes to accomplish their desired outcomes. The Family Support Staff build relationships through developing trust, use motivational interviewing to engage and motivate goal-oriented and client centered behavior change. Family Support Staff meet the youth and families where they are at in their process. Meetings take place where most comfortable for the youth and family and encouragement is given to include supportive friends, other service providers, and extended family members. The process to build trust, observe interactions and behaviors, provide support, modeling, re-enforcement, and skill development inherently involves frequent contact and in the moment recognition and praise. As youth and families become more comfortable and confident the involvement with the Family Support Specialist becomes less intensive. The caseloads are purposely low to allow for this level of engagement.

The Family Support Staff are skilled in working with this younger youth population and are trained in adolescent development specific to the physiology of the developing brain and impact of trauma. Language and materials used are appropriate for the target population. The program is strength based and focused on relationships and interactions. Family Support Staff emphasize youth and parents' strengths to validate healthy family interactions and re-enforce the increase of those positive interactions as well as support the development of additional skills.

The Family Support Program serves youth within the context of their family, school, and community. This is a critical period of biological and physical growth for a youth and the program addresses those developmental needs where solid

skills are necessary to facilitate transition to full adolescence and adulthood. This age group is transitioning from childhood to early adolescence and middle school, to preparation for high school. These are all critical transitions. The program shores up educational engagement, connectivity, and academic achievement; develops skills and maturity in problem solving, emotional regulation, decision making, evaluation of consequences, goal setting and action steps or pathways to achieving goals; and parental skills in limit setting, appropriate consequences, rewards and incentives, positive youth development and engagement.

One of the Family Support Specialist is bi-lingual and bi-cultural to best serve the Hispanic/Latinx clients.

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

The supervisor of the Family Support Program has twenty-five years of experience in working with at-risk youth and their families as a Special Education Instructor, Probation Officer, and Probation Supervisor. He was trained eight years ago in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) and provides on-going coaching and support to the Family Support Specialists.

The direct services Family Support Staff are a critical asset and well equipped to provide relational services within the model and in a manner that is strength-based, voice and choice centered, and promotes skill development and positive youth development.

The staff are trained in the models and tools used in the program and philosophically support a behavior change model that enhances strengths, addresses attitudes, values, and beliefs through connecting thinking with behavior, understanding of normal adolescent behavior and the developmental tasks to be accomplished, and how adults support youth through childhood and adolescence.

The bi-lingual, bi-cultural Family Support Specialist has thirty years of experience working with youth, of which 20 have been with the Family Support Program, and outside of his professional employment also coaches youth basketball.

The other Family Support Specialist has eighteen years of experience working with youth and families. Eight of these years was spent working specifically within the mental health system providing training for therapeutic foster parents; family wrap-around services; and therapeutic skills training: all intensive community services.

Using the Family Check Up information and the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment and Re-assessment, and the Measurable Outcomes Form, the Juvenile Department Management Analyst continually reviews outcome data to ensure focus remains on results. The program staff use established models and curriculum for service delivery.

COLLABORATION

The initial engagement with the youth and family begins the collaborative process. The program is voluntary and focuses on those areas identified by the youth and family for investment. The basis of the program is the trust and relationship evolving with the youth and family. The program emphasizes addressing concerns regarding the youth's behavior within the context of the family system. This is the second level of the collaborative process.

The Family Support Staff have a long history of highly collaborative partnerships with schools throughout Marion County. They model and support the family engagement and advocacy for the youth's educational achievement. They assist schools in finding solutions and strategies that improve the youth's behaviors, attitudes, and academic success.

FSP staff collaborate with community-based agencies such as Children's Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, Developmental Disabilities, law enforcement, Mid Valley Wrap (MV-WRAP), New Solutions, and non-profit agencies, and additionally with local schools and educational advocates in helping develop IEP, 504, standard educational and behavioral plans.

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLE

Cognitive Behavioral Tools can include Pros and Cons, Cost Benefit Analysis, Behavior Chain, Cognitive Restructuring, and Skillstreaming. The premise of the cognitive-behavioral approaches is that thoughts are attached to decision-making and decisions direct behavior. Teaching is child-centric and include coaching and social skills work, with a focus on communication that builds relationships and reflective thinking. FSS encourage youth efforts and achievements, inspire them to consider future possibilities and acknowledge change and progress towards short and long-term goals. FSS create opportunities for fun interactions during meetings and demonstrate interest in youth's lives and interests by attending activities and events.

FSS meet with parents in the home to model, reinforce, and coach parents in skills that are being taught in Everyday Parenting through the course of the program. Parents are encouraged to be mindful; focus their thoughts on behaviors that will produce positive results in their children; and support the pro-social and positive family engagement that they witness.

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

FSP has served or has capacity to serve Hispanic/Latinx, Native American, Pacific Islander, African American, Russian and youth of other cultures. Each culture has the identified family culture within the culture. It is incumbent upon the FSS to respect the uniqueness of each family and assist them in their desire to gain more culture-specific information, participate in cultural events, faith activities and further enrich their families. FSP makes no assumptions regarding the depth that the global culture impacts the family but is aware of and attends to the issues of language, communication, clothing, values, customs, faith, and family structures the family presents.

Everyday Parenting curriculum is also available for our Spanish speaking monolingual families. The Family Support Program (FSP) consists of two-Family Support Specialists, one of whom is bi-lingual and bi-cultural and serves the monolingual Spanish speaking community in the county.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

- Continued review of on appropriate curriculum for younger participants
- Training and technical assistance on diversity, equity, and inclusion as well as LGBTQ+ issues
- FCU and Everyday Parenting refresher training to keep skills sharp.

Appendix C – Cultural Appropriateness

1. Identify and analyze any racial and ethnic disparities in local data.

- ✓ **Are there racial and ethnic disparities in your Jurisdiction and what Race or Ethnic Groups have disparate outcomes? What are the Decision Points where you see disparities?**
 - **Referred to juvenile department:** *a report to a juvenile department, typically by law enforcement, that a youth is alleged to have committed an act that if done by an adult would constitute a crime.*
 - *African American youth are 2.84 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile department compared to white youth.*
 - *Hispanic youth are 1.13 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile department compared to white youth.*
 - **Cases Involving secure detention:** *youth may be held in a county juvenile detention facility, per statute, for pre-adjudication holding, as a sanction for an adjudicated offense, or for a probation violation.*
 - *Hispanic youth are 1.30 times more likely to be held in detention compared to white youth.*
 - **Cases not petitioned:** *a case that is dismissed or handled through informal means.*
 - *Hispanic youth are less likely to have their case dismissed or informally handled compared to white youth. (0.92 relative rate)*

Note: Native American youth numbers were insufficient to provide reliable results for any of these areas, as were African American and Asian youth numbers for cases involving secure detention and cases not petitioned.

- ✓ **Do you have programs and services that are designed to meet the needs of Youth experiencing where the disparities are present and persisting?**

Currently, the Family Support Program currently supports options to handle referrals through informal means and without a law enforcement referral.
- ✓ **Are the numbers of Black, Hispanic, and/or Native American Youth, or the disparities in these categories statistically significant*?**

Unknown, further study required due to low numbers of youth for a sample.
- ✓ **How does statistical significance/insignificance impact your programs, services, supports, practices and/or hiring/staffing?**

Currently, we are utilizing RRI data to guide decision-making related to secure detention, formal probation violations, and warrant requests as well as in prioritization of youth program entry.

2. Describe Cultural Strategies

Cultural strategies are defined as: services, programs, practices, supports and staffing as well as training and professional development that are culturally, and/or linguistically relevant, specific, and responsive. Examples include: staff and/or volunteers with lived experience and/or identify with the same racial/ethnic/immigrant background as youth they serve; practices such as sweat lodges, talking/healing circles, restorative dialogues and relationships, affinity groups (youth from specific racial/ethnic background meeting together in shared/safe space); multicultural gatherings; partnerships, and/or contracts/subcontracts with community-based groups, organizations, and/or churches who represent the racial/ethnic/immigrant/refugee communities and families.

- ✓ **What cultural strategies are you implementing in your jurisdiction?**
Marion County Juvenile Department is utilizing data with a racial and ethnic lens to examine key decision points, policies, and practices, within system(s) that promote disparities and are disproportionality reflected among youth involved in the criminal justice system to ensure equal treatment and consideration of youth of all races and ethnicities.

Marion County Juvenile Department will create partnerships with both internal and external stakeholders that will include representatives from: the court, probation, OYA, District Attorney's Office, public defenders, education, law enforcement, mental health professionals, social services, parents, clergy, youth, and members of the community to help address specific issues, practices and policy concerns that may arise out of data and discussion.

Marion County Juvenile is implementing a department wide organizational capacity building process, which includes addressing diversity, equity, and inclusion at all levels of the department to further impact with the community, families and youth.

- ✓ **Explain the goal(s) of these strategies.**
Our goal is to improve and reform the juvenile justice system by eliminating the unnecessary use of secure detention, eliminating disparities based on race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability and providing resources to effective community-based and culturally appropriate services for youth and their families.

- ✓ **What trainings or professional development opportunities related to cultural strategies and racial and ethnic disparities will be offered in the two years of this plan? If no trainings are planned, how can YDD help in this area?**

The capacity building process as described above will provide insight into the next steps the department can take to increase staff skills and insight into any disparities. Trainings and specific strategies will be developed through the consultation as well as through on-going conversations and leadership action at the department level workgroup addressing issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion. Any other opportunities for training and professional development through YDD are welcomed and requested.

3. Explain how you achieve an inclusive organization.

FSP has served or has the capacity to serve Hispanic, Native American, Pacific Islander, African American, Russian and youth of other cultures. It is incumbent upon the FSS to respect the uniqueness of each family and assist them in their desire to gain more culture-specific information, participate in cultural events, faith activities and further enrich their families. FSP makes no assumptions regarding the depth that the global culture impacts the family but is aware of and respects the issues of language, communication, clothing, values, customs, faiths, and family structures the family presents.

- ✓ **Do you have connections/relationships with Communities of Color, or organizations/individuals from those communities? Please describe.**

Although no formal workgroups currently exist, our Family Support Specialists are actively engaged with individuals and partners throughout the community they provide services in. Additionally, the department is currently engaged in strategic planning to develop a community advisory group for the juvenile department.

- ✓ **How does gender, geography/address, and language impact disparities and/or services for Youth from non-majority racial and ethnic backgrounds, and those where a language other than English is their Native language or language spoken at home?**

Everyday Parenting curriculum is also available for our Spanish speaking monolingual families. The Family Support Program (FSP) consists of two Family Support Specialists, one of whom is bi-lingual and bi-cultural and serves the monolingual-Spanish speaking youth and families referred to FSP.

Approximately 28% of the youth eligible for the program are female. While both FSS are male, each have been trained on gender specific needs such as physical developmental needs of girls, positive relationship-building skills, strength identification, gender identity, and self-management. The team describes Everyday Parenting, Social Skillstreaming and CBT skills as addressing many of the girls' challenges.

The team provides girls with skills regarding healthy and destructive friendship boundaries, esteem building, assertive communication, and academic success. Conversations occur regarding future orientation of career and lifestyle goals to give girls a hope for growth and change. These skills may reduce girls risk factors of early sexual experimentation, academic failure, low self-esteem, sexism, and substance abuse.

Additionally, the FSS coaches the parents on positive family environments, setting healthy boundaries, effective monitoring skills, identifying "safe" people, sexual development, and milestones.

The FSS works with schools and parents on positive behavior supports to recognize incremental progress toward goals, identifying at least one trusted and caring adult and academic support.

- ✓ **If not answered in an earlier section, how were Youth (particularly those impacted by racial and ethnic disparities), community members, and system partners (child welfare, law enforcement, education, defense bar, health, human services, etc.) included and engaged in the development and approval of your JCP Plan? If this is explained in another section of your plan please summarize in this section and/or refer to the page(s) where this information can be found.**

Please refer to Section 1 (page 2) for information regarding community partnerships.

Appendix D - Best practices for LGBTQ+ youth

- ✓ **Ensure that LGBTQ youths have access to care consistent with best practices for these populations.**
- ✓ **On an individual level, professionals must treat all youths, including those who identify as LGBTQ or non-gender conforming, with respect and fairness.**
- ✓ **Ensure that LGBTQ youths receive appropriate services—such as connecting youths to affirming social, recreational, and spiritual opportunities—and that confidentiality is respected.**
- ✓ **Recognize and acknowledge that experiences at home, in placement, in school, in the community, and in the juvenile justice system may have been traumatic, and that LGBTQ youth may need support, intervention, or treatment for trauma.**
- ✓ **Identify when youths are entering the juvenile justice system because of alienation, exclusion, or persecution they have experienced at home, in foster care, in group homes, in the community, or at school owing to their sexual orientation or gender identity. Ensure that steps are taken to preserve youths' safety and well-being, which includes protecting confidentiality, rather than forcing them back into a hostile environment.**
- ✓ **In situations where family rejection is an issue because parents/caregivers reject the youths based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, ensure that counseling and other services are offered to the whole family, that every effort is made to keep children with their families, and that alternative supportive residential arrangements are made when caregivers are unwilling to reengage despite being offered or participating in appropriate interventions.**

The Department requires each individual program to develop protocol specific to their interactions with LGBTQ+ youth.

The FSP program will ensure that all staff and youth regardless of gender, gender identity or LGBTQ+ status or representation will approach everyone with inclusive communication, create an environment that is conducive to their success, use the preferred name and gender pronoun for identification of LGBTQ+ youth, be mindful of privacy and confidentiality issues relating to LGBTQ+ youth and have a resource list for youth and families that may be struggling with challenges related to LGBTQ+ youth concerns.

- ✓ **Do staff receive training and resources regarding the unique societal, familial, and development challenges confronting LGBTQ+ youth?**

Department staff have had the opportunity to engage in professional development activities with advocates of the LGBTQ+ community, however, the focus on this is still in its infancy related to initial and on-going training curriculum, which is one focus of strategies to build a more inclusive and equitable department through recent capacity-building actions.

APPENDIX E – BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY	Amount
<p>Personnel <i>Each position by title, percentage of time devoted to the project or FTE, and annual salary / hourly rate.</i> 1.00 FTE Family Support Specialist 0.61 FTE Family Support Specialist</p>	\$409,743
<p>Fringe Benefits <i>Fringe benefit costs and payroll taxes for each personnel position.</i> 1.00 FTE Family Support Specialist 0.61 FTE Family Support Specialist</p>	
<p>Travel</p>	n/a
<p>Equipment Equipment is tangible personal property costing over \$5,000 and having a useful life of more than one year.</p>	n/a
<p>Supplies Supplies are items with a useful life of less than one year.</p>	n/a
<p>Consultants/Contracts Provide a brief description of the services to be provided.</p>	n/a
<p>Other Costs</p>	n/a
<p>Grant Administration Applicant's administration of the grant funds, including indirect costs.</p>	\$45,527
<p>Total</p>	\$455,270

COUNTY CONTACTS

Authorized Contract Signer Contact Information:

Authorized Representative for Marion County

Jan Fritz, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

555 Court St. NE, 5th Floor, Suite 5232

Salem, Oregon 97301

jfritz@co.marion.or.us

503-588-5212

Board of Commissioner Chair

Colm Willis, County Commissioner, Chair

555 Court St. NE, 5th Floor, Suite 5232

Salem, Oregon 97301

cwillis@co.marion.or.us

503-588-5212

Lead Agency:

Lead Agency Director Contact Information:

Troy Gregg

Director, Marion County Juvenile Department

2960 Center Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301

tgregg@co.marion.or.us

(503) 584-4806

County/Lead Agency Fiscal Contact Information:

Melissa Rounds

Administrative Services Manager

2960 Center Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301

mrounds@co.marion.or.us

(503)566-2923

Electronic Grant Management System (EGMS) Contact

Melissa Rounds

Administrative Services Manager

2960 Center Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301

mrounds@co.marion.or.us

(503)566-2923

Please submit your plan by March 31, 2023, via email to JCP@ode.oregon.gov

AGENDA ITEM #3

**2023-2025 JUSTICE
REINVESTMENT (JRI) GRANT**

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

**PRELIMINARY JRI
APPLICATION**



Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

April 11, 2023

Introduction

- 2023-25 Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Grant application
- The Public Safety Coordinating Council engages in high level policy planning and decision making.
- Opportunity to learn about Marion County Community Corrections prison diversion and prison re-entry programs.

Overview

- History of Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative
- The 2023-25 preliminary JRI application process
- Review of Marion County Community Corrections Prison Re-entry and Diversion Services



Goals

- Council to review and approve the 2023-25 preliminary application for submission

History of Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative

- Between 2000 and 2010 prison population increases by nearly 50% to 14,000 adults in custody (AIC)
- Biennial corrections budget over \$1.4 B
- The Commission on Public Safety established 2010
- 2013 – House Bill (HB) 3194, Justice Reinvestment act
- Justice Reinvestment goals:
 - Reduce recidivism
 - Increase public safety
 - Increase client accountability
 - Reduce prison population

The 2023-25 JRI application process

- Preliminary 2023-25 JRI application due May 25, 2023
- The CJC Grant Committee provides feedback
- Final application due September 13, 2023
 - Incorporate feedback
 - Supplemental funding (competitive funding)
 - Victim Services application
 - Budget

Community Corrections JRI Programs

- Downward Departure (D2)
- Transition from Jail to Community (TJC)
- Adult Specialty Courts
- Link-Up
- Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR)
- DeMuniz Resource Center
- Transition Services/Housing
- Substance Use Treatment
- Peer Support Program



Community Based Victim Services

- Center for Hope and Safety (CHS)
- Liberty House

Impact of JRI funding in Marion County

Since 2013

- Overall downward trend in recidivism rates
- Slight increase in recidivism rates in the last 12 months (2.2%)

- 2014-2021
 - 71% reduction M57 revocations
 - 57% reduction drug crime revocations

- Between November 2021 through November 2022, there was a decrease in prison utilization by 5,068 months



Thank you for your time and support!

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM APPLICATION

2023 - 2025



For further information:

Marion County
Public Safety Coordinating Council Chair
Commissioner Colm Willis
555 Court St. NE | P.O. Box 14500
Salem, OR 97309
(503) 588-5212 Office | (503) 588-5237 Fax
cwillis@co.marion.or.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Justice Reinvestment Initiative 2021-23 Performance Portfolio 2

2023-2025 Justice Reinvestment Application 18

 Cover Page 18

 Evaluation of Success and Challenges to Local Justice Reinvestment Initiative 19

 Proposed Grant Programming 19

 Program One: Downward Departure Supervision Program 19

 Program Two: Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Program..... 21

 Program Three: Marion County Adult Specialty Courts 23

 Program Four: Link Up..... 26

 Program Five: Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR) 28

 Program Six: De Muniz Resource Center 30

 Program Seven: Transition Services/Housing 32

 Program Eight: Substance Use Treatment..... 34

 Program Nine: Peer Support Program..... 37

Eligibility Requirements..... 40

Planning and Implementation..... 40



INTRODUCTION

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission administers Oregon’s Justice Reinvestment Initiative. House Bill 3194 (2013) requires that applications be submitted by each county’s local public safety coordinating council. The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council has been working diligently to assess local needs and services, develop criteria, review funding requests, prioritize programs, and prepare the 2023-25 grant application. Marion County received \$5,104,232.48 in formula and supplemental grant funding in the 2021-23 biennium for nine programs. In 2022, the Criminal Justice Commission opened two additional funding opportunities for which Marion County received an additional \$132,538.42 in funds. This brief provides a snapshot of performance over the past 18 months and makes recommendations for which programs should be included in the application for the 2023-25 biennium.

Due to changes in the grant application process, counties will apply for justice reinvestment funds in two phases: During the first phase, counties will provide information on eligibility requirements, proposed grant programming, planning and implementation, letters of support, and statements of commitment. The Criminal Justice Commission will provide counties with feedback on the preliminary applications in July 2023 and release information on 2023-25 funding allocations. At that time, counties will submit the second application detailing any changes to programming from the initial application as well as the program budget. This is also when counties will submit applications for victim services and competitive (formerly known as supplemental) funding.

OVERVIEW

Oregon’s Justice Reinvestment Initiative supports the following goals: (1) Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable; and (2) Decrease the county’s utilization of imprisonment in a Department of Corrections institution while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.

In order to be considered for justice reinvestment funding in 2023-25, a program must: 1) Assess populations served by JRI funding; 2) Serve offenders charged with or convicted of property, drug, or driving offenses; 3) Consider and accept short-term transitional leave candidates as appropriate; 4) Provide assistance to clients enrolling in the Oregon Health Plan and utilize treatment providers that accept the Oregon Health Plan; and 5) Work towards imbedding equity throughout the county’s criminal justice system.

2021-23 SUMMARY

PROGRAM/SERVICE	2021-23 TARGET NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED	2021-23 CLIENTS SERVED THROUGH 12/31/2022	2021-23 APPROVED ALLOCATION	2021-23 PROJECTED EXPENDITURES
SB 416 Prison Diversion Program	60	27	\$1,677,688	\$1,677,688
Downward Departure Supervision Program	<i>Not specified</i>	135	\$526,883	\$526,883
Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Program	600	1,209	\$811,147	\$811,147
Marion County Adult Specialty Courts	120	TBD	\$20,000	\$20,000
Link Up	60	53	\$105,000	\$105,000
Student Opportunity for Achieving Results	60	91	\$414,140	\$414,140
De Muniz Resource Center	750	983	\$270,000	\$270,000
Transition Services (Housing)	85	164	\$233,388	\$233,388
Substance Use Treatment	400	433	\$304,960	\$304,960
Peer Support Program	50	61	\$105,000	\$105,000
Equity Action Plan Consultant (Capacity building funding Aug. '22)	N/A	N/A	\$35,000	\$35,000
Gender Responsive Caseload for Women (Supplemental funding October 2022)	N/A	N/A	\$97,538	\$97,538
Victim Services (required 10%)	<i>Not specified</i>	N/A	\$510,423.56	\$510,423.56
Statewide Evaluation (required 3%)	N/A	N/A	\$125,604	Remit to CJC
Total			\$5,236,771	\$5,236,771

PRISON USAGE AND RECIDIVISM

The following charts illustrate how Marion County's strategies have achieved Oregon's Justice Reinvestment goals. Support for adequate funding has been instrumental to the success of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). Within Marion County alone, JRI has allowed us to expand and enhance prison diversion and reentry programs. From November 2021 through November 2022, this resulted in a decrease in our prison utilization by 5,068 months compared to the historical baseline. In addition to reducing Marion County's overall prison bed usage, Marion County has seen a 71% reduction in the number of Measure 57 property crime probation revocations and a 57% reduction in the number of drug crime revocations from 2014 - 2021. The magnitude of these reductions was made possible through evidence-based program selection and design.

Since the implementation of evidence-based practices as required through Senate Bill 267 (2003), Marion County has seen an overall downward trend in recidivism as it relates to new arrest, new conviction, and/or new incarceration of community corrections clients supervised for property, drug, and driving offenses.

The arrest rate for the first cohort of 2019 was 42.5% (compared to 48.1% statewide), the conviction rate was 34.0% (compared to 37.2% statewide), and the incarceration rate was 15.2% (compared to 12.4% statewide).

Chart 1: Marion County One Year Rolling Sum of Prison Usage Compared to Historical Baseline

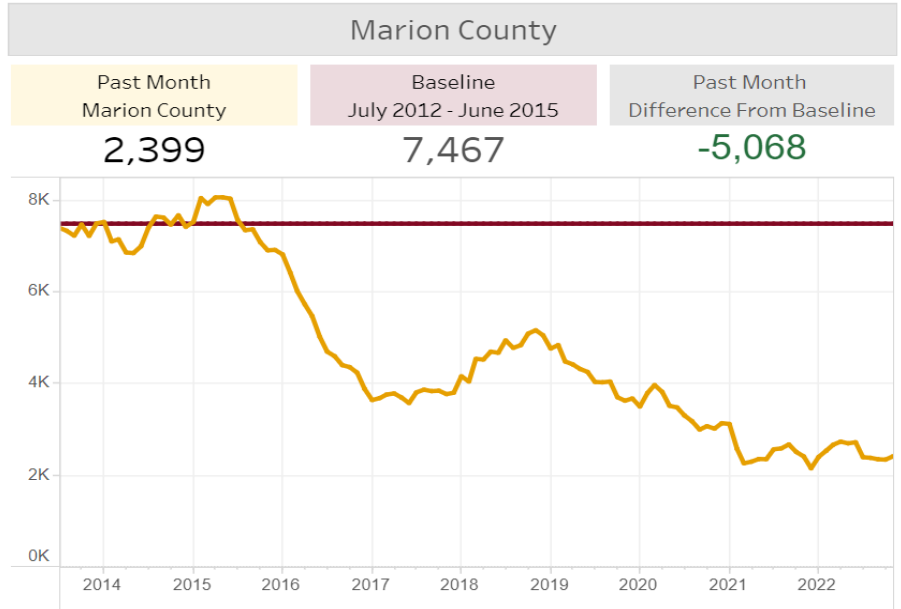
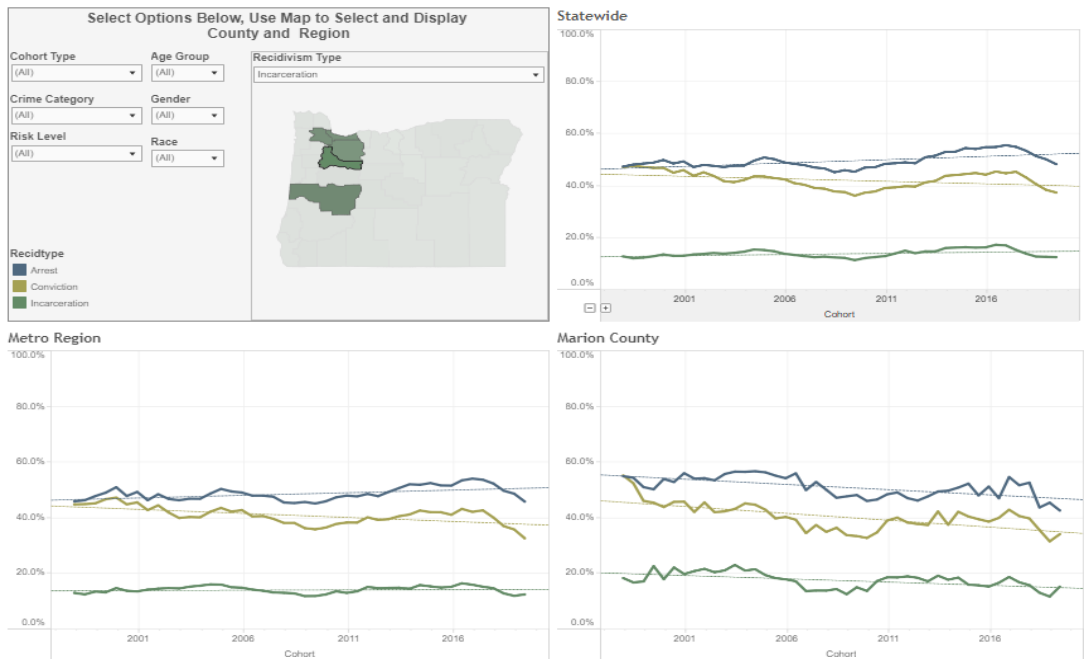


Chart 2: Marion County Recidivism Rates



SB 416 SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Population Served: Non-violent property and drug offenders with medium-high criminogenic risks factors, who have historically been sentenced to state prison.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
60	27

Program Description: The Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion Program develops and implements evidence-based strategies to improve probationer supervision and reduce recidivism. An evidence-based sentencing program employing risk/needs assessment, the program works in partnership with the District Attorney’s Office and the courts; provides evidence-based cognitive, motivation, substance use treatment and mentoring services; and ensures coordinated delivery of client services through the appropriate level of case management.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support a 1.0 FTE treatment counselor and 1.0 FTE professional mentor at Bridgeway Recovery Services, 2.0 FTE Parole and Probation Deputies, a Deputy District Attorney, supplies, and funding for five jail beds. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$1,120,364 from JRI formula grant funding and \$557,323 from supplemental grant funding.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of new individuals sentenced to SB 416 program	2	2	3	5	7	8
Number of new and existing individuals engaged in substance use treatment	7	8	8	10	16	17
Number of clients successfully completing substance use treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals revoked for new crimes	0	0	1	0	0	0
Number of individuals revoked for technical violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Analysis: As of December 2021, supervising the clients sentenced to the SB416 program during the 21-23 biennium in the community translates to 172 prison months avoided. The primary substance use treatment provider for the program has been evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist and was determined to have “very high” adherence to evidence-based practices.

DOWNWARD DEPARTURE PRISON DIVERSION PROGRAM

Population Served: Offenders with medium-high criminogenic risks factors, who have historically been sentenced to state prison.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
<i>Not established</i>	135

Program Description: The Downward Departure Supervision Program develops and implements evidence-based strategies to improve probationer supervision and reduce recidivism. An evidence-based sentencing program employing risk/needs assessment, the program works in partnership with the District Attorney’s Office and the courts; provides evidence-based cognitive, motivation, substance use treatment and mentoring services; and ensures coordinated delivery of client services through the appropriate level of case management.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support 2.0 FTE Parole and Probation Deputies. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$258,514 from JRI funding and \$268,369 from supplemental funding.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Total number of new individuals placed in downward departure supervision program a	26	24	24	29	21	11
Number of individuals receiving full pre-sentence assessment	1	2	0	0	0	3
Number of individuals placed in program post-sentencing	25	22	24	29	21	8
Number of individuals revoked for new crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0
Number of individuals revoked for technical violations	0	0	1	1	0	0

Analysis: As of December 2021, supervising the clients sentenced to the Downward Departure Supervision program during the 21-23 biennium in the community translates to 1,352 prison months avoided. Individuals are placed in the program one of two ways: they are referred by the District Attorney’s Office pre-sentencing for assessment or, if the individual has already received a downward dispositional departure and been placed on community supervision, if during the intake process they are determined to be appropriate, they are placed in the program.

TRANSITION FROM JAIL TO COMMUNITY (TJC) PROGRAM

Population Served: Medium-high risk men and women housed at the Marion County Transition Center serving either a Marion County sentence or a structured sanction.

Annual Target Number of New Individuals to be Served	Number of Individuals Served Through 12/31/2022
600	1,209

Program Description: Utilizing the Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) model developed by the National Institute of Corrections, the goal of the TJC Program is to reduce the number of individuals returning to jail by providing targeted transition planning and pre-release services, including cognitive skills classes, to Adults in Custody (AIC) at the Marion County Transition Center.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support two deputy positions at the Transition Center (a Transition Center counselor and a Transition Center Deputy), 1.0 FTE cognitive skills facilitators from The Pathfinder Network, and supplies for the Transition Center. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$811,147.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of individuals attending at least one service	66	75	138	224	343	363
Number of individuals completing a transition plan	11	4	12	15	14	7
Number of individuals attending cognitive skills class	41	60	45	68	32	42

Analysis: The Transition Center provides housing for up to 144 minimum custody AIC who are serving sanctions imposed by their probation/parole officer or serving sentences imposed by the judicial system. The mission of the Transition Center is to provide just and humane care for persons incarcerated at the center by providing a positive, rehabilitative environment. The goal of the TJC Program is to reduce the number of individuals returning to jail by providing targeted transition planning and pre-release services, including cognitive skills classes, to AIC at the Marion County Transition Center.

MARION COUNTY ADULT SPECIALTY COURTS

Population Served: Non-violent misdemeanor and felony drug offenders who possess medium-high criminogenic risk factors.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
120	TBD

Program Description: Marion County’s adult specialty courts include Adult Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Fostering Attachment Treatment Court. Each specialty court is designed to facilitate treatment and rehabilitation. The programs combine court concepts with integrated human services to provide meaningful interventions to these individuals and their families.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds provide program supports in the form of client rental assistance (for up to 90 days) and vouchers redeemable for job/interview clothing. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$20,000.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of Adult Drug Court participants receiving housing support	0	4	0	0	0	3
Number of Veteran’s Court participants receiving housing support	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Mental Health Court participants receiving housing support	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Fostering Attachment Court participants receiving housing support	0	0	1	0	2	4

NOTE: To date, vouchers for job/interview clothing have not been utilized for any participants.

Analysis: Participants in all of Marion County’s adult specialty courts undergo an intense regimen of substance use and/or mental health treatment, case management, drug testing, and probation supervision while reporting to regularly scheduled status hearings before a judge. As participants engage in the specialty court process, having safe and supportive housing can be crucial to program success. Supports provided through JRI help participants access and maintain housing.

LINK UP

Population Served: Medium-high risk males and females with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders who are releasing from prison to Marion County.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
60	53

Program Description: Link Up provides mentoring services that support successful reentry for clients with co-occurring disorders. Professional mentors contact individuals four months prior to release from custody and help clients transition to outpatient treatment services in the community. Mentors continue to support clients post release, including the duration in which clients receive substance use and mental health treatment.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support 1.0 FTE mentor at Bridgeway Recovery Services. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$105,000.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of new participants	0	0	4	22	15	8
Number of individuals meeting with mentors while in custody	0	0	3	8	14	13

Analysis: In 2019-21, JRI funding supported a mentor position for Link Up. Oregon Health Plan and other treatment program funding was leveraged to support outpatient treatment services for participants upon release. As a result, in 2021-23, Link Up services focused on pre-release mentor services for medium-high risk males with co-occurring disorders releasing from Department of Corrections facilities. The Link Up began in its current form in January 2022 upon execution of a new contract. During the 2021-23 biennium, based on local client need, the program was expanded to include medium-high risk females and those releasing from the Marion County Jail/Transition Center in addition to Department of Corrections facilities.

STUDENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACHIEVING RESULTS (SOAR)

Population Served: Male and female clients with substance use issues and medium-high criminogenic needs. Because of local funding parameters, SOAR participants must have a history of or a current property crime charge.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
60	91

Program Description: SOAR is an intensive program delivered on the Chemeketa Community College campus. While in SOAR, individuals participate in evidence-based cognitive and motivational programs, relationship skills classes, mentoring, and substance use treatment. Interventions are delivered in a group setting.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support 2.0 FTE Chemeketa Community College employment staff that serve on the SOAR program team and 0.14 FTE Program Coordinator. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$414,140.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	Cohort 37	Cohort 38	Cohort 39	Cohort 40	Cohort 41	Cohort 42
Number of clients enrolled in program	10	13	18	18	16	16
Number of clients successfully completing program	9	6	11	14	6	7

Analysis: Recidivism data for the first 31 cohorts of the SOAR program indicate the overall program is effective at reducing future criminal behavior. When compared to other high-risk male PPS clients on supervision in Marion County, SOAR graduates were 30.3% less likely to be arrested for a new offense, 12.7% less likely to be convicted of any new crimes (misdemeanor or felony), 12.6% less likely to be convicted of a new felony, and 8.5% less likely to have a new incarceration. The program has been evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist and was determined to have “very high” adherence to evidence-based practices.

In an effort to expand the number of gender specific services offered to female clients on community supervision, the first female SOAR cohort began in March 2023.

DE MUNIZ RESOURCE CENTER

Population Served: Post-prison supervision and probation clients.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
750	983

Program Description: The De Muniz Resource Center is a one-stop center designed to improve access to resources and provide direct services to individuals supervised by Marion County Community Corrections Division. The Center is located on site at the Marion County Transition Center and is operated by Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency. The Center provides assistance in the form of one-on-one consultations, coaching on how to navigate and access local resources, and referrals for employment, education, obtaining identification, housing, child and family services, transportation, basic needs, legal issues, and health/mental health needs.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support a portion of personnel costs needed to adequately operate the center. Total 2021-2023 allocation was \$270,000.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of individuals accessing individual sessions with a navigator	0	156	79	67	99	86
Number of individuals receiving education/employment assistance	43	2	25	31	37	32
Number of individuals attending workshops	83	35	110	90	52	30
Number of individuals attending Oregon Health Plan sign-up	94	4	126	112	151	129

Analysis: The De Muniz Resource Center is a one-stop center for reentry clients to access resources, including those in custody at the Marion County Transition Center and individuals in the community. De Muniz Resource center staff offer individual appointments for both Adults In Custody (AIC) at the Transition Center and community clients to address barriers to successful reentry such as housing and employment. In addition, the De Muniz Resource Center provides a variety of in-house classes and workshops, which focus on topics such as cognitive skills, employment resources, financial education, parenting skills, tenant education, GED tutoring, and substance use support groups. The Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Program refers AIC for both individual assistance and classes at the De Muniz Resource Center for assistance preparing for release.

TRANSITION SERVICES (HOUSING)

Population Served: Medium-high risk clients on probation or post-prison supervision in need of pro-social and stable housing.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
85	164

Program Description: Marion County Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division provides transitional housing stipends for up to 90 days. Each one-month stipend is estimated at \$400.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support up to 90 days of housing assistance for 60 new clients per year. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$233,388.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of housing stipends given	0	20	19	38	60	28
Number of individuals receiving housing stipends	0	15	13	30	42	23

Analysis: Housing is essential for community stability. Without housing, clients cannot focus on treatment and other remediation services. These funds support transitional housing stipends for rental assistance for medium-high risk clients on probation or post-prison supervision. This funding has been crucial to providing pro-social stability for community corrections clients. Based on the availability of funding from other sources, no JRI funds were used for housing subsidies from July-September 2021.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

Population Served: Clients supervised by the Marion County Sheriff’s Office who are medium-high risk, are in need of substance use treatment, and do not qualify for other Marion County Reentry Initiative treatment programs.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
400	433

Program Description: A minimum of 200-260 hours of cognitive-based services are provided to the target population. All services are directed at enhancing client motivation, addressing addiction and criminogenic risk factors, and providing the behavioral skills to lead a clean and sober lifestyle.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support the following positions at Bridgeway Recovery Services: 2.0 FTE Certified Drug and Alcohol Counselors and 0.5 FTE Professional Mentor. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$304,960.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of individuals attending substance use treatment	180	178	174	174	174	148
Number of individuals successfully completing substance use treatment within the reporting period	30	10	27	16	14	30

Analysis: Substance use treatment allows clients who are not eligible for more intensive wraparound services, or who are unable to access programs due to limited program capacity, receive treatment through Bridgeway Recovery Services. These services provide a safety net for clients needing substance use treatment. This program increases treatment accessibility for clients who are pending OHP approval or are ineligible for OHP. On average, participants are enrolled in OHP within 27 days of being referred for services. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was determined to have “very high” adherence to evidence-based practices.

PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM

Population Served: Clients supervised by the Marion County Sheriff’s Office who possess medium-high risk factors and belong to historically underserved communities.

Annual Target Number of New Cases to be Served	Number of New Cases Through 12/31/2022
50	61

Program Description: The peer support program helps community corrections clients navigate local resources that promote successful reentry and completion of supervision. Peer support specialists provide a variety of services including individual support, action planning, service navigation, peer support groups, classes, and workshops.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support 1.0 FTE peer support specialist from The Pathfinder Network. Total 2021-23 allocation is \$105,000.

Metrics, variables, or data points used to assess program	2021-22 FY				2022-23 FY	
	JUL-SEPT 2021	OCT-DEC 2021	JAN-MAR 2022	APR-JUN 2022	JUL-SEPT 2022	OCT-DEC 2022
Number of individuals referred to program	0	0	18	50	52	36
Number of individuals participating in program	0	0	6	38	52	24
Number of peer support services provided	0	0	7	219	179	120

Analysis: The Peer Support Program launched in February 2022. POs and peer support specialists collaborate to develop an action plan for each client that is informed by the risk-need-responsivity framework. Validated risk-need assessments (the LS/CMI or WRNA) are used to identify medium-high risk individuals to participate in the program. The PO, peer support specialist, and client work in conjunction to develop an action plan that addresses the individual’s highest risk-needs and how the client can work toward reducing their risk in those areas. The peer support specialist is available to assist the individual with accessing and engaging in community services that help reduce those risks. Peer support groups provided as part of the program utilize evidence-based curricula, such as Healing Trauma and Building Resilience.

ADDITIONAL 2021-23 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 2021-23 biennium, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission provided two additional Justice Reinvestment funding opportunities to Oregon counties.

Marion County received funds during the biennium from both additional opportunities. Awarded funds must be expended prior to December 31, 2023 and are not programs included for consideration as part of the 2023-25 JRI application.

CAPACITY BUILDING GRANT

Description: The Criminal Justice Commission set aside \$600,000 of Justice Reinvestment grant funding to create the Justice Reinvestment Capacity Building Grant. This grant was designed to help counties understand, build, and apply cultural responsiveness and equity in their existing Justice Reinvestment programs. Counties were eligible to apply for \$35,000 grants to develop an equity action plan for addressing individual and community needs.

Marion County was awarded a capacity building grant to contract with a consultant to help the Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division identify gaps in services, training needs, and provide recommendations on engaging with underserved communities and increasing the provision of culturally responsive services. The Sheriff's Office is currently in the process of developing a contract for services with a consultant to develop the equity action plan.

2021-23 SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING ROUND:

Description: In October 2022, the Criminal Justice Commission authorized the release of a Supplemental Round of Justice Reinvestment Grant funding. These funds derived from underspent and unallocated Justice Reinvestment Funds and were awarded through a competitive process pursuant to Oregon Administrative Rule 213-060-0080. Marion County applied for, and was awarded, an additional \$97,538 in funds to create an additional gender specific caseload for medium-high risk women on community supervision.

Over the course of the past biennium, Marion County has continued to increase the number of gender specific services offered for to women. Supervision programs and strategies have long been designed for and targeted at male clientele often not addressing the gender specific risk and needs of female clients. Gender specific case management prioritizes practices that are relational, trauma-informed, strength-based, and culturally relevant. By providing services most relevant to female supervision clients (as opposed to gender neutral services), Marion County can maximize risk reduction, promoting public safety and reducing recidivism and reliance prison usage. Funds awarded during the supplemental round allow Marion County to increase service capacity in this area.

10% SET ASIDE FOR VICTIM SERVICES

Marion County's collaborative victim services strategy closes critical gaps in services and was unanimously supported by the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council. Funding of \$510,424 was shared in 2021-23 between two qualified nonprofit providers: Center for Hope and Safety and Liberty House.

Each provider is required to complete an annual report. The following include a sample of activities from the 2021-22 fiscal year reports.

CENTER FOR HOPE AND SAFETY (CHS)

Population Served: Victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

Program Description: Justice Reinvestment funds support an Intake Coordinator, IT specialist, HR manager, Executive Director, and direct assistance for survivors (identification, gas cards, bus tickets, prescriptions, etc.).

2021-22 FY Activities (1st Year):

- CHS staff responded to more than 39,000 contacts to the program, another record for the agency. CHS Advocates continue to provide a 24/7 hotline in both English and Spanish.
- The Bilingual Intake Coordinator assists dozens of people in the office every day and is able to speak to the majority of those who enter the office in their preferred language.
- From July 2021-June 2022, the HR Manager facilitated the hiring of 15 individuals, 9 of whom are from BIPOC communities and 7 of whom are bilingual.
- The IT Advocate assisted clients with technology-related safety issues and maintains eight computers available for program participants to use as needed.

LIBERTY HOUSE

Population Served: Children who have suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect and their families.

Program Description: Justice Reinvestment funds support six positions with the Hope and Wellness Program at Liberty House. The Hope and Wellness Program provides evidence based, trauma informed, mental health services including triage, assessments, individual, group, family, and crisis services for victims of abuse and neglect.

2021-22 FY Activities (1st Year):

- During FY 2021-22, the therapists supported by JRI funding saw 256 children. Approximately 68% of those children were under the age of 12. The Hope & Wellness Program helps children process their experiences, develop skills to regulate emotions, and rewire and repair brain connections affected by trauma.
- Liberty House allocated some of the grant funding to their bilingual therapist. One of the ways they help meet the needs of their clients is by providing services in the language they speak.
- Over the course of the pandemic, their therapists offered telehealth services to further reduce barriers to access created by transportation issues or limitations. Their therapists conducted over 450 telehealth sessions providing approximately 337 hours of counseling remotely.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the following nine programs be submitted for inclusion in Marion County's 2023-25 Justice Reinvestment application due May 25, 2023:

1. Downward Departure Supervision Program
2. Transition from Jail to Community Program
3. Marion County Adult Specialty Court Program Supports
4. Link Up
5. SOAR
6. De Muniz Resource Center
7. Transition Services (Housing)
8. Substance Use Treatment
9. Peer Support Program

In addition, it is recommended that Marion County apply for competitive (formerly known as supplemental) grant funding in September 2023 for the SB 416 prison diversion program.

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission will release information on 2023-25 JRI funding allocations in July 2023. At that time, it is requested the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council review and affirm parameters for prioritizing the services to be included in the 2023-25 application. The following parameters were used to prioritize funding decisions in the 2021-23 biennium:

Parameter 1: Services considered for funding must be evidence based.

Parameter 2: Existing services funded with Justice Reinvestment funds and demonstrating results in achieving Justice Reinvestment goals will have highest priority for funding at current service level, i.e., allowing appropriate adjustments for cost of living and other personnel and materials costs needed to sustain the program in the upcoming year.

Parameter 3: If additional Justice Reinvestment funds become available, funds to fill gaps in or otherwise enhance existing services, or to create new services, will be considered equally, assuming Parameter 1 is met. The council will analyze the potential of each proposed new or enhanced service to achieve Justice Reinvestment goals.

Parameter 4: For worthy public safety programs not funded in the Justice Reinvestment plan, the council will explore alternative funding options, leverage community engagement, and assist partner organizations in seeking grants or other appropriations through letters of support and advocacy.

Based on the funding parameters approved by the Council, the Sheriff's Office will develop a recommended budget based on Marion County's funding allocation to submit to the Council for review and approval.



COVER PAGE

County

Marion

Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) Chair Contact

Name:	Colm Willis
Preferred Title (if other than Chair):	Commissioner
E-mail:	cwillis@co.marion.or.us
Phone:	503-588-5212

Primary Applicant Contact

Name:	Jeff Wood
Organization:	Marion County Sheriff's Office
Title:	Undersheriff
Address:	100 High St. NE
City:	Salem
ZIP:	97301
E-mail:	jwood@co.marion.or.us
Phone:	503-588-6824

EVALUATION OF SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES TO LOCAL JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

Consult the Prison Usage Dashboard. If your county has seen an increase in prison usage over the past 12 months or if your prison usage is above your historic baseline, please identify local factors that may be contributing to the rise in prison usage.

Marion County's prison usage over the last 12 months has remained below the historic baseline. Additionally, Marion County has seen a slight decrease in prison usage from January 2022 – January 2023.

Consult the Recidivism Dashboard. If your county has seen an increase in recidivism (incarceration) during the last year of available data or if recidivism has risen since 2013, please identify local factors that may be contributing to the rise in recidivism.

Marion County has seen an overall downward trend in recidivism (incarceration) since 2013, however, in the last 12 months, there has been a slight increase. The recidivism rate for cohort 2018-1 was 13.0%, while the recidivism rate for cohort 2019-1 is 15.2%. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed to this increase. Instead of shutting down court proceedings, Marion County found alternative methods to continue operations at as close to normal levels as possible (by looking for alternative locations to hold court proceedings, holding settlement hearings at the Marion County Jail, etc.).

Consult the Probation Racial Disparity Tool (sentencing). How does your entire Justice Reinvestment Grant Program contribute to the reduction of racial disparities (see dashboard), or disparities affecting other historically underserved communities?

Prior to 2020, Marion County saw slight disparities in the number of Black and Latino men diverted to probation. By 2020-2021, both groups were at parity with White men. It is likely that this change is a result of the overall low sample size and legislative changes resulting from the passage of Ballot Measure 110. In 2021 and 2022, Marion County was at or below parity for men sentenced to probation for JRI crimes. During that same time, Marion County saw a slight disparity for Native American and Latina women. In 2022, there was one more Native woman and three more Latina women sentenced to probation than White women than would be expected if parity were present. Based on the low overall number of Native and Latina women who were not diverted to probation, Marion County has not developed a culturally specific program for each group. That being said, Marion County has worked over the last biennium to develop a more robust system of gender specific services that address the unique needs of women, including the intersectionality of gender and race/ethnicity. For example, the peer support program Marion County adopted in the 2021-23 biennium provides bilingual services in English and Spanish. The program also develops individualized case plans for each client, based on their unique circumstances.

PROPOSED GRANT PROGRAMMING

Please list the programs that you are proposing to fund with the 2023-25 Formula Justice Reinvestment Grant Funding.

Program One	Downward Departure Supervision Program
Program Two	Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Program
Program Three	Marion County Adult Specialty Courts
Program Four	Link Up
Program Five	Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR)
Program Six	De Muniz Resource Center
Program Seven	Transition Services/Housing
Program Eight	Substance Use Treatment
Program Nine	Peer Support Program

Program One: Downward Departure Supervision Program

Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?

Yes

No

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

- Pretrial
- Downward Departure
- Work Crew
- Education Support
- Specialty Court
- Peer Mentoring
- Mental Health Treatment
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment
- Housing
- Restorative Justice
- Reentry
- Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

The downward departure supervision program provides targeted supervision services to prison diversion clients. The mission of the program is to reduce recidivism, protect the public, and hold clients accountable.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

- Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how below.

The downward departure supervision program reduces prison usage by diverting individuals who receive downward dispositional departure sentences from prison to community supervision.

- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

The downward departure supervision program provides intensive community supervision and case management. Throughout the supervision process, validated risk assessments (the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMII) or Women’s Risk Need Assessment (WRNA)) are used to develop individualized case plans that target criminogenic risks/needs. By reducing criminogenic risk, the program will help Marion County meet the goals of promoting public safety and reducing recidivism.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is a general eligibility program, select “all”)

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LBGTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

[select all that apply]

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other (please indicate ORS #s)

Accepts all cases with the exception of those listed below.

- There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.

Domestic violence offenses (generally ORS chapter 163), sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163,167), arson (generally ORS chapter 164). Regardless of offense type, if the individual qualifies for another specialty caseload (e.g., mental health caseload, parents of children with DHS involvement, etc.), that will supersede the downward departure supervision program.

Which, if any, assessments does this program use?

(select all that apply)

- PSC
- LS/CMI
- URICA
- TCUDS
- ASUS
- WRNA
- VPRAI
- TCU CTS
- Other, please specify... Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (Intake Version)

Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.*

The PSC is used as an initial screening tool for all individuals on supervision in Marion County to determine if an individual will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who do not score low on the PSC complete either a LS/CMI or WRNA. Each candidate for the downward departure supervision program receives an LS/CMI or WRNA as part of the pre-adjudication screening process. Individuals who are eligible for the program by being medium-high risk complete a TCU Drug Screen (TCU-DS) to screen for substance use issues and the TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment Intake Version (TCU CEST-I) to provide the PO with responsivity information to help with case planning process.

Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? [select one]

- Yes
 - o **If yes, when was the most recent review conducted?**
 - o **If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment.**
- No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022)?

(“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.)

- Yes
 - o If yes, briefly describe below.
- No

Program Two: Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Program

Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

- Pretrial
- Downward Departure
- Work Crew
- Education Support
- Specialty Court
- Peer Mentoring
- Mental Health Treatment
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment
- Housing
- Restorative Justice
- Reentry
- Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

The goal of the Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) program is to reduce the number of individuals returning to custody by providing targeted release services and addressing immediate needs such as housing and referrals to community treatment.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

- Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how below.

N/A

- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below.

One of the interventions available to community corrections deputies to respond to client violations are administrative sanctions to the Marion County Transition Center. Cognitive interventions provided through the TJC program often focus on the behaviors which resulted in an individual being in custody and then provide cognitive restructuring around those situations. As a result, interventions provided through the TJC program help individuals be accountable for their criminal behavior. In addition, by providing services and cognitive skills classes to individuals in custody that target criminogenic risks, the program promotes community safety and ultimately furthers Marion County's recidivism reduction efforts.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is a general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaskan Native
- Middle Eastern or North American
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify) [text]

<p>Risk Level [select all that apply]</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low</p> <p>Which crime types does this program serve? (select all that apply)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please indicate ORS #s) Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.</p>
<p>Which, if any, assessments does this program use? (select all that apply)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PSC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS/CMI <input type="checkbox"/> URICA <input type="checkbox"/> TCUDS <input type="checkbox"/> ASUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRNA <input type="checkbox"/> VPRAI <input type="checkbox"/> TCU CTS <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify</p>
<p>Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. <i>Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.</i></p> <p>The TJC program uses the results of available assessments such as the PSC, LS/CMI, and WRNA to help prioritize and plan services for individuals releasing from the Marion County Transition Center. The results of these assessments help dictate the resource referrals made (e.g., to substance use treatment) as well as to help triage which individuals receive in custody services when population levels at the Transition Center rise (e.g., priority is given to medium-high risk individuals).</p>
<p>Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? [select one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? • If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment. <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>This program is used to conduct one-on-one, individual meetings and individualized case transition plans. It also helps refer and connect clients to additional housing, employment, treatment, etc. services based on specific need.</p>
<p>Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) (“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.)</p> <p>(Y/N)? [select one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>If yes, briefly describe below.</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Program Three: Marion County Adult Specialty Courts</p> <p>Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?</p>

Yes

No

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

Pretrial

Downward Departure

Work Crew

Education Support

Specialty Court

Peer Mentoring

Mental Health Treatment

Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Housing

Restorative Justice

Reentry

Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

Marion County's adult specialty courts include Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Fostering Attachment Treatment Court. JRI provides program support in the form of housing subsidies and clothing vouchers for the Marion County adult specialty courts.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

- If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.

Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

All of Marion County's adult specialty courts operate under a specialized model to provide court-directed supervision and mandated treatment to nonviolent individuals with substance use or mental health issues underlying their criminal behavior. The specialty courts utilize validated risk-needs assessments to develop individualized case plans designed to reduce criminogenic risk. By reducing criminogenic risk, the specialty courts help Marion County further the JRI goals of maintaining public safety and reducing recidivism.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

Men

Women

Non-binary

Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

Black or African American

Asian or Pacific Islander

Latino/a/e or Hispanic

Native American or Alaska Native

Middle Eastern or North African

All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

<p>[select all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> LGBTQIA+</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not listed (please specify below)</p>
<p>Veterans, families with children with DHS involvement, individuals with mental health disorders.</p>
<p>Risk Level</p> <p>[select all that apply]</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low</p>
<p>Which crime types does this program serve?</p> <p>(select all that apply)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please indicate ORS #s)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163) and many public order offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163,167) and arson (generally ORS chapter 164)</p>
<p>Which, if any, assessments does this program use?</p> <p>(select all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PSC</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS/CMI</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> URICA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> TCUDS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ASUS</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRNA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> VPRAI</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> TCU-CTS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify</p>
<p>Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. <i>Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.</i></p> <p>The LS/CMI and WRNA are used to determine if the client meets risk criteria for each specialty court. Marion County's drug court program serves medium-high risk individuals. Fostering Attachment Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Veterans court accept individuals of all risk levels, however, the LS/CMI and WRNA determine how often the client is seen. The URICA is used to determine the stage of change of court participants.</p>
<p>Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? (yes/no)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? <p>November 2019</p>
<p>If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment.</p> <p>The specialty court program supports are not eligible for a Corrections Program Checklist (CPC). It should be noted, however, the Marion County Adult Drug Court received a CPC in 2019. At that time, the program was found to have unsatisfactory adherence to evidence-based practices. The Marion County Adult Drug Court has been making program modifications to address the recommendations made in the CPC. This includes contracting with a new substance use treatment provider, Bridgeway Recovery Services. Bridgeway Recovery Services has received a CPC for the SB 416 and substance use treatment programs and was found to have "very high" adherence to evidence-based practices. Bridgeway will be continuing that work with the services implemented for the Marion County specialty courts by ensuring court participants are receiving services of appropriate dosage and utilizing evidence-based curriculum that places heavy emphasis on skill building and practice (University of Cincinnati's Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Use).</p>

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) (*“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.*)

(Y/N)? [select one]

Yes
If yes, briefly describe below.

No

Program Four: Link Up

Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?

Yes
 No

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

Pretrial
 Downward Departure
 Work Crew
 Education Support
 Specialty Court
 Peer Mentoring
 Mental Health Treatment
 Drug and Alcohol Treatment
 Housing
 Restorative Justice
 Reentry
 Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

Link Up recovery mentors serve as case managers for program participants prior to their release from custody. Mentors continue to support program participants post release, until they are engaged with appropriate mental health and substance use services.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?
[select all that apply]

Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
• If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.

Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
• If it reduces recidivism , briefly describe how.

The Link Up program is designed to reduce recidivism by providing mentoring services that support successful reentry for clients with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. The program provides an evidence-based system of cognitive and pro-social, co-occurring mentoring assistance for clients who are medium-high risk to re-offend, and are exhibiting signs of co-occurring mental health and substance use issues.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity
[select all that apply]

Men
 Women

- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

(select all that apply)

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other (please indicate ORS #s)
Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181)
- There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.

Which, if any, assessments does this program use?

(select all that apply)

- PSC
- LS/CMI
- URICA
- TCUDS
- ASUS
- WRNA
- VPRAI
- TCU-CTS
- Other, please specify... Burns anxiety and Depression screenings, Modified Mini Screen (MMS), LEC 5, PCL-5, Mood Disorder Questionnaire

Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.

The PSC is used as an initial screening tool for all individuals on supervision in Marion County to determine if an individual will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who score medium or high on the PSC complete either a LS/CMI or WRNA. Link Up participants complete a variety of responsivity assessments to screen for factors that can impact treatment engagement. These include assessments to screen for the presence of mental health symptomology, including the Burns anxiety and Depression screening, the Modified Mini Screen (MMS), the LEC 5, PCL-5, the Mood Disorder Questionnaire, the Texas Christian University-Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS) and the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA) to screen for motivation and readiness for change.

Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? (yes/no)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? • If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
This program was reestablished in Marion County in 2022.
Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) (<i>“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.</i>)
(Y/N)? [select one]
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If yes, briefly describe below.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Program Five: Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR)
Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
What Type of Program is this? (select one)
<input type="checkbox"/> Pretrial <input type="checkbox"/> Downward Departure <input type="checkbox"/> Work Crew <input type="checkbox"/> Education Support <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty Court <input type="checkbox"/> Peer Mentoring <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and Alcohol Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Restorative Justice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reentry <input type="checkbox"/> Informed Sentencing Process
Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.
SOAR is a cognitive-based program and offers services including enhanced supervision, healthy relationship skills classes, mentoring, housing, employment, and substance use treatment. A female version of the SOAR program began in March 2023.
Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?
<i>[select all that apply]</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.
The SOAR program utilizes validated risk assessments to develop individualized case plans that target criminogenic risks and needs. By reducing criminogenic risk, the SOAR program helps the county meet the JRI goals of maintaining community safety and reducing recidivism.

What target population(s) does this program serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities)."

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

(select all that apply)

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other (please indicate ORS #s)
Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181)
- There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.
Sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 167), arson (generally ORS chapter 164).

Which, if any, assessments does this program use?

(select all that apply)

- PSC
- LS/CMI
- URICA
- TCUDS
- ASUS
- WRNA
- VPRAI
- TCU-CTS
- Other, please specify...TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment.

Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.

The PSC is used as an initial screening tool for all individuals on supervision in Marion County to determine if an individual will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who do not score low on the PSC complete either a LS/CMI or WRNA. Individuals referred to the SOAR program complete the TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment to assess motivation, psychosocial functioning, and treatment engagement. Males participating in the SOAR program complete the TCU Criminal Thinking Scales to measure changes in criminal thinking.

Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? (yes/no)

Yes

- **If so, when was the review conducted?**

November 2016

- **Briefly describe the outcome and any steps to address the findings of the assessment**

In 2016, SOAR was evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and was determined to have “very high” adherence to evidence-based practices. Included in the CPC findings were recommendations as to how the program could further increase its adherence to evidence based practices, including increasing the number of curricula that focus on skill acquisition. During the 2017-19 biennium, SOAR program staff were trained in and implemented two curricula developed by the University of Cincinnati (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Use and Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders Seeking Employment) to address this recommendation. The curricula’s focus on skill modeling, training and practice will help the SOAR program address one of the primary recommendations of the CPC. When developing the female SOAR program, these recommendations were also considered, and gender specific curriculum with a focus on skill building, Moving On, was selected for the program.

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.)

(Y/N)? [select one]

Yes

If yes, briefly describe below.

No

Program Six: De Muniz Resource Center

Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?

Yes

No

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

Pretrial

Downward Departure

Work Crew

Education Support

Specialty Court

Peer Mentoring

Mental Health Treatment

Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Housing

Restorative Justice

Reentry

Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

The De Muniz Resource Center is a one stop center improving access to resources and providing direct services to those currently and formerly incarcerated including legal, medical, educational, employment assistance and housing, transportation, family reunification and other services.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

- Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
- If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.

- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

The De Muniz Resource Center helps individuals access community services and resources related to criminogenic risk-needs. By connecting individuals with services to reduce criminogenic risk, this will help the county meet the JRI goals of promoting public safety and reducing recidivism.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

[select all that apply]

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other (please indicate ORS #s)

Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181)

<input type="checkbox"/> There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.
Which, if any, assessments does this program use? (select all that apply)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PSC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS/CMI <input type="checkbox"/> URICA <input type="checkbox"/> TCUDS <input type="checkbox"/> ASUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPRAI <input type="checkbox"/> TCU-CTS <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify
Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. <i>Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.</i>
Marion County Community Corrections utilizes the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who do score medium-high on the PSC complete an LS/CMI or WRNA. Individuals not yet on community supervision, but who are on pretrial supervision, are assessed using the VPRAI. Community Corrections deputies refer clients to the De Muniz Resource Center for assistance accessing services that will help address criminogenic risks as identified by these assessments.
Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? (yes/no)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? • If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
The program is a resource center, and as a result, is not eligible for a Corrections Program Checklist. It should be noted, however, that the program supports participants in several of Marion County's JRI funded programs, including the SOAR, SB 416, and substance use treatment programs, which have received a CPC in the last ten years. These programs were found to adhere to evidence-based practices. More information regarding steps taken to address recommendations from the CPC can found in the respective program descriptions.
Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) (<i>"Culturally responsive service" means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.</i>)
(Y/N)? [select one]
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If yes, briefly describe below.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Program Seven: Transition Services/Housing
Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
What Type of Program is this? (select one)
<input type="checkbox"/> Pretrial <input type="checkbox"/> Downward Departure <input type="checkbox"/> Work Crew <input type="checkbox"/> Education Support <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty Court

- Peer Mentoring
- Mental Health Treatment
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment
- Housing
- Restorative Justice
- Reentry
- Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

This program provides short term housing stipends for medium-high risk community corrections clients. These stipends reduce specific responsibility barriers related to housing, allowing individuals to focus on other services that help reduce criminogenic risk, such as treatment and employment.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

- Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces prison usages, briefly describe how.
- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

Housing support reduces specific responsibility barriers, enhance prosocial stability, and increase the likelihood of supervision compliance, thereby supporting the goal of reducing recidivism and increasing public safety.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

[select all that apply]

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please indicate ORS #s) Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181) <input type="checkbox"/> There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.
Which, if any, assessments does this program use? <i>(select all that apply)</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PSC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS/CMI <input type="checkbox"/> URICA <input type="checkbox"/> TCUDS <input type="checkbox"/> ASUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRNA <input type="checkbox"/> VPRAI <input type="checkbox"/> TCU-CTS <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify...
Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. <i>Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.</i>
Marion County Community Corrections utilizes the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who score medium-high on the PSC complete an LS/CMI or WRNA. Only individuals who are medium-high risk are eligible for housing assistance.
Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? <i>(yes/no)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, when was the review conducted? If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
The transition services/housing program is not eligible for a Corrections Program Checklist (CPC). It should be noted, however, housing subsidies support participants in several of Marion County's JRI funded programs, including SOAR, SB 416, and substance use treatment, which have received a CPC in the last ten years. These programs were found to adhere to evidence-based practices. More information regarding steps taken to address recommendations from the CPC can found in the respective program descriptions.
Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) <i>("Culturally responsive service" means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.)</i> (Y/N)? <i>[select one]</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, briefly describe below.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Program Eight: Substance Use Treatment
Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
What Type of Program is this? <i>(select one)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pretrial

- Downward Departure
- Work Crew
- Education Support
- Specialty Court
- Peer Mentoring
- Mental Health Treatment
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment
- Housing
- Restorative Justice
- Reentry
- Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

The substance use treatment program increases access to alcohol/drug treatment services for community corrections clients without Oregon Health Plan (OHP). While clients work to enroll in OHP, they receive pro-social mentoring, cognitive, and substance use treatment services.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

[select all that apply]

- Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.

- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

Marion County community corrections deputies utilize validated risk assessments (the LS/CMI or WRNA) to identify medium-high risk clients and develop individualized case plans that target criminogenic risks/needs. Individuals identified as having medium-high needs in the substance use domains are then referred for alcohol/drug treatment. While in the program, participants receive targeted services designed to reduce criminogenic risk. By reducing criminogenic risk, the Substance Use Treatment Program helps the county meet the JRI goals of maintaining community safety and reducing recidivism.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

- Men
- Women
- Non-binary
- Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino/a/e or Hispanic
- Native American or Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern or North African
- All

Other Historically Underserved Communities

[select all that apply]

- LGBTQIA+
- Not listed (please specify below)

Risk Level

[select all that apply]

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which crime types does this program serve?

(select all that apply)

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other (please indicate ORS #s)
Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181)
- There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.

Which, if any, assessments does this program use?

(select all that apply)

- PSC
- LS/CMI
- URICA
- TCUDS
- ASUS
- WRNA
- VPRAI
- TCU-CTS
- Other, please specify... Modified Mini Screen

Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.

Marion County Community Corrections utilizes the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who score medium-high on the PSC complete an LS/CMI or WRNA. Only individuals who are medium-high risk are referred to the program. Once referred to treatment, a variety of assessments are used to measure the client's specific responsivity to treatment, including the Modified Mini Screen (MMS), Texas Christian University-Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS), and the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA).

Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? [select one]

- Yes

• **If so, when was the most recent review conducted?**

May 2015

• **If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment.**

The provider for the Substance Use Treatment Program, Bridgeway Recovery Services, received a Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) in 2015 and was determined to have "very high" adherence to evidence-based practices. Included in the CPC findings were recommendations as to how the program could further increase its adherence to evidence-based practices, including increasing the number of groups that incorporate skill acquisition. In 2021, multiple staff were trained in curriculum developed by the University of Cincinnati (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Use) and Bridgeway Recovery Services began implementing the curriculum in July of 2021. The curriculum's focus on skill modeling, training, and practice will help Bridgeway Recovery Services address one of the primary recommendations of the CPC.

- No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 ("Culturally responsive service" means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin,

religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.)

(Y/N)? [select one]

Yes

If yes, briefly describe below.

No

Program Nine: Peer Support Program

Was this program a part of the 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded programs?

Yes

No

What Type of Program is this? (select one)

Pretrial

Downward Departure

Work Crew

Education Support

Specialty Court

Peer Mentoring

Mental Health Treatment

Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Housing

Restorative Justice

Reentry

Informed Sentencing Process

Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose. Three lines or less.

The peer support program provides mentor services to individuals on community supervision. Mentoring activities include transportation, assistance with housing, job search skills, facilitating cognitive and skill groups, and assistance entering treatment services.

Which of the goals of Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Does this program meet?

(checkbox)

Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

- If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how.

Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how.

Peer support program services include cognitive programming in both individual and group formats with a primary goal of reducing criminal activity, increasing pro-social behavior and employability, enhancing pro-social motivation, pro-social support, and motivating clients to embrace a crime free lifestyle. By providing services designed to reduce criminogenic risk and increase prosocial behavior, the program will help reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

What target population(s) is this program designed to serve? Make sure to include any underserved populations as defined in HB 3064 (racial and ethnic minorities; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and other minority gender identity communities; and other historically underserved communities).

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

Men

Women

Non-binary

Not listed (please specify below)

Race/Ethnicity (if it is general eligibility program, select "all")

[select all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Latino/a/e or Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Native American or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern or North African <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All
Other Historically Underserved Communities (select all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTQIA+ <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed (please specify below)
Risk Level (select all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Which crime types does this program serve? (select all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please indicate ORS #s) Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166, 167), Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 181) <input type="checkbox"/> There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above.
Which, if any, assessments does this program use? (select all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PSC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS/CMI <input type="checkbox"/> URICA <input type="checkbox"/> TCUDS <input type="checkbox"/> ASUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRNA <input type="checkbox"/> VPRAI <input type="checkbox"/> TCU-CTS <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify...
Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. <i>Example: The PSC is used as an initial triaging tool to determine whether or not a candidate for our downward departure program will receive a more detailed assessment (WRNA or LS/CMI) later.</i> Marion County Community Corrections utilizes the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Individuals who do not score low on the PSC complete an LS/CMI or WRNA. Only individuals who are medium-high risk are eligible for referred to the program. The peer support program uses information from the LS/CMI or WRNA to create an individualized plan for each client.
Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years? (yes/no) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? • If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps to address the findings of the assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
The Pathfinder Network operates a comparable peer support program in another county. In consultation with DOC, it was determined that a Corrections Program Checklist was not the most appropriate measure of program impact or effectiveness.

The Pathfinder Network continues to work with DOC to identify a program tool appropriate for evaluating the peer support program.

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB1510 (2022) (*“Culturally responsive service” means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.*)

(Y/N)? [select one]

Yes

If yes, briefly describe below.

No

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Does the county consider and accept short-term transitional leave candidates as appropriate?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--

Does the county or county partners provide assistance to clients enrolling in the Oregon Health Plan?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Describe the collaborative partnerships in place that will support the county's performance and progress toward the goals of Justice Reinvestment.

The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council has been integral to Marion County's Justice Reinvestment efforts. The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council is responsible for developing and reviewing the programs and services included in Marion County's Justice Reinvestment plans.

The council is comprised of members from public safety organizations, the courts, health care, education, veteran services, businesses, and the community at large. The collaborative relationships between member organizations allow the council to support Marion County's efforts to reduce recidivism, reduce prison utilization, increase public safety, and hold individuals accountable. The council supports the progress of Marion County's Justice Reinvestment efforts by: (1) providing leadership to help sustain Marion County's Justice Reinvestment efforts; (2) promoting community awareness of reentry and prison diversion programs and providing community stakeholders with updates on the progress of these programs; (3) providing advice and direction to the Sheriff's Office for reentry and prison diversion services; (4) identifying barriers to reentry and prison diversion success and proposing solutions for addressing them.

How does the County include the input of historically underserved communities and community partners in the operation and/or periodic review of the programs proposed for Justice Reinvestment funding?

The Marion County Sheriff's Office meets quarterly with the Community Advisory Committee. The Committee is made up of a diverse group of community members who help identify community concerns related to public safety services and livability issues and then provide recommendations to the Sheriff's Office that will help enhance our community. This is a forum for the Office to provide periodic updates on JRI services. The Community Corrections division also participates in the Marion County Reentry Initiative. As part of the initiative, a diverse group of community partners gather to share information on local services. During these gatherings, the Community Corrections division provides information on JRI services.

How does the County intend to select which victim service providers in the community to award funds? Will the county run a competitive process?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--

- If the county will run a competitive process, please briefly describe it.
- If the County will not run a competitive process, please explain why.

In March of 2023, Marion County requested proposals for victim services following state procurement guidelines as outlined in ORS 279B.060. The request for proposals will close April 6, 2023. Contracts are estimated to be awarded and become effective July 1, 2023.

Evaluation Plan: Indicate how your LPSCC intends to meet the evaluation portion of your proposal. *Note: the application for the Evaluation Plan will be due August 25th.*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remit 3% of awarded funds to the CJC's statewide evaluation budget. <input type="checkbox"/> Retain 3% of awarded funds to a locally administered research study when possible and appropriate.
--

If you are remitting funds, is there a research topic that you would like the CJC to study? If so, please briefly describe it.

Marion County would be interested in the topic of trauma informed programs and services and their impact on client outcomes including recidivism.

2023-25 Competitive Grant: In 2017, House Bill 3078 created a competitive grant to support downward departure prison diversion programs. Funding figures for this grant will be released at a future date once the legislature has appropriated funding. At this stage in the process, we just need to know if you intend to apply for this grant.

Note: The application for the Competitive Grant will be due in September.

Would you like to apply for this optional grant?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--

AGENDA ITEM #3

**JUSTICE REINVESTMENT
GRANT**

**2021 -2023 BUDGET
AMENDMENT**



MARION COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

JOE KAST, SHERIFF

March 30, 2023

To: Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

Re: 2021-23 Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) – Request to Rebalance Personnel Budget

The Marion County Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division was awarded approximately \$5.1million in JRI funding for the 2021-23 biennium, which was allocated to nine distinct prison diversion and reentry programs and services. As with many two year grant programs, the end of the biennium provides us an opportunity to rebalance areas of the JRI budget to ensure we adhere to our original goals, meet expenditure expectations, and our program goals. Upon review, we have identified one personnel position estimated to go over the original budgeted amount, as outlined below:

- Personnel # 8 (Deputy PO – SB 416 Program) – estimated shortage of \$17,500 as of 6/30/2023.

To offset and balance this estimated shortage, we have identified one personnel position that is estimated to have funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year. The position associated with Personnel #1 was vacant for grant quarters two and three, and again for grant quarters five and six.

We are requesting to adjust our personnel budget by using funds available from Personnel # 1 to offset the estimated shortage of \$17,500 from Personnel #8. With this adjustment, rebalancing less than 1% of our overall JRI award, we will continue to be within our overall JRI personnel budget for the biennium and able to cover all personnel expenses. Thank you for your consideration and support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Bergmann", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Commander Jay Bergmann

AGENDA ITEM #4

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PRESENTATION**



MARION COUNTY HAZARD INFORMATION BRIEFING

Greg Walsh, CEM

Marion County Director of Emergency Management



OVERVIEW

NATURAL HAZARDS

Natural Hazard	Probability	Warning Time	Magnitude	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Weight Factor	0.45	0.15	0.3	0.1		
Earthquake	4	4	4	4	4.0	High
Wildland Interface Fire	4	4	2.5	4	3.6	High
Drought	4	1	3	4	3.3	High
Flood	4	1.5	2.5	3.5	3.1	High
Dam or Levee Failure	2	3.5	4	4	3.0	High
Landslide	3	4	2.5	3	3.0	High
Extreme Weather - High Temperature	3	1	3	3.5	2.8	Moderate
Severe Weather/Storm	3	1	3	3	2.7	Moderate
Tornado	1.5	4	2.5	2.5	2.2	Moderate
Avalanche	2	4	1.5	1.5	2.1	Moderate
Volcanic Eruption	1.5	1	3	3	2.0	Moderate

Source: Marion County Emergency Management, BOLD Planning Hazard Analysis Conducted 10/14/2021

NON-NATURAL HAZARDS

Hazard Profile Summary for Marion County Using Bold Planning Analysis Scoring						
Non-Natural Hazard	Probability	Warning Time	Magnitude	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Weight Factor	0.45	0.15	0.3	0.1		
Terrorism/Active Shooter/Workplace Violence	4	4	3.5	3.5	3.8	High
Hazardous Materials - Non-Transportation	4	4	3.5	3	3.8	High
Fire - Residential / Commercial (Arson)	4	4	3.5	3	3.8	High
Hazardous Materials Release - Transportation	4	4	3	3	3.6	High
Cyberterrorism	3	4	3.5	4	3.4	High
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive	3	4	3.5	4	3.4	High
Unauthorized Entry	3	4	2.5	2.5	3.0	High
Public Health	3	1	3.5	4	3.0	High
Agricultural Terrorism	2	1	3.5	4	2.5	Moderate

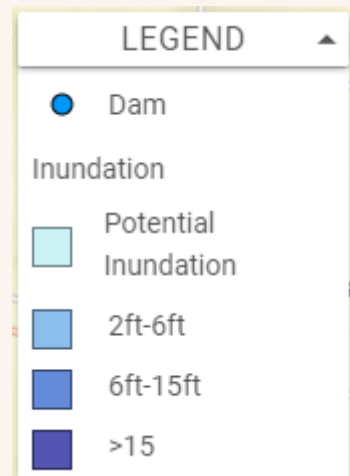
Source: Marion County Emergency Management, BOLD Planning Hazard Analysis Conducted 10/14/21

FLOOD MAPPING

Flood Map Info Detroit Dam

<https://nid.usace.army.mil/#/dams/system/OR00004/preparedness>

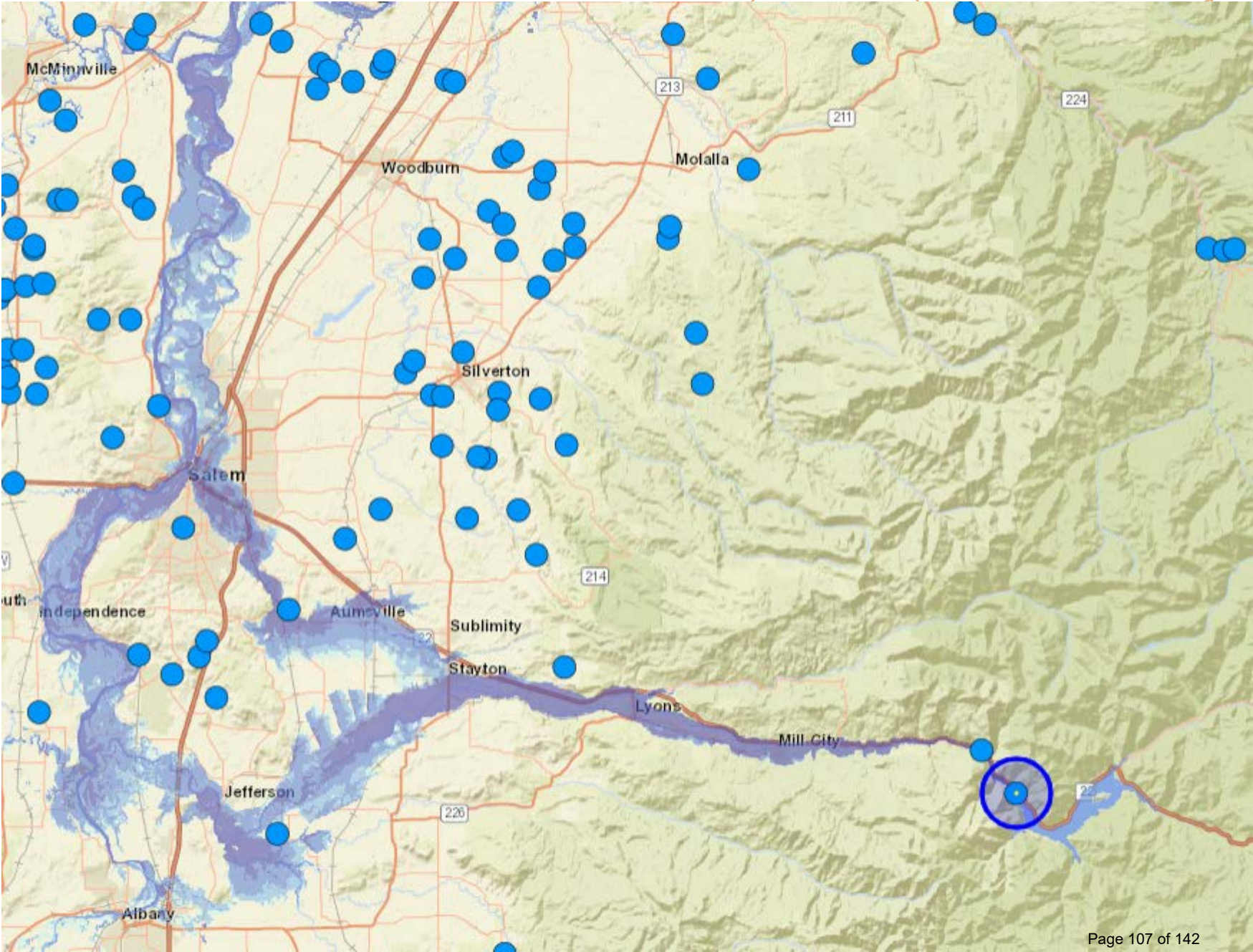
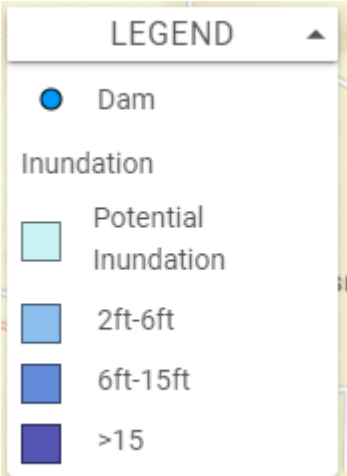
Inundation Layers: MH Breach 1578.2 FT



Other dams

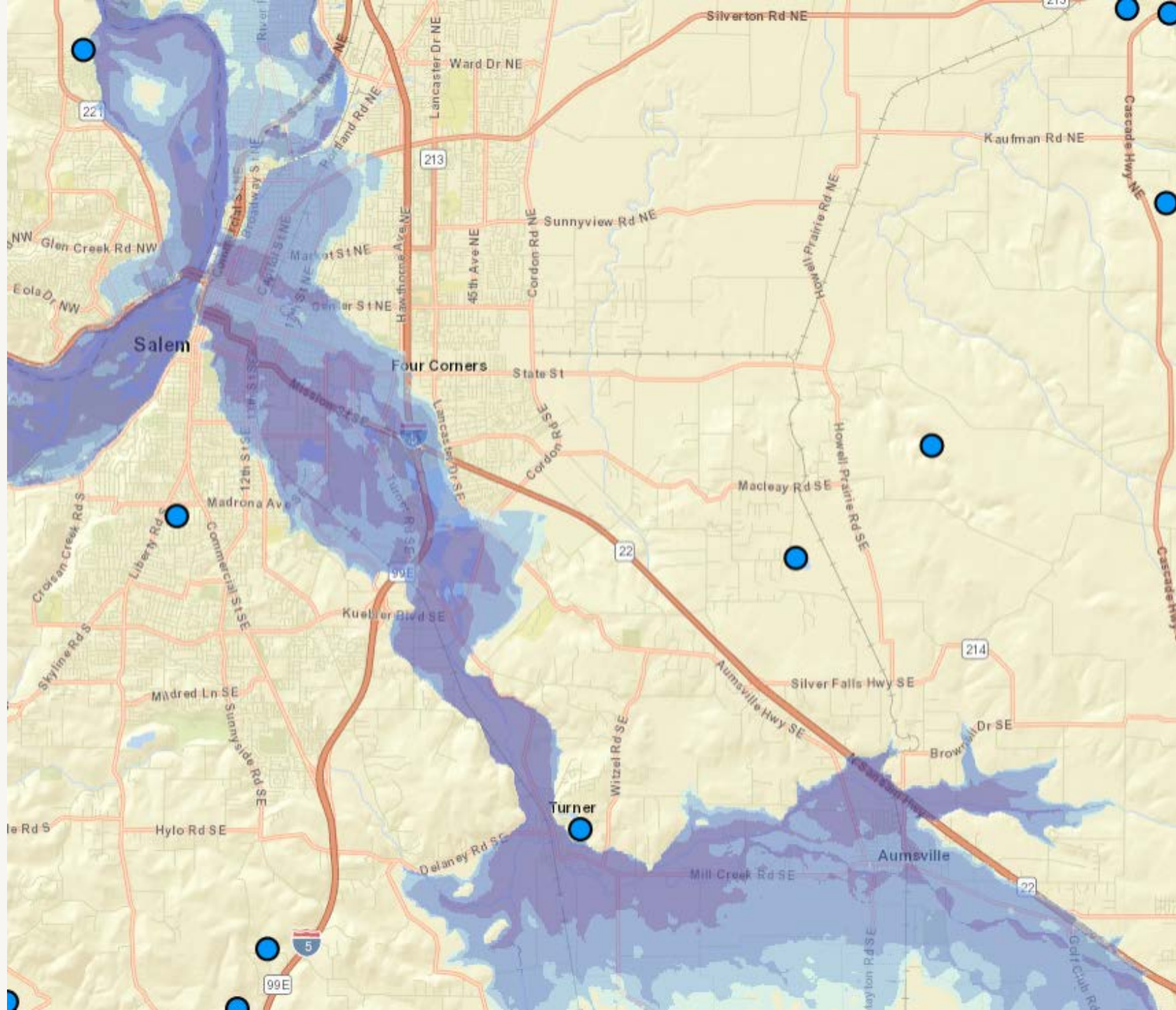
Several other dams in the Willamette valley will have an impact to Salem and portions of Marion County.

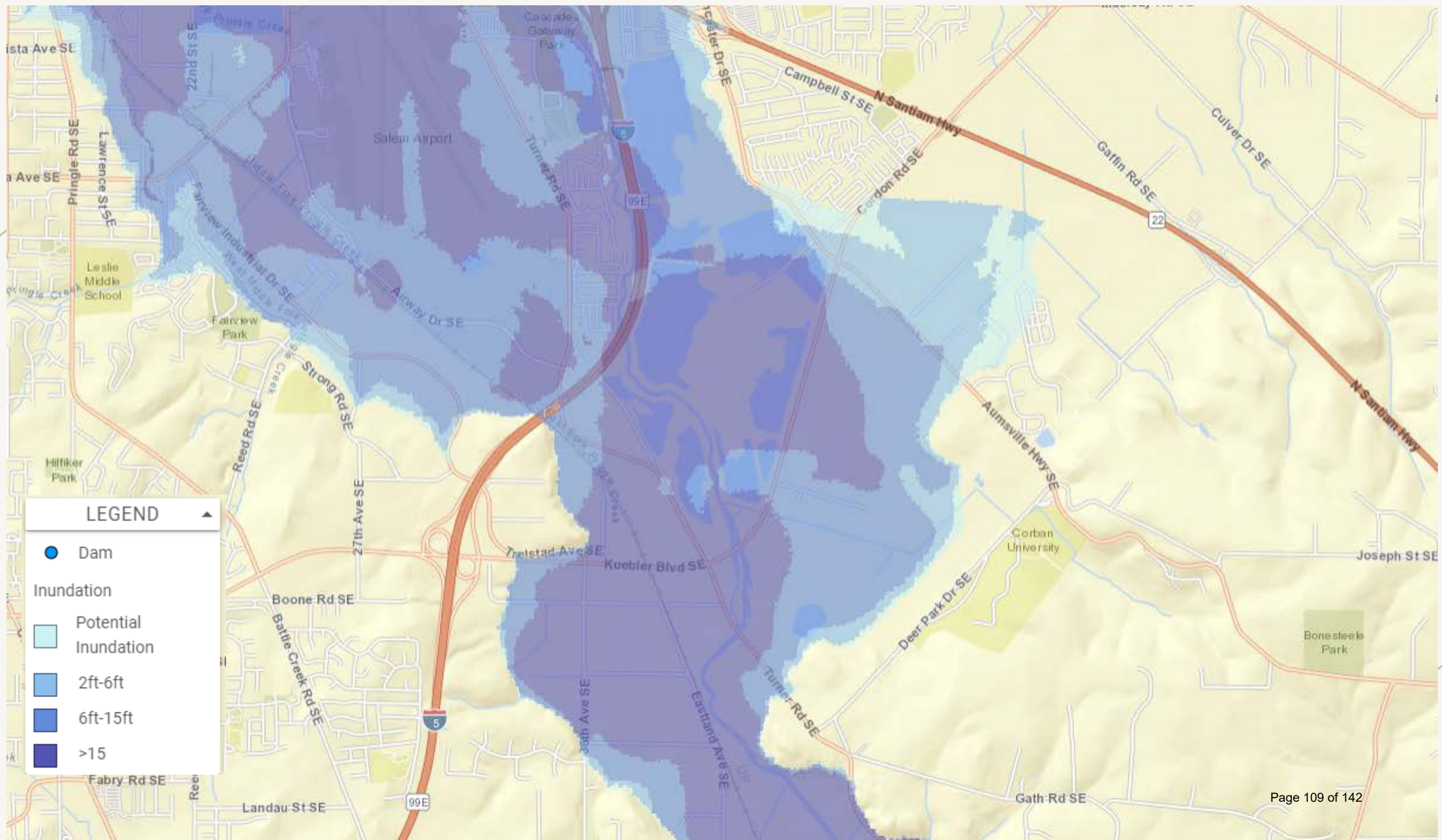
OVERVIEW OF DETROIT MAX HIGH BREACH



LEGEND ▲

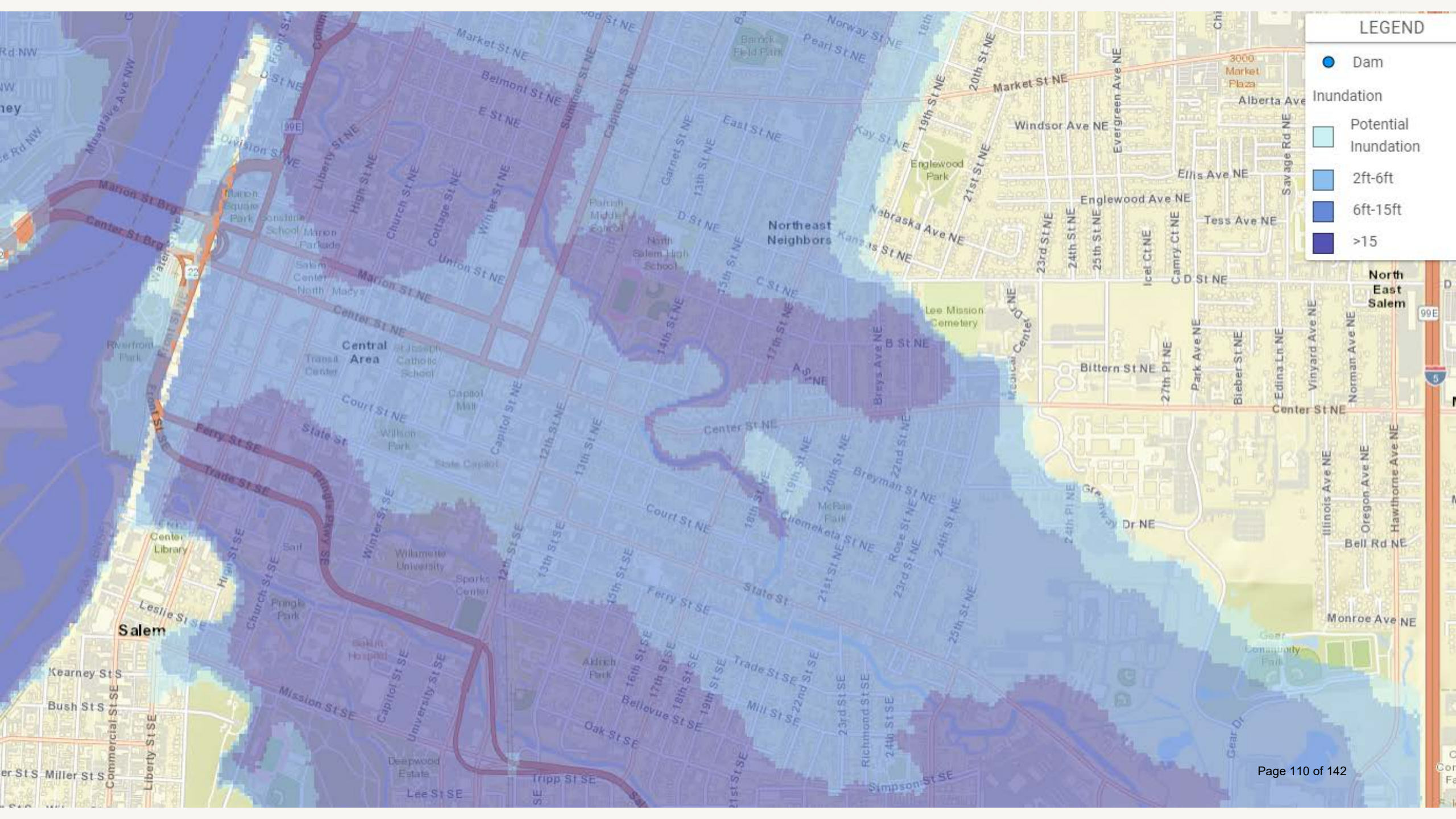
- Dam
- Inundation
 - Potential Inundation
 - 2ft-6ft
 - 6ft-15ft
 - >15





LEGEND

- Dam
- Potential Inundation
- 2ft-6ft
- 6ft-15ft
- >15



LEGEND

Dam

Inundation

Potential Inundation

2ft-6ft

6ft-15ft

>15

EARTHQUAKES HAZVU GEOHAZARDS VIEWER

Layers Currently Showing

Cascadia Earthquake Hazard

Cascadia Earthquake Expected Shaking

- Violent
- Severe
- Very Strong
- Strong
- Moderate
- Light

Map layer that shows Cascadia Earthquake Hazards with expected shaking.

Bottom Line Up Front

Most of downtown Salem will experience Severe Shaking, I-5 does not represent a significant delineation

There is generalization

This map is not perfect and may not represent exact impacts.

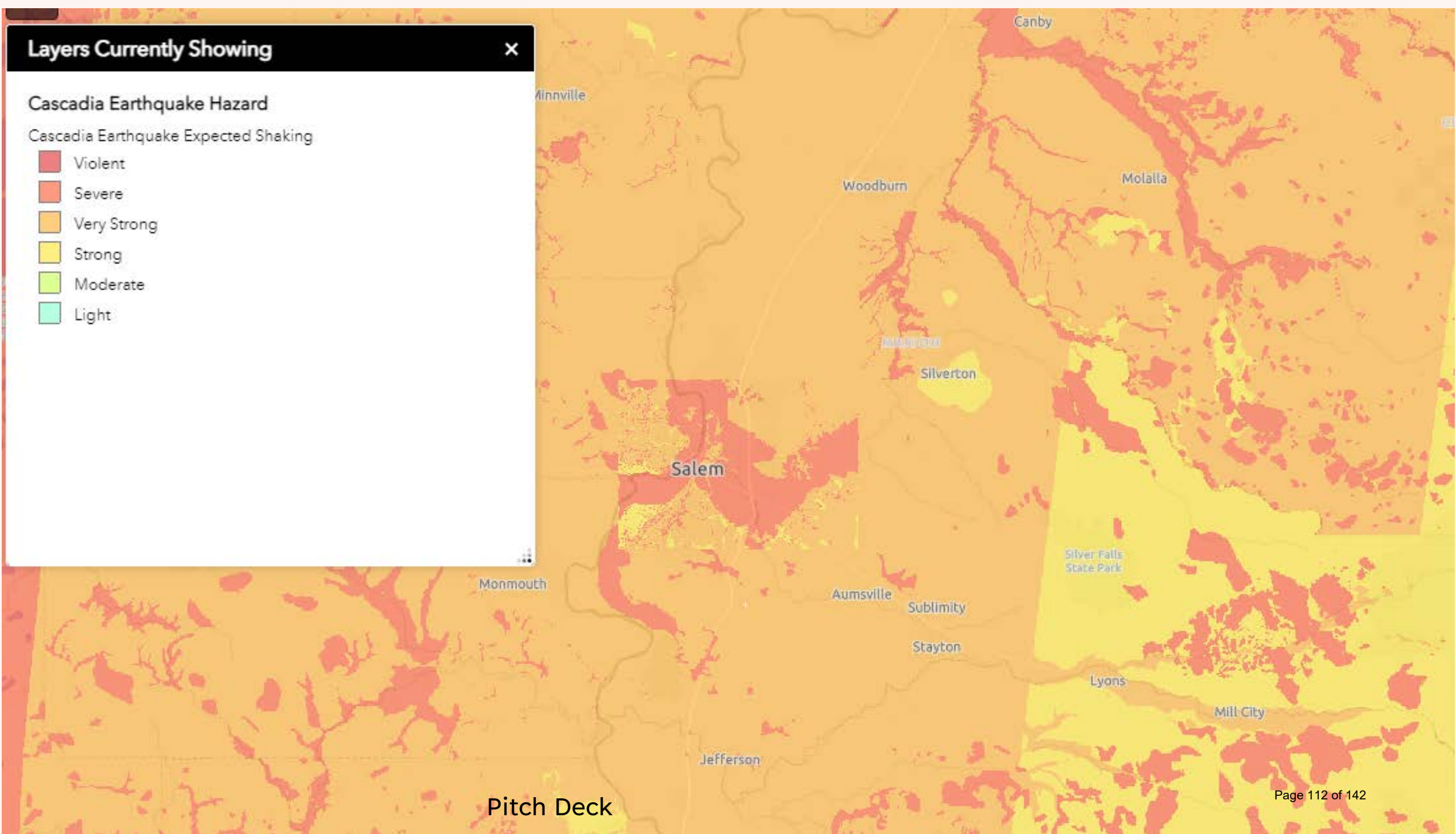
Layers Currently Showing



Cascadia Earthquake Hazard

Cascadia Earthquake Expected Shaking

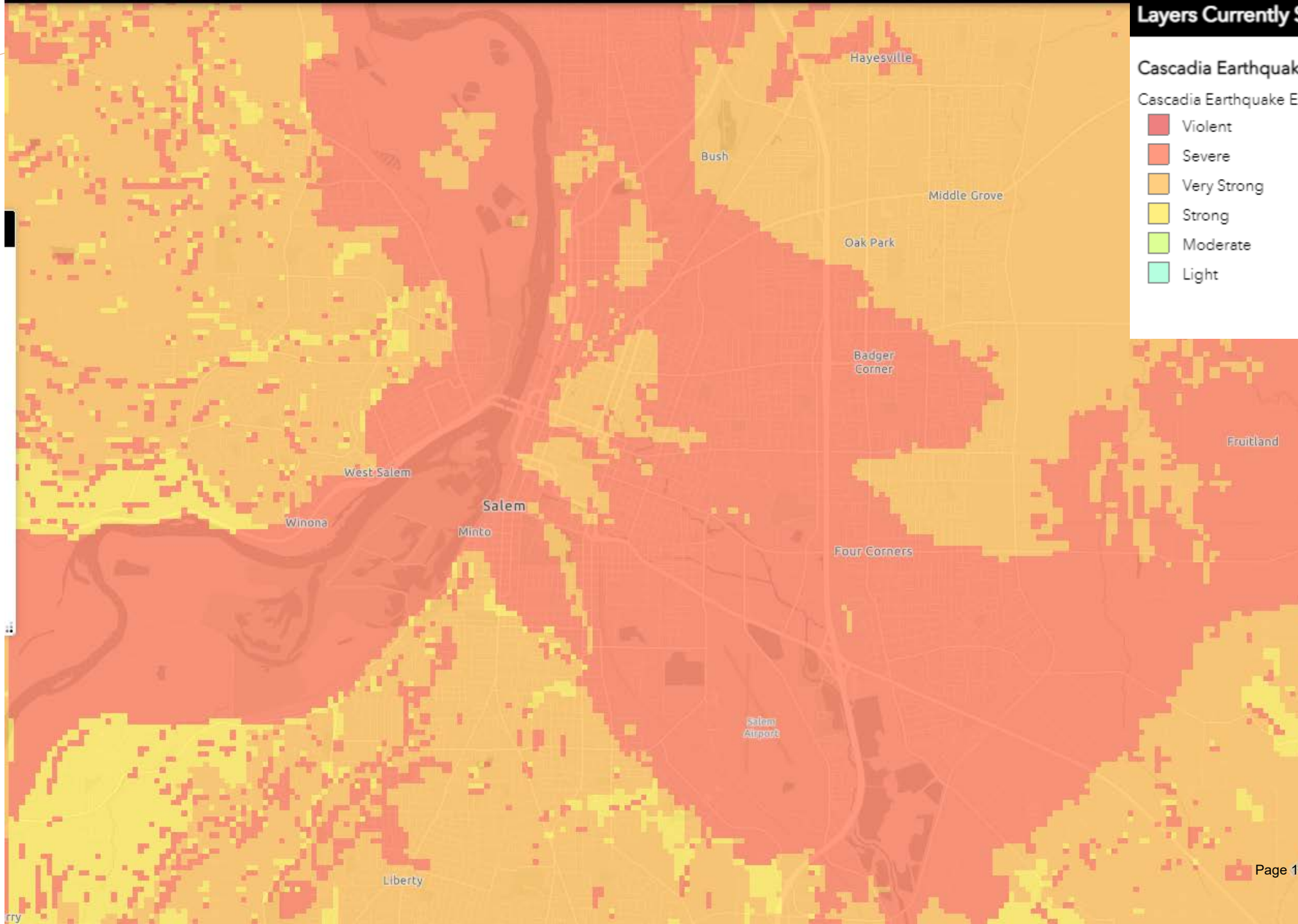
-  Violent
-  Severe
-  Very Strong
-  Strong
-  Moderate
-  Light

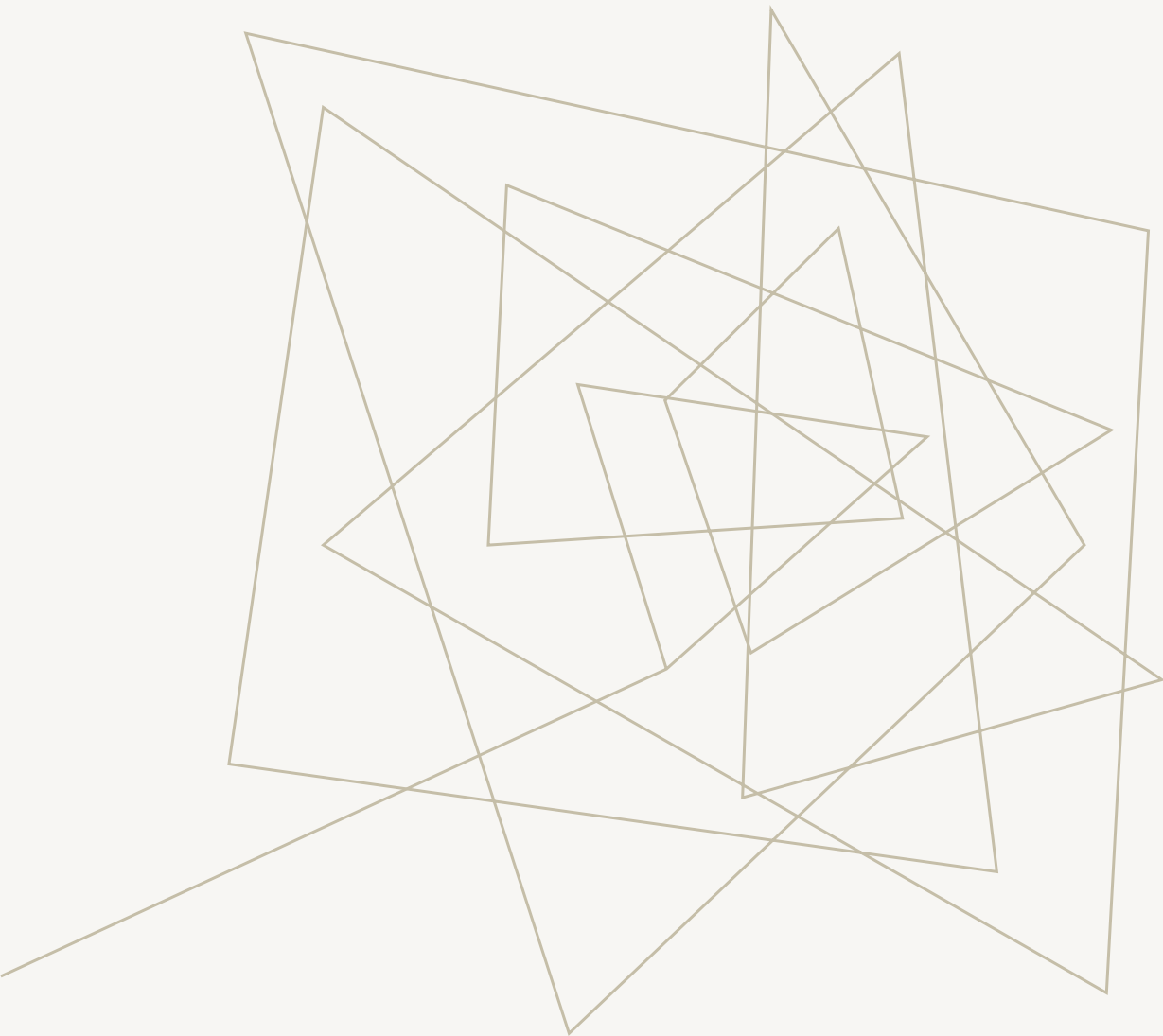


Cascadia Earthquake Hazard

Cascadia Earthquake Expected Shaking

- Violent
- Severe
- Very Strong
- Strong
- Moderate
- Light





PLANS

HIERARCHY OF PLANS FOR RESPONSE

FEDERAL PLANS

Coordinated across government sectors, FEMA, DOD, other agencies on how they will respond to Cascadia. These plans are developed in conjunction with state planning efforts

STATE PLANS

The Cascadia Playbook – gives an overview of how the State is expected to respond and function, priorities of work and timelines of restored services

State Resiliency Plan

COUNTY PLANS

Emergency Operations Plan

Continuity of Operations Plans

CITY & JURISDICTION PLANS

City plans, organization plan

Individual preparedness

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OEM Cascadia Playbook:

A tool to generalize response priorities following a Cascadia Event.


The full playbook has it broken down by Emergency Support Functions, Including ESF16 for Law Enforcement

Oregon Resiliency Plan:

Reducing Risk and Improving Recovery for the Next Cascadia Earthquake and Tsunami

Critical Service	Zone	Estimated Time to Restore Service
Electricity	Valley	1 to 3 months
Electricity	Coast	3 to 6 months
Police and fire stations	Valley	2 to 4 months
Drinking water and sewer	Valley	1 month to 1 year
Drinking water and sewer	Coast	1 to 3 years
Top-priority highways (partial restoration)	Valley	6 to 12 months
Healthcare facilities	Valley	18 months
Healthcare facilities	Coast	3 years

OEM CASCADIA PLAYBOOK

 <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">DISASTER EVENT!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial notification Activate OERS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Succession authorities Emergency declarations Life safety missions Search and rescue Medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency communications JIC operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish contact with affected areas and EOCs Situational awareness Establish shelters Support access and functional needs population Mass feeding Animal care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess lifeline routes Establish state staging areas Locate/ receive supplies Points of distribution Emergency contracting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess impact damage Identify critical service outages Prioritize emergency repairs Restore access to lifeline routes Fatality management operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize heavy equipment and personnel Prioritize repair of critical infrastructure systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive federal resources Volunteer and donated goods management Track federal assets and activation levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify regional and statewide priorities for restoration of community services, human services and critical infrastructure
	PLAY 1	PLAY 2	PLAY 3	PLAY 4	PLAY 5	PLAY 6	PLAY 7	PLAY 8	PLAY 9
	Event +60 Minutes	Event +6 Hours	Event +12 Hours	Event +24 Hours	Event +48 Hours	Event +4 Days	Event +7 Days	Event +10 Days	Event +2 Weeks

EXCERPT FROM EVENT +6 HOURS

ESF 16: Law Enforcement



- Protect life and public safety.
- Initiate Oregon State Police (OSP) Mass Fatalities Incident Annex via the Medical Examiner's Division.
- Provide security for responders.
- Provide security for critical facilities, critical infrastructure and essential supplies.
- Coordinate traffic control and crowd control and assist with evacuations.
- Coordinate with ESF 2 to provide communications support.
- Coordinate with ESF 1 for transportation for law enforcement personnel and equipment.
- Support the coordination of communication frequencies with local law enforcement in impacted areas.
- Provide just-in-time training to security personnel (private contractors, military).

AGENDA ITEM #5

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY
COUNCIL (CJAC)**

**SPECIALTY COURT SUPPORT
LETTER**

Criminal Justice Commission
885 Summer St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Letter of Support for Marion County Specialty Courts

Dear Grant Administrator:

As Chair of the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council, I am pleased to support the Marion County Circuit Court's Specialty Court Grant Program application for the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Fiscal Year 2023-2025.

Having five specialty courts with community-based resources that provide crucially needed evidence-based wrap around services and treatment is an asset to law enforcement, public safety, and the community. Past surveys of the adults in custody in Marion County show that at any given time, more than 50% suffer from substance abuse, homelessness, and mental illness.

The adult drug, mental health, and veteran treatment courts offer voluntary conditional discharge and post-conviction program for offenders. These courts combine treatment court concepts with integrated human services to provide meaningful interventions that include community supervision, drug and alcohol treatment, mental health services, housing, and vocational rehabilitation services. A team of court staff, social services, and mental health professionals work together to develop treatment plans and supervise participants in the community. The participants agree to the terms and conditions of community-based supervision, including substance abuse and co-occurring treatment, attendance at court for 18 months, with the goal of having the criminal charges dismissed.

The juvenile and family treatment courts offer substance use treatment, mental health counseling, parent-child therapy, housing subsidy, education, and job training. Our team uses a collaborative approach to promote behavior modification and incentivize growth. Treatment and case management plans are coordinated to maximize treatment, ancillary and specialized services. The juvenile treatment court offers expunction of their juvenile record upon graduation.

Through these carefully chosen programs, successful participants in both courts develop the skills needed to maintain sobriety, retain their family units, and become productive members of society.

On behalf of the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council, I am pleased to offer our support for the Marion County Circuit Court's 2023-2025 Criminal Justice Commission Specialty Courts Grant application.

Sincerely,

Commissioner Colm Willis

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FOR
AGENDA ITEM #3 (JRI GRANT)**

PREVIEW OF 2023 JUSTICE REINVESTMENT PROGRAM

20 MARCH 2023

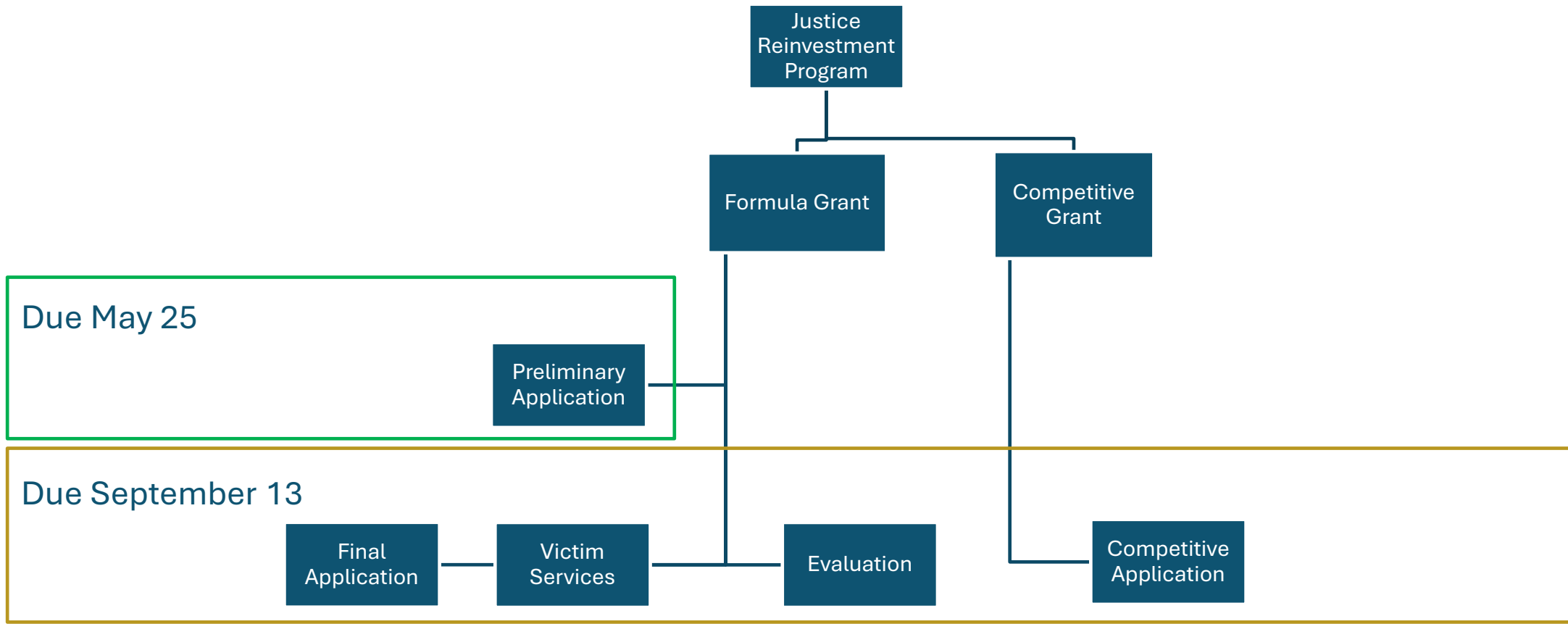


Ian Davidson
Justice Reinvestment
Program Manager

MEETING OVERVIEW

- Components of Justice Reinvestment Program
- Timeline for Grants
- Grant Content
- Resources for Applying
- Next Steps

2023-25 JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM TIMELINE



GRANT TIMELINE

March 31, 2023	Grant solicitation released; Preliminary Application opened
May 25, 2023	Preliminary Application due
Late June/Early July 2023	Grant Review Committee evaluates Preliminary Application and provides feedback to applicants; Final Application opened
September 13, 2023	Final Application due
October 2023	Grant Review Committee develops funding recommendations
November 2023	Commission makes final award decisions

FORMULA GRANT CONTENTS

Preliminary Application (May 25th)

- Consultation of Data Dashboards
- Proposed Grant Programming
- Eligibility Requirements
- Planning and Implementation
- Letters of Support
- Statements of Commitment

Final Application (September 13th)

- Changes to Preliminary Application
- Budget



ALSO DUE SEPTEMBER 13TH

- Competitive Grant (optional)
- Evaluation (optional)
- Victim Services (required)



RESOURCES FOR APPLYING

DATA DASHBOARDS, REQUIRED DOCUMENTS, FUNDING



DATA DASHBOARDS





Statistical Analysis Center

CJC Research Department

Dashboards

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

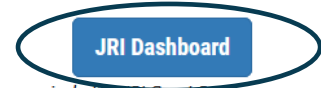
- Grant Programs
- Public Safety Task Force
- Victims 10%
- Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils

SPECIALTY COURTS

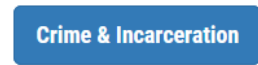
- Grant Program
- Summit
- Statistical Transparency of Policing
- Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant
- Asset Forfeiture
- Resources

ABOUT

Welcome to the Criminal Justice Commission's data portal. The goal of this project is to connect public safety officials with useful and timely data. We hope this interactive look at criminal justice trends informs both statewide and local discussions about public safety.



View data for Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Program including JRI Grant Program expenditures, prison use and sentencing for JRI crimes.



View Oregon's prison use and forecast population, information about crimes and sentencing, and prison demographic data.

Race, Ethnicity & Gender

April 1, 2021

JRI County Programs

January 27, 2021

JRI Grant Snapshot

15 December, 2022

JRI Prison Usage

15 December, 2022

Recidivism

December 29, 2022

STOP Dashboard

December 1, 2022

Prison Use for All Crime

Bias Hotline Reports

Short-Term Transitional



Justice Reinvestment

Reducing Recidivism & Incarceration While Protecting Public Safety & Holding Individuals Accountable

Statewide

- (All)
- Female
- Male

How is prison use for JRI crimes changing over time?

A primary goal of the JRI program is to reduce Oregon's prison population and avoid the costs associated with building and staffing new prison facilities. Each county contributes to this goal by seeking to reduce their prison usage for JRI (nonviolent) crimes through targeted interventions as shown on the [JRI County Programs](#) page.

[To view prison use for all crime types, click here](#)

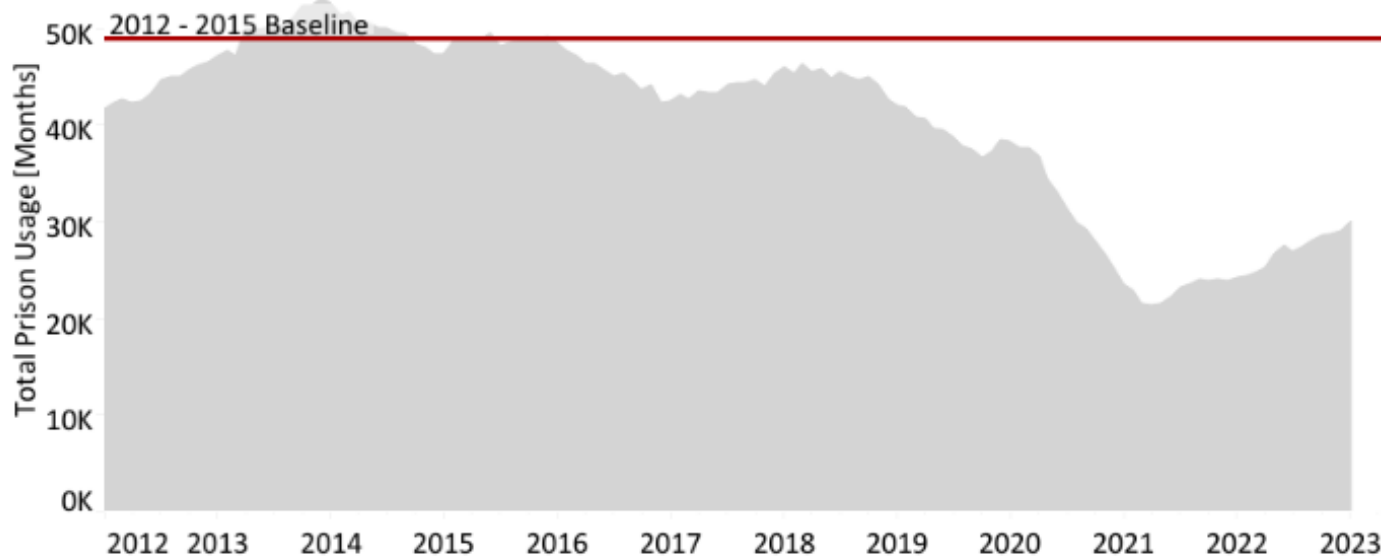


Chart: Total Prison Usage

CJC measures prison use primarily in terms of total months of incarceration or length of stay (LOS). The chart above shows a one year rolling sum of LOS over time. The data is limited to the last full month reported by the Department of Corrections. The 2012 - 2015 Baseline represents the average prison usage for the three years prior to the implementation of the JRI program and is provided for comparison.

What is driving prison use?

Total prison use is driven by the number of admissions and the length of stay for each individual. Use the charts below to identify the cause of changes in total prison use.

Chart: Sentence Length

Changes in the average LOS over time (yellow boxes), will cause a corresponding trend in total prison usage. Long individual sentences (outliers shown as darker, larger dots) may cause a spike in prison usage.

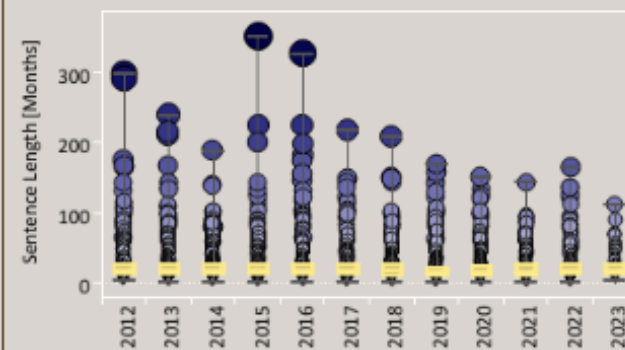
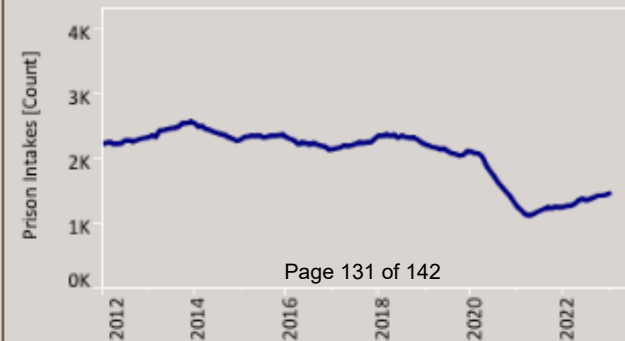


Chart: Number of Prison Intakes

The number of admissions over a one year rolling window, regardless of duration, as a simple count of intakes.



JRI Home

JRI County Programs

JRI Prison Use

JRI Sentencing

JRI Racial Disparity

Recidivism Portal

Incarceration Portal

Do not use your browser's back button. Use the links below to navigate.



Justice Reinvestment

Reducing Recidivism & Incarceration While Protecting Public Safety & Holding Individuals Accountable

Statewide

- Select Group(s):
- Asian/PI ● Men
 - Black ● Women
 - Latinx ●
 - Native ●

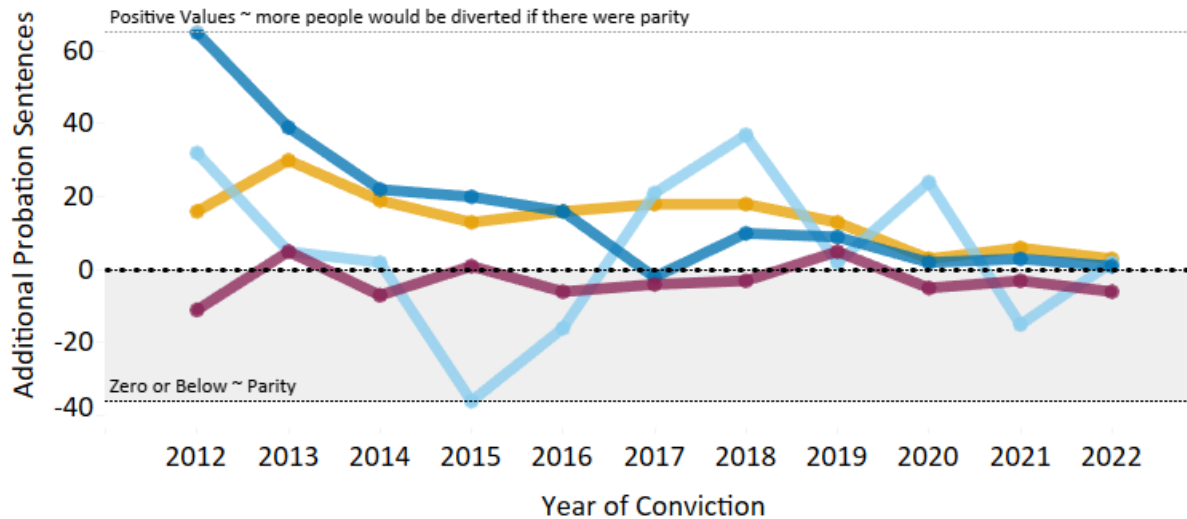
Sentencing for Nonviolent (JRI) Crimes

This page examines sentencing by race and gender so that JRI resources can be allocated in an efficient and equitable manner. The information presented here is derived from DOC records for prison, jail, and probation intakes, and is limited in scope to sentencing decisions impacting those **convicted of nonviolent crimes**; it does not represent the overall disparities between racial and ethnic groups among justice-involved individuals.

To view general demographics of Oregon's incarcerated population, click [here](#).

Probation Racial Disparity Tool

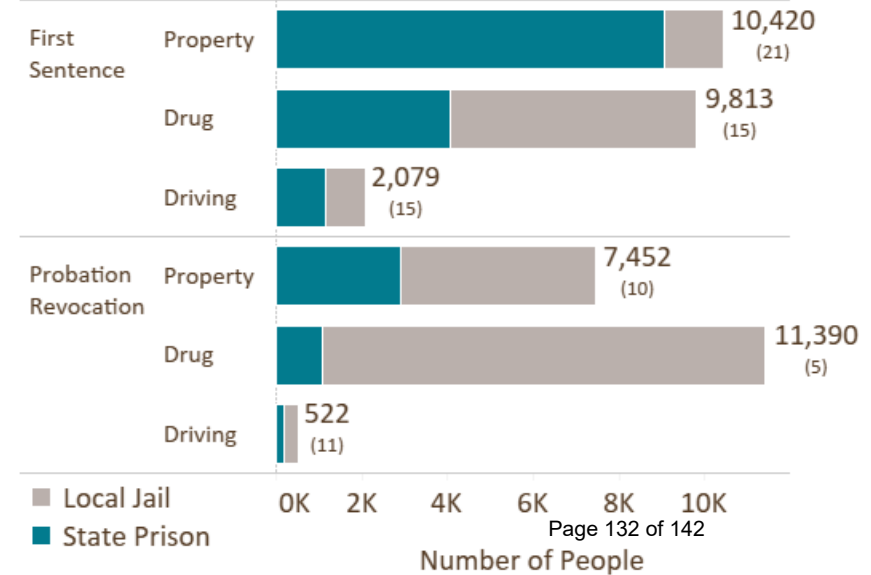
Compares the rate at which people convicted of JRI crimes are sentenced to probation rather than prison or jail. Values indicate how many more members of a minority group, convicted of a nonviolent crime, would have been sentenced to probation if there were parity between the minority and majority groups' diversion rates. **Select a data point to view crime details to the right and to view cases.**



Prison & Jail Admissions, (average sentence in months)

Statewide: 2012 to Present, All Races Men

Hover over a bar to view a comparison of sentence lengths by race.



Do not use your browser's back button. Use the links below to navigate.

JRI Home

JRI County Programs

JRI Prison Use

JRI Sentencing

JRI Racial Disparity

Recidivism Portal

Incarceration Portal

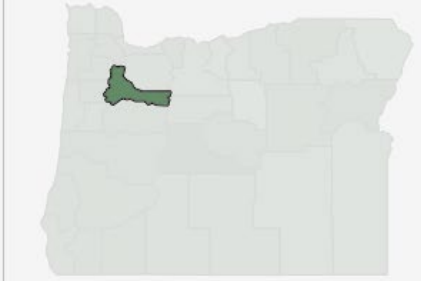


Help me understand this chart!

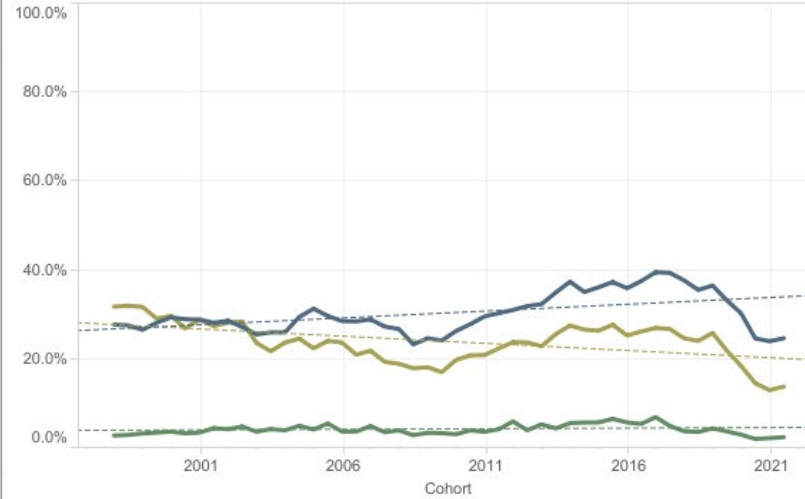
What Do One Year Recidivism Rates Look Like Over Time by Region and County?

Select Options Below, Use Map to Select and Display County and Region

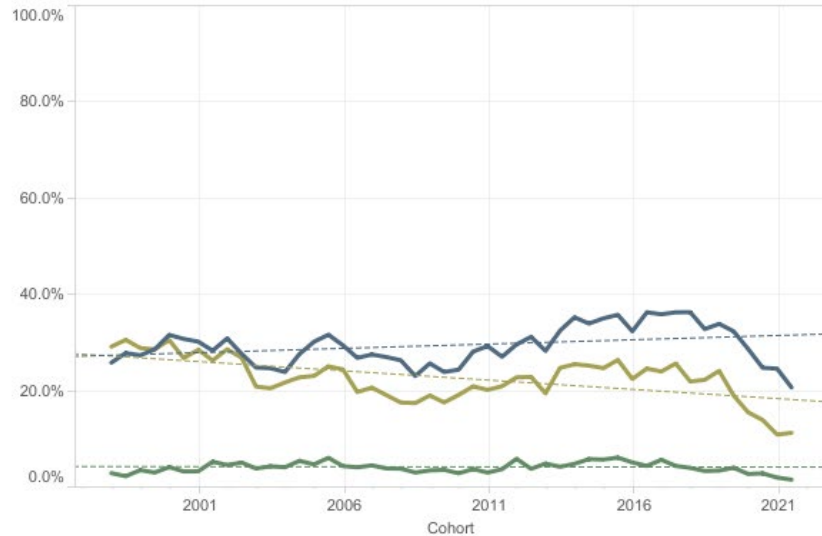
Cohort Type All	Gender Female	Recidivism Type Incarceration
Risk Level All	Race All	
Crime Category All	Age Group All	
Recidtype <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arrest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conviction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incarceration Current through 2019/2ND		



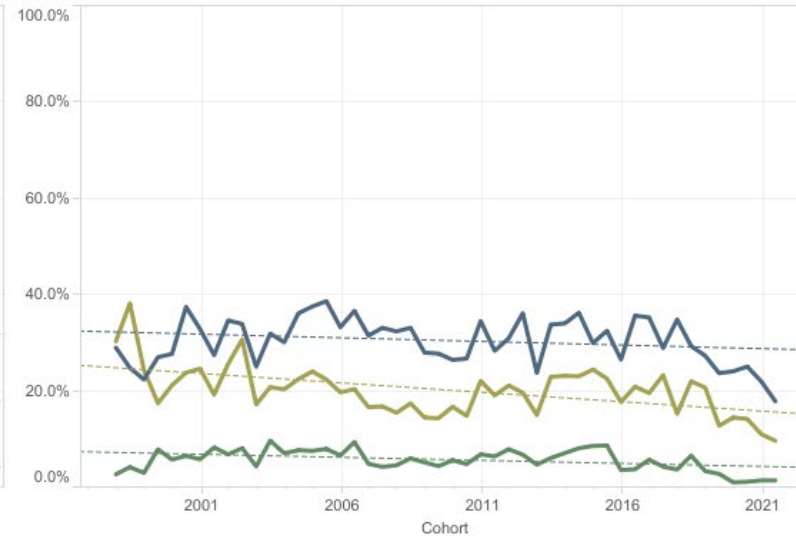
Statewide



Metro Region



Marion County





LETTERS OF SUPPORT AND STATEMENTS OF COMMITMENT



TWO KINDS OF UPLOADS

Letters of Support

- County Governing Body
- County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council
- Additional letters of support

Statements of Commitment

- District Attorney
- Presiding Judge
- Director of Community Corrections
- Additional relevant stakeholders



April 27, 2021

Ken Sanchagrin, Executive Director
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
885 Summer Street NE
Salem, OR 97221

Dear Mr. Sanchagrin,

I am offering this letter in support of Trillium County's Justice Reinvestment application. As the district attorney for Trillium County, I and my office are committed to reducing recidivism and decreasing Trillium County's utilization of imprisonment in Department of Corrections facilities while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.

I have worked closely with Presiding Judge Justus, Sheriff Stevens, and Community Corrections Director Carlton and the other members of our Local Public Safety Coordinating Council on this application. The vision outlined in our grant application has been developed through ongoing discussions on the status of the program with numerous community partners.

We have been committed to these goals for several years and continued Justice Reinvestment funding are essential to helping our county execute on our commitment to the goals of the Justice Reinvestment Program. We are now asking that this funding be continued, so we can build on our existing program and continue to reduce recidivism and prison usage while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of our application.

Sincerely,



FUNDING



2021-23 Justice Reinvestment Formula Grant Disbursement

TOTAL 21-23 FORMULA ALLOCATION: \$43,488,159

			Breakdown of Total Funding for Formula Justice Reinvestment Grant		
County	Baseline Grant-in-Aid Formula for 21-23*	Total Justice Reinvestment Fund Allocation	Program Funding (87%)	Evaluation Funding (3%)**	Minimum Victim Services Funding (10%)
BAKER	0.44%	\$190,113	\$165,398	\$5,703	\$19,011
BENTON	1.06%	\$457,998	\$398,459	\$13,740	\$45,800
CLACKAMAS	5.65%	\$2,441,218	\$2,123,860	\$73,237	\$244,122
CLATSOP	1.25%	\$540,092	\$469,880	\$16,203	\$54,009
COLUMBIA	1.37%	\$591,941	\$514,989	\$17,758	\$59,194
COOS	2.02%	\$872,789	\$759,327	\$26,184	\$87,279
CROOK	0.97%	\$419,112	\$364,627	\$12,573	\$41,911
CURRY	0.57%	\$246,282	\$214,265	\$7,388	\$24,628
DESCHUTES	4.16%	\$1,797,428	\$1,563,762	\$53,923	\$179,743

BUDGET PROJECTION SHEET

CJC Grant Program:	Justice Reinvestment- Formula
Applicant Organization Name:	

Personnel: Salaries, wages and fringe benefits costs for all grant-funded personnel (in whole or in part) employed by the grant recipient

Directions:
 In the "Program Supported" field, identify the specific program/project the position supports.
 In the "Monthly Rate" field, combine salary/wages and fringe benefits for a single month.
 In the "# Months Employed" field, indicate the number of months the position is expected to be funded during the grant period.
 In the "% Time per Month" field, use whole numbers to show percentage of position's time dedicated to grant-related work. Example: a half-time case manager = **50**

Position Title	Employing Agency	Program Supported	New or Existing Position	Monthly Rate (wages+fringe)	# Months Employed	% Time per Month	Total Amount Requested
1			Select Option				0.00
2			Select Option				0.00
3			Select Option				0.00
4			Select Option				0.00
5			Select Option				0.00
6			Select Option				0.00
7			Select Option				0.00
8			Select Option				0.00
9			Select Option				0.00
10			Select Option				0.00

Personnel Total:							0.00
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------

Narrative:

For each requested item above, provide a **brief** justification as to how it meets or fulfills the purpose/intent of the program.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	



NEXT STEPS



UPCOMING DATES

- March 31st Formula Application (Preliminary and Final) released
- April 3rd Formula Application Webinar
- May 25th Preliminary Application (Formula) Due





QUESTIONS?