



AGENDA

Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

Join Zoom Meeting

Topic: MCPSCC
Time: April 8, 2025 04:00 PM Pacific Time
(US and Canada)
Join Zoom Meeting:
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85806773155>
Meeting ID: 858 0677 3155

Date: April 8, 2025
Time: 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Place: Courthouse Square, BOC Office
Staff: Gary White, BOC Office
Phone: (503)-588-5193

In Person Meeting At:
Courthouse Square, BOC Office
555 Court St, 5th Floor
BOC Office
Salem 97301

4:00 - 4:05 PM	1. <u>Administrative</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Announcements• Welcome New Members<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ashley Carson○ Chief David Gerboth○ Carlos Texidor Maldonado	<i>Commissioner Willis</i>
4:05 - 4:10 PM	2. <u>Approve January 7, 2025 Meeting Minutes (Action)</u>	<i>Commissioner Willis</i>
4:10 - 4:15 PM	3. <u>Nomination for Vice-Chair Sheriff Nick Hunger (Action)</u>	<i>Commissioner Willis</i>
4:15 - 4:45 PM	4. <u>HB4002 Update</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Sheriff Hunter</i>• <i>DA Clarkson</i>• <i>Ryan Matthews</i>	
4:45 - 5:10 PM	5. <u>Youth Violence Update & Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan</u>	<i>Troy Gregg</i>
5:10 - 5:20 PM	6. <u>Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC) (Informational)</u>	<i>Judge Prall</i>
5:20 - 5:30 PM	7. <u>Justice Reinvestment Grant Application</u>	<i>Commander Hartford</i>
5:30-5:40 PM	8. <u>DPSST Oversight</u>	<i>Steve Webster</i>
5:40 - 6:00 P	9. <u>Open Discussion 2025 Goals & Projects</u>	<i>Commissioner Willis</i>
6:00 PM	ADJOURN	

If you require interpreter assistance, an assistive listening device, large print material or other accommodations, call 503-588-5212 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. TTY 503-588-5168 Si necesita servicios de interprete, equipo auditivo, material copiado en letra grande, o cualquier otra acomodacion, por favor llame al 503-588-5212 por lo menos 48 horas con anticipación a la reunion. TTY 503-588-5168 Marion County is on the internet at:
<http://www.co.marion.or.us>



Marion County

Juvenile Crime Prevention
Plan

2025 - 2027

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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](#)).

The 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 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

The Marion County Juvenile Department has strategically leveraged Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds to support the Family Support Program (FSP) since the early 2000s, continuing this vital work through the 2023-2025 biennium.

On April 11, 2023, the 2023-2025 Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan received unanimous approval from the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council during its regular meeting. Council members engaged in robust discussion, underscoring the program's critical benefits and its far-reaching impact on County stakeholders.

These partners include local law enforcement, the district attorney's office, victim rights advocates, the public defender's office, health and human services, the presiding judge, faith leaders, city officials, and community representatives.

Marion County actively addresses local juvenile justice concerns by identifying needs, barriers, and service gaps within the community. Notable community partnerships include the Youth Resources Action Team, the Runaway and Homeless Task Force, the Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative, Marion & Polk County's System of Care Executive Committee, and the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council.

The System of Care initiative across Marion County is dedicated to ensuring young people succeed in their homes, schools, social circles, and communities. By aligning a wide range of community stakeholders, it focuses on creating a future that amplifies each child's strengths, honors the voices and choices of families, and adapts to the cultural and linguistic needs of all. A shared commitment drives efforts to meet youth needs locally and to ensure that effective interventions are in place to promote success before youth enter the Juvenile Justice system.

Since the Family Support Program's inception in the early 2000s, the Marion County Juvenile Department has utilized a variety of research efforts and tools to assess and address the issues, needs, barriers, and service gaps for youth in the system:

- **Escalation to Oregon Youth Authority (OYA):** This tool assesses:
 - The likelihood of a youth progressing from county probation to OYA residential placement or Youth Correctional Facility due to committing a new crime.
 - The probability of escalation is due to probation violations.
- **OYA Youth Reformation System Predictive Success Rates (PSR):** Analyzes where a youth is most likely to succeed in avoiding future felony convictions by identifying the best service options:
 - Community Juvenile Department,
 - OYA residential placement,
 - OYA Youth Correctional Facility.
- **Marion County Jail Survey:** A snapshot survey of inmates capturing juvenile histories, including trauma, substance abuse, family dynamics, and educational challenges.
- **OYA Partnership:** In collaboration with OYA, the Juvenile Department examined factors affecting youth placed in OYA's state-wide residential treatment programs or Youth Correctional Facilities. This research highlighted that some youth may be more effectively served within the community, provided adequate resources, programs, and services are available to ensure their safe management.

- **Partnerships with Oregon Department of Human Services – Child Welfare and Marion County Developmental Disabilities Program:** These collaborations focus on improving outcomes for shared youth through prevention and intervention services, a person-centered approach to working with youth and families, evidence-based practices, strong community connections, and services tailored to the cultural and linguistic needs of those involved.
Marion County’s comprehensive, data-driven approach ensures that juvenile justice issues are addressed proactively and effectively, empowering youth and families while strengthening the broader community.

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

On March 25, 2025, the Marion County LPSCC Executive Committee approved the submitted plan to bring to the full membership.

The plan will go before the full council on April 8, 2025, for final approval. Minutes will be made available following this meeting.

✓ **Goals of the plan**

Since 2014, approximately 1,002 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.
- 5) Connecting youth and families to appropriate resources in their community.

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

Youth Mental Health

- Integrate mental health best practices into existing programs across all youth access points
- Develop a community-wide coordinated suicide prevention plan
- Create a late-evening mental health hub for youth
- Connect youth with social services, especially those dealing with mental health, substance abuse, or behavioral issues
- Address lack of placements for youth with significant mental health and behavioral challenges
- Reduce waiting lists for Mid-Valley Wrap Around Teams (MV-WRAP)
- Improve decision-making and placements to reduce inappropriate detention admissions
- Address mental health needs in Youth Correctional Facilities
- Match healthcare providers with the cultural and linguistic needs of youth
- Increase access to behavioral health care, resilience, and depression reduction

Youth and Family Support

- Coordinate services to support youth in their homes and communities
- Improve visitation practices with Oregon Department of Human Services
- Recruit foster parents for sibling placements and trauma-informed care
- Support foster parents and develop programs for youth transitioning from foster care
- Implement Family Check Up programs across sectors (education, public safety, mental health)
- Develop a model for youth on probation to reduce commitments to Youth Authority placements

- Support family preservation and reunification efforts
- Reduce teen pregnancies, child abuse, and domestic violence
- Provide mentorship opportunities and community mobilization to support positive youth development
- Expand respite care options for families and youth in crisis
- Ensure after-hours access to support services
- Tailor programs to meet the needs of young women, including trauma-informed care

Runaway and Homeless Youth

- Expand shelter options and services for homeless youth
- Support neighborhood-based community centers and programs for homeless families
- Promote Safe Families for Children and explore reception center concepts
- Address barriers to education for homeless youth, including absentee policies and access to tutoring
- Prioritize runaway and homeless youth services, focusing on gaps and outreach
- Advocate for housing solutions for homeless families and LGBTQI+ youth
- Align health systems with efforts to address homelessness and increase housing availability

Domestic Violence

- Prioritize housing for domestic violence victims
- Implement recommendations from the Alliance for Hope Community Assessment
- Aid with families navigating systems responding to domestic violence
- Establish referral options and assessments for youth impacted by domestic violence

Minority Youth Over-Representation

- Develop strategies to reduce minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system
- Expand alternatives to detention and residential treatment
- Ensure cultural sensitivity in services and programs
- Collaborate with higher education to develop skills for working with minority youth and families
- Provide family and educational support services

Education

- Coordinate services to prevent duplication of efforts
- Address chronic absenteeism across Marion County school districts

Youth Employment

- Provide skills development for youth to transition from school to work
- Establish programs that allow youth to gain work experience and skills
- Offer financial literacy training in schools

Crossover Youth

- Implement a partnership for the crossover youth model
- Ensure resources align with brain development and trauma-informed care
- Explore alternative strategies to reduce commitments to correctional facilities

Substance Abuse

- Increase residential substance abuse treatment options for youth
- Ensure treatment lengths align with youth needs and insurance constraints
- Address early substance use in youth (ages 10-12)
- Provide support for parental substance abuse issues impacting youth care
- Increase community education on the harms of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana
- Close treatment service gaps between rural and urban areas
- Foster a community environment supporting recovery and overall wellness

Developmental Disability Services

- Improve access to specialized services and placements for youth with developmental disabilities in juvenile justice settings.
- Enhance coordination between developmental disability services and juvenile justice systems, ensuring appropriate care and accommodations.
- Expand respite care and family support while addressing barriers to services for youth with dual diagnoses.

Youth Engaged with Legal Aid/Assisting Proceedings

- Strengthen partnerships between juvenile justice and legal aid to ensure access to counsel and fair representation.
- Increase funding and training for legal professionals to support youth, especially those with developmental disabilities, in legal proceedings.
- Develop diversion programs with legal aid support to prevent detention and provide community-based solutions for at-risk youth.

Note: Some needs, barriers, and gaps provided through Marion-Polk CHIP 2021-2025

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

Marion County, located in the Willamette Valley, spans 1,194 square miles and is home to 346,741 residents as of the 2023 Census. The county is Oregon's fifth most populous, with Salem serving as both the county seat and the state capital.

Marion County houses three of Oregon's twelve state correctional institutions, one state juvenile correctional facility, and the Oregon State Hospital, which treats offenders with psychiatric conditions. As a result, the county has the highest percentage of state prisoners and local inmates in Oregon, with 23.8% of the state's total prison population incarcerated in Salem (*Oregon Department of Corrections, Inmate Profile Report*).

Nationally, youth aged 9 to 13 make up 6.2% of the total population, approximately 20.5 million individuals. In Marion County, this age group represents 6.6% of the population, or 23,041 individuals in 2024.

This cohort (ages 9-13) accounts for 22.7% of all youth referred to the Marion County Juvenile Department in 2024.

Hispanic youth represent 25.9% of the national population aged 9-13. In Marion County, this demographic comprises 42.3% (9,765) of the local 9-13 population. Additionally, 41.3% of the juvenile referrals for this age group in 2024 were Hispanic.

In terms of gender distribution, the national youth population is split 51.17% male and 48.82% female in 2024. However, for youth involved in the juvenile justice system, males represent more than 73.5% of all referrals.

*Note: All population data found at Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapo>) *EZA-Pop is not updated beyond 2022 at this time.*

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

➤ [Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reports](#)

Oregon's juvenile justice community is committed to providing effective and efficient services to promote public safety and prevent youth from returning to criminal behavior. The juvenile justice system in Oregon, and around the nation, is focused on improving the equitable treatment for youth of all races and ethnicities who encounter the system. An important foundation to understand disparate treatment in the system is to know the Relative Rate Index for a county.

The Relative Rate Index or RRI is a way to compare experiences of different groups of youth, typically broken down by race or ethnicity, within the juvenile justice system. In the context of this report, youth of color refer to African American, Asian American, Native American, and Hispanic youth.

Marion County Juvenile Department utilizes the RRI as a tool in reviewing impacts at all points in which a youth can encounter within the juvenile justice system and utilizes this information to make informed decisions and to drive program and policy decisions.

Specific data related to the RRI is found in Appendix C.

➤ **Education data reports if available**

Marion County schools serve a significantly higher percentage of underserved student populations—57.9% compared to the statewide average of 41.6%. These groups include American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students. Additionally, a greater proportion of students in Marion County live below the poverty level (39%) than the state average (33%).

The county also has a higher percentage of students with disabilities (17.3% vs. 15%) and English Language Learners (33.9% vs. 12.1%). Furthermore, Marion County schools serve a greater number of disconnected and dropout youth. Graduation rates (81% vs. 85%), completion rates (86.9% vs. 87%), and 9th-grade on-track rates (81.7% vs. 84.8%) are slightly lower than the state average. Regular school attendance in Marion County is 59.2%, compared to the statewide average of 66%.

Source: [Oregon Department of Education Statewide Annual Report Card](#)

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 61% 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 that are not easily or initially served in other programs in the county.

✓ **Demographic information**

A youth must be between the ages of nine and thirteen at the start of service and must score medium or higher on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment to qualify for FSP services. The program serves both non-adjudicated offenders and non-offenders; however, approximately 61% of youth are referred by law enforcement due to concerns about criminal behavior. No other program in Marion County specifically targets this age group with services designed to assess and mitigate criminogenic risk factors to prevent future criminal behavior.

The demographics of referred and enrolled youth are largely similar, with a notable trend: a higher percentage of Hispanic youth and a lower percentage of White youth met the program's criteria and engaged in services. Among referrals, 53.6% were White, 37.5% were Hispanic, and the remaining 8.9% included African American, Asian, and Native American youth. Additionally, 64.3% of referred youth were male, a proportion slightly lower than the overall juvenile justice population (65.8%).

The Family Support Program primarily serves youth and families in Marion County. However, occasional consultations are provided for youth residing in Linn County who attend school in Marion County, particularly 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 2023-2025 biennium (July 1, 2023, to present), the Family Support Program has received 77 delinquency referrals and 15 behavioral referrals. The program has established itself as a highly collaborative and supportive resource for youth and families.

There continues to be a high demand for Family Support Services; however, with only 1.5 FTE Support Specialists funded through JCP Prevention, the program faces significant staffing limitations. Currently, the waitlist includes three youth and their families. Staffing constraints remain the primary challenge, impacting service delivery. During this biennium, the average wait time from referral to service initiation has been 170 days. When additional staffing was available, this waiting time was reduced to 89 days. To ensure full program coverage, additional funding sources support the remaining 1.5 FTE.

Based on past service trends and current staffing capacity, Marion County estimates that approximately 168 youth will be served by the Family Support Program under the 2023-2025 Plan. Additionally, through referrals of eligible youth, the program is expected to provide support to an estimated 94 siblings within their households.

3. Services/programs to be funded.

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

The Family Support Program (FSP) is designed to address the behavioral concerns of youth aged 9 to 13, with the goal of strengthening family dynamics, improving interactions, and fostering positive relationships. This, in turn, enhances the youth's pro-social skills. Youth who score at a medium or higher risk on the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment (JCP) tool are eligible for the program. As participation in FSP is voluntary, it is essential for both the youth and their family to be engaged during the intake process. A key component of the program involves supporting families in mitigating risk factors, such as substance abuse, family functioning issues, negative peer influences, educational challenges, and harmful attitudes, values, and beliefs.

Purpose and Eligibility

FSP serves two primary functions:

1. **Strengthening Family Relationships:** When a youth is assessed as "low risk" and does not meet the criteria for FSP, the Family Support Specialist (FSS) helps recognize and validate the strengths within the family's relationships and parenting. The FSS connects the family to appropriate community resources to further support their needs.
2. **Support for At-Risk Youth:** For youth who meet the JCP criteria and agree to participate, the program focuses on developing goals, addressing needs, and building upon strengths. A Family Support Specialist (FSS) is assigned to conduct a thorough assessment and create a personalized case plan using tools such as the Family Check Up (FCU) and JCP Risk Assessment.

Program Implementation

Once a case plan is established, the FSS collaborates with the family to provide instruction, coaching, role modeling, and strategies for family management and skill development. The Family Check Up tool, along with ongoing engagement, helps identify and strengthen positive elements within the family's interactions and relationships. Families work together to address concerns, set goals, develop new skills, and enhance natural support within their environment, including community resources.

The FSS also works closely with the youth's parents and school staff to address educational challenges. This includes supporting parents in advocating for their child's academic success, ensuring parental involvement in homework and educational activities, and connecting the family with healthy after-school programs. Additionally, FSS assists families in navigating special education services, such as Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) or 504 plans, to secure appropriate educational supports.

Supporting Youth Accountability and Pro-Social Development

The program emphasizes the importance of holding youth accountable by implementing appropriate consequences, structure, and limits. It also promotes recognizing and reinforcing positive behavior and achievements. FSS encourages parents to involve their children in extracurricular activities, such as sports, clubs, and youth groups, to foster pro-social peer interactions. Moreover, the program supports parents in identifying and accessing resources related to family counseling, substance abuse treatment, and mental health services. FSS are well-versed in local community resources, referring families to agencies such as Children's Behavioral Health, New Solutions, and MV WRAP, as needed.

When necessary, FSS facilitate connections with developmental disabilities services, child welfare agencies, faith-based organizations, recreational programs, and support services like food banks and utility assistance.

Cognitive-Behavioral Tools (CBT) and Intervention

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based intervention that is based on the idea that a person's thoughts, feelings and behaviors are interconnected, and if we change our thoughts, we can change our feelings and behaviors. CBT is a fundamental principal of the Family Support Program, helping youth and families develop pro-social thinking and behaviors. CBT is very effective therapy for a variety of mental health conditions.

Program Duration and Structure

The Family Support Program typically lasts up to nine months, adhering to evidence-based principles from the Corrections Program Checklist developed by Dr. Ed Latessa, Professor at the University of Cincinnati. Early stages of

the program involve more frequent and intensive interactions with the family, while engagement tapers off as the family becomes more adept at applying the new skills in their daily lives.

Bilingual and Bicultural Support

The FSP team includes three Family Support Specialists, one of whom is bilingual and bicultural, serving the county's monolingual Spanish-speaking population. This ensures that the program can effectively meet the diverse needs of families in the community.

Positive Youth Development and Family Systems

The Family Support Program emphasizes positive youth development within the context of the family system. While many programs focus solely on youth, FSP integrates changes in family dynamics and interactions, fostering both individual and collective growth. The program models, teaches, and supports parents in implementing approaches that promote resilience and positive youth development.

Core Components of FSP

1. **Case Plans:** Using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Assessment and Family Check-Up results, case plans are created as a roadmap for youth, parents, and the Family Support Specialist. These plans outline both short- and long-term goals, competencies, and interventions, providing a clear framework for measuring progress and achieving desired outcomes.
2. **Everyday Parenting:** Family Support Specialists receive ongoing training and support in the *Everyday Parenting* curriculum, a research-based family management training program. This program focuses on three key areas of mindful parenting: supporting positive behavior, setting healthy limits, and building strong family relationships. It helps parents improve daily interactions, enhance youth monitoring, and strengthen overall family management.
3. **Family Check-Up (FCU):** The Family Check-Up model is a strength-based family assessment that engages youth and families in identifying strengths and challenges. It helps families to collaboratively evaluate needs, set goals, and improve relationships and family functioning.
4. **Skillstreaming:** This four-part training approach—modeling, role-playing, performance feedback, and generalization—teaches essential pro-social and relationship skills. The Skillstreaming curriculum includes 50 lessons covering topics such as beginning and advanced social skills, alternatives to aggression, stress management, and planning skills. FSS use this curriculum to help youth develop healthy relationships, engage with pro-social peers, and maintain positive social connections.

✓ Services provider(s) information:

Program Contact Information:

Jeremy Kazemier
Program Supervisor
2954 Center Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301
jkazemier@co.marion.or.us
(503)763-5722

Services provider(s) information:

Marion County Juvenile Department Family Support Specialists
FSS David Gonzales
2960 Center St NE, Salem Oregon 97301
dgonzales@co.marion.or.us
(503) 763-5764

FSS Kevin Brockman
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(503) 576-4503

FSS Travis Prichard
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(503) 763-5722

4. JCP Risk Assessment Tool

The Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Risk Assessment Tool is a key instrument used to monitor and evaluate JCP-funded programs and services. All programs receiving JCP funds are required to utilize this tool. Local plans should include the following details:

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

The JCP Risk Assessment is utilized to determine eligibility for services. Youth eligible for Family Support Services must score medium, medium-high, or high risk on the JCP assessment. The JCP is widely used by all Marion County Juvenile Department Probation Officers and is integrated into our services. Family Support Staff receive specific training in the use of the JCP to conduct both initial assessments and subsequent reassessments.

✓ **What training have they received?**

Training for new recruits, as well as refresher training, is provided by the Juvenile Department. This includes comprehensive onboarding, which consists of completing training through the Oregon Youth Authority's online platform, as well as in-house training, mentoring, and coaching. Furthermore, the department participates in Interrater Reliability activities, which help address trainee drift and reinforce skills in conducting assessments.

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

The JCP Risk Assessment is a validated tool designed for the target population, assessing risk factors that research has linked to criminal behavior. The factors identified by the JCP are utilized to develop case plans that focus on goal-setting, skill development, and risk mitigation. These plans address key areas such as attitudes, values, and beliefs, negative peer associations, educational engagement and conduct, and family functioning. The JCP is employed at both the beginning and end of services to measure the outcomes of the program.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Theory of Action integrates risk and resiliency factors that are aligned with the JCP risk assessment. The case plan incorporates resiliency factors into strategies aimed at achieving desired outcomes. The critical elements of Positive Youth Development—such as strengthening school engagement, fostering relationships, improving communication skills, conflict management, parenting, decision-making, emotional regulation, goal setting, and pro-social behavior—are central to the interventions. These skill-building activities are designed to shift resiliency factors and achieve positive 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 will enter JCP assessment data into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for youth referred by law enforcement. For referrals from other sources, data will be entered into the Youth Development Division (YDD) database, as well as into the Marion County Juvenile

Department's County database by county support staff. A "Family Support Measurable Outcomes" form is completed when a youth exits the program. This data, along with the JCP assessments, is used to evaluate the outcomes of the services provided.

5. Evidence-Based Practice

- ✓ **ORS 182.525 and ORS 182.515 require the 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 three 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 an additional .39 FTE comes through Criminal Justice Funds in the Juvenile Department budget and the additional 1.0 FTE funding is through opioid settlement dollars via the Marion County Health Department.

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 the 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	Josh Lair, <i>Local Alcohol and Drug Planning Committee Rep.</i>
Representatives of the court system	Paige Clarkson, <i>District Attorney</i> Hon. James Edmonds, <i>Circuit Court Judge</i> Linda Hukari, <i>Marion County Circuit Court</i> Todd McCann, <i>Public Defender/Attorney</i> Thompson Olcott, <i>Public Defender/Defense Attorney</i> Hon. Tracy Prall, <i>Circuit Court Judge</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	Julie Hoy, <i>City of Salem</i> Frank Longergan, <i>City of Woodburn</i> Colm Willis, <i>Commissioner, Marion County</i> Rick Lewis, <i>Representative, District 18</i>
Community based organizations	Ashley Carson Cottingham, <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	Andrew Copeland, <i>Chief, Keizer Police Department</i> David Gerboth, <i>Chief, Salem Fire Department</i> Troy Gregg, <i>Director, Marion County Juvenile</i> Mike Hartford, <i>Director, Community Corrections</i> Nicholas Hunter, <i>Sheriff, Marion County Sheriff</i> Michael Runyon, <i>Oregon Youth Authority</i> Trevor Womack, <i>Chief, Salem Police Department</i> Chris Zohner, <i>Captain, Oregon State Police</i>
Citizen Members	Jonathan Bauer, <i>Salem</i> Jay Bergmann, <i>Salem</i> Ashley Carson, <i>Salem</i> Jonathan Castro-Monroy, <i>Keizer</i> Douglas Cox, <i>Aumsville</i> Soraida Cross, <i>Keizer</i> Elizabeth Infante, <i>Salem</i> Pastor Garland King, <i>Salem</i> Peter McCallum, <i>Woodburn</i> Christina McCollum, <i>Salem</i> Shaney Starr, <i>Keizer</i> Carlos Texidor Maldonado, <i>Salem</i>

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 Everyday 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 home to the beginning of elementary school. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*.
- 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*.
- 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 an 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.
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- 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 a 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 consists of 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

Jeremy Kazemier is the Program Supervisor for the Family Support Program. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Social Sciences from Portland State University and his Master of Arts in Clinical Counseling from Corban University. Mr. Kazemier is a Licensed Professional Counselor in Oregon and provides clinical oversight of the Family Support Program. He has extensive experience working with individuals involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

David Gonzales is our bi-lingual, bi-cultural Family Support Specialist. He studied Criminal Justice at Oregon State University, University of Maryland, and Central Texas University. Mr. Gonzales has over thirty years of experience working with youth, of which 20 have been with the Family Support Program. He is also a volunteer coach for various youth sports teams and volunteers for other community events.

Travis Prichard is also a Family Support Specialist. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Social Sciences from Portland State University. Mr. Prichard has over 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.

Kevin Brockman is our Family Support Specialist that specializes in preventative substance abuse work. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Interdisciplinary Studies from Western Oregon University. Mr. Brockman is currently working on his Certified Alcohol and Drug I certificate. He has over five years' experience working with youth and families in various roles within the Marion County Juvenile department. He also volunteers as an assistant football coach at North Salem High School.

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.

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 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 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 decision-making 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 three 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

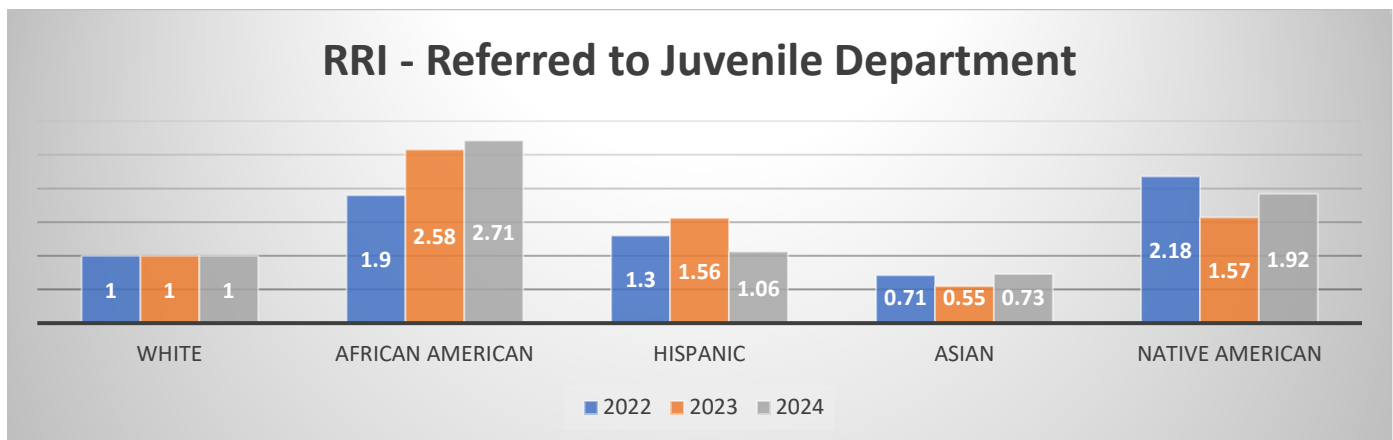
1. Identify and analyze any racial and ethnic disparities in local data.

- ✓ 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. RRI calculations are based on unique referrals.

A review of the draft 2024 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 (271%, 106% and 192%, respectively) than that of White youth. Youth of Asian heritage are referred at a lower rate than that of White youth (73%).

Referrals to the Marion County Juvenile Department is an external process and one that impacts potential disparity at other levels as well as decision-making internally on how to process the next steps in the navigation of youth and families.



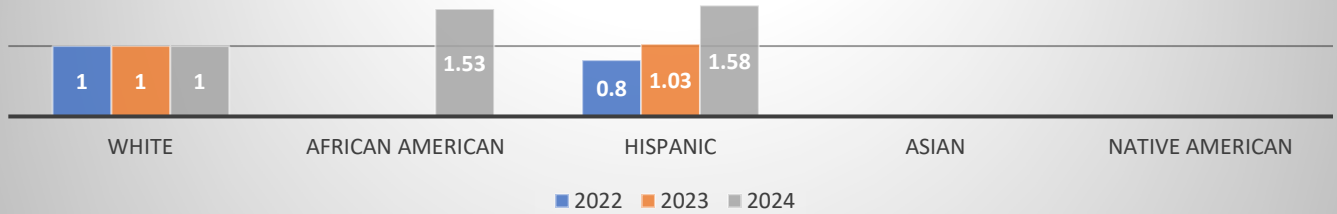
Note: Rates are comparison to White youth (1.00). When groups are treated equally, they have an RRI equal to "1". When the RRI is not equal to "1", one group is receiving different treatment relative to the other.

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. RRI calculations are based on unique admissions to detention

A disproportionate rate in placement in secure detention was seen amongst African American and Hispanic youth who were referred to the Juvenile Department in 2024.

This may be attributed to police arrests on allegations serious enough to require detention pending further Court action due to risk to the youth, family, and/or community or the lack of supports to provide adequate supervision of the youth in the community.

RRI - Cases Involving Secure Detention



Note: Rates for racial/ethnic groups with less than 5 in the numerator or less than 50 in the denominator are too small a sample size to provide accurate comparisons.

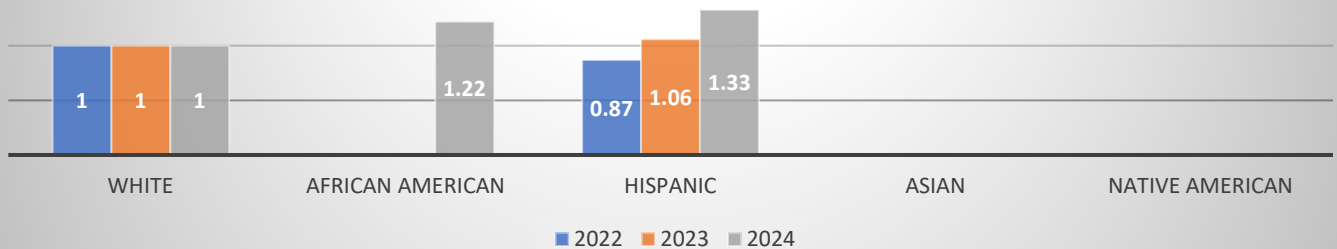
Cases petitioned (charges filed): a referral that is charged in a petition, usually by the county district attorney's office, and is filed with the court.

Cases not petitioned: a case that is dismissed or handled through informal means

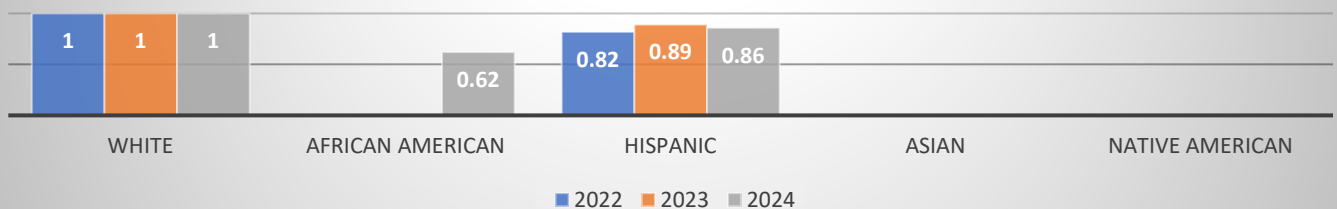
Referrals formally petitioned on Hispanic youth is 133% higher compared to White youth. Similarly, African American youth are petitioned at a rate 122% higher than referred White youth.

Again, this is an external process handled by the Marion County District Attorney's Office, however, the seriousness of allegations contributes to decision-making

RRI - Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)

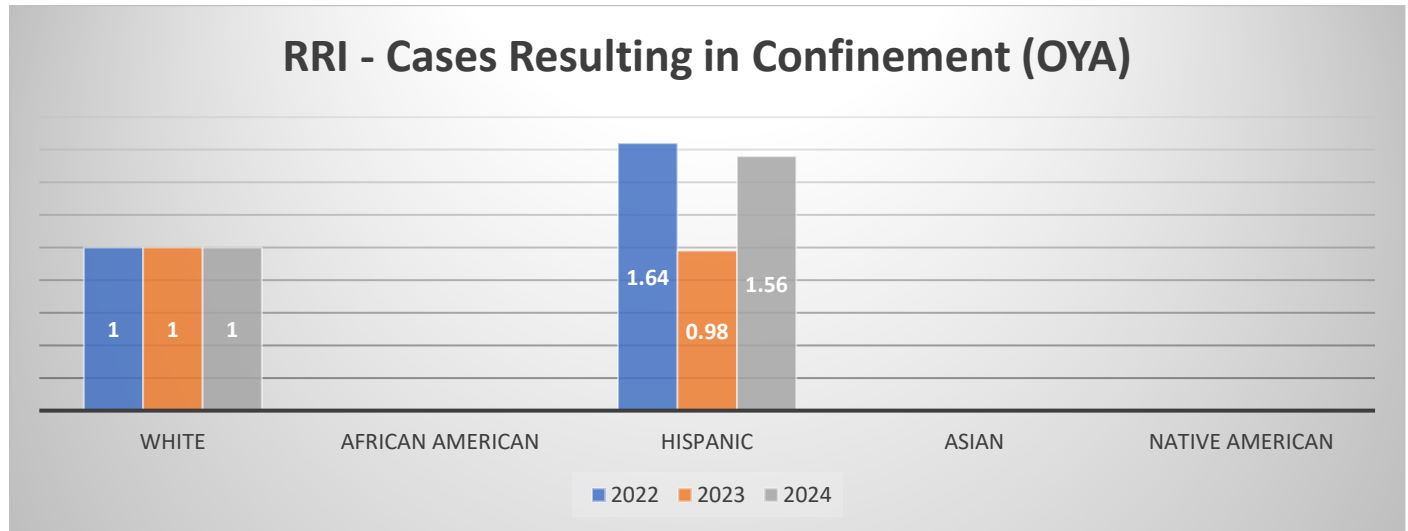


RRI - Cases Not Petitioned



Cases resulting in confinement: a disposition order of an adjudicated petition that results in a youth being placed in a youth correctional facility.

Confinement of Hispanic youth in a Youth Correctional Facility has fluctuated over the last 3 years, with 2023 being below the rate of confinement compared to White youth, book ended by two years at 164% AND 156% higher rates.

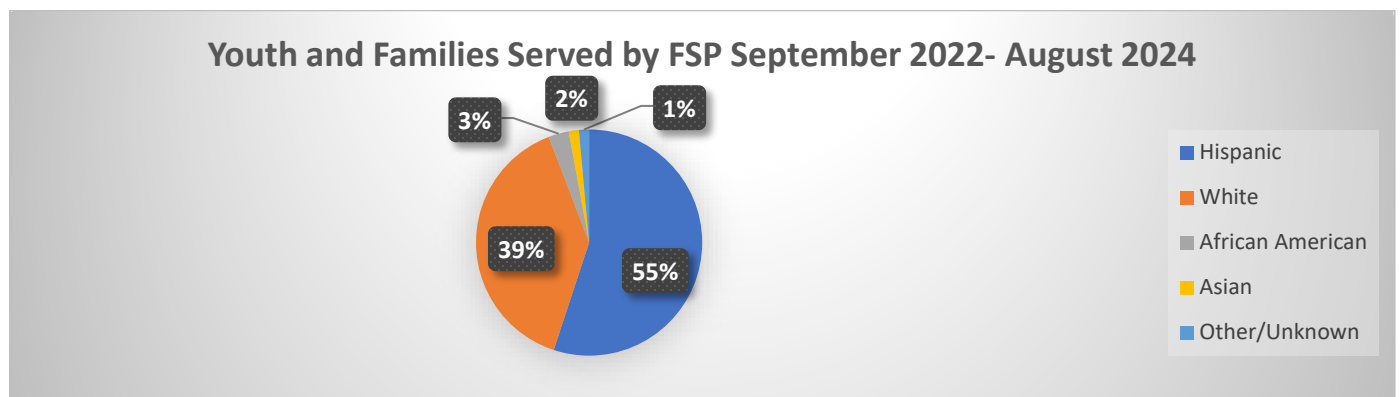


✓ **Do you have programs and services that are designed to meet the needs of Youth experiencing where the disparities are present and persisting?**

Once a youth is engaged by the Marion County Juvenile Department, the focus is first on diversion when possible. This includes probation intake services engaging youth and their families to review the allegations and utilizing community-based programs, such as city peer courts, online diversion programs, and informal sanctions, including mediation services, school resources and community service to redirect the youth away from more formal court or juvenile justice services.

The direct recipient of JCP Prevention funds over the last 20 years for the Marion County Juvenile Department has been the Family Support Program, which supports options to handle referrals through informal means and providing early prevention services without the need of a law enforcement referral.

While the Family Support Program serves all youth, regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender, it has been focused on serving underserved youth and families and has demonstrated impact on the disparity experienced.



During the above period, of the 34 community-referred youths that completed services, only 9% (3 youth) received a referral, and only two of 34 were adjudicated while in services (6%)

✓ **Are the numbers of Black, Hispanic, and/or Native American Youth, or the disparities in these categories statistically significant*?**

Rates for racial/ethnic groups with less than 5 in the numerator or less than 50 in the denominator are too small a sample size to provide accurate comparisons so further study over long periods of time may be 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 prioritizing youth program entry.

Marion County Juvenile Department aims to represent the community we serve. Our staff is diverse and specifically hires bilingual positions throughout the programs to ensure that youths and families are provided with services in common languages.

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 committed to fostering a culturally competent and inclusive environment by implementing several key strategies to address disparities and promote equity across the systems and practices within our organization.

First, we are utilizing data through a racial and ethnic lens to examine key decision points, policies, and practices within our systems. This approach helps identify areas where disparities exist and ensures equal treatment of youth from all races and ethnicities involved in the criminal justice system. By analyzing these factors, we aim to promote fairness and provide more equitable opportunities for youth in our care.

In addition, the department is actively building partnerships with both internal and external stakeholders, including representatives from various sectors such as the courts, probation, law enforcement, education, mental health professionals, social services, parents, clergy, and community members. These partnerships are vital for addressing specific issues, policy concerns, and practices that may arise from our data findings, ensuring a collaborative approach to problem-solving.

The department is also committed to organizational capacity building, particularly with regards to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). This effort spans all levels of our organization and impacts on how we engage with the community, families, and youth. As part of this initiative, we have formed a DEI committee and are participating in a year-long consultation with Collaborative Building Partnerships, LLC, which has helped shape our planning and staff training. These efforts will influence the programs that receive JCP Prevention funding and guide us toward more inclusive and culturally sensitive practices.

Our commitment extends to providing evidence-based, trauma-informed, and cultural and gender-specific services to the youth and families we serve. These services aim to provide accountability, promote positive social skill development, and mitigate community risk while increasing public safety. We recognize that diversity, equity, and inclusion are ongoing commitments, and we continue to evaluate and improve our strategies through feedback from youth, families, and community members.

Furthermore, to ensure the success of these initiatives, we have implemented an environmental scan and developed a DEI Workgroup. This group engages with youth, families, and the community in shaping future department goals and programs. Through regular youth and family satisfaction surveys, we can assess and refine our strategies to meet the diverse needs of those we serve.

Ultimately, Marion County Juvenile Department is dedicated to being a part of the change process, embracing a culture that is welcoming, safe, and free of discrimination. Our ongoing efforts to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion are critical to fulfilling our mission of supporting positive outcomes for all youth, regardless of their background.

✓ **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, 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 has provided insight into the next steps the department can take to increase staff skills and insight into any disparities. Training and specific strategies are being developed through consultation as well as through on-going conversations and leadership action at the department level workgroup addressing issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

The Juvenile Department applied for and received funds to participate in a Trauma Informed Response Training for 10 staff, and furthermore two additional staff to train as facilitators of the curriculum to provide new and ongoing training to department staff.

Kevin Brockman is engaged in required educational courses as part of his alcohol and drug certification process. He is required to complete a multi-cultural course covering the treatment, practices, and approaches with diverse populations. He also participated in an 8-hour Trauma Informed Response training.

Department staff are encouraged to seek out continuous education opportunities with emphasis on trauma-informed and culturally competency topics. Staff are also encouraged to participate in the juvenile department's Diversity, Equity and Inclusion workgroup.

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?**

The disparities faced by youth from non-majority racial and ethnic backgrounds, and those with a non-English language spoken at home, are shaped by the intersection of gender, geography, and language. These factors influence their access to services, experiences of discrimination, and opportunities for advancement. Addressing these disparities requires culturally competent policies, improved language access, and more inclusive educational and social services that recognize and meet the needs of these diverse youth populations. By addressing these systemic inequities, it's possible to create a more equitable environment where all youth, regardless of background, can thrive.

The Family Support Program aims to address several of these barriers through meeting the needs of the youth served in the following ways:

FSP, and the Juvenile Department as whole, is a diverse workforce. FSP consists of 3 Family Support Specialists, with additional support from a Probation Officer. The FSP staff make up is 100% male, 66% persons of color, and 33% bilingual. This provides access to service providers that are inclusive of culture, gender, and language.

Our core curriculum, Everyday Parenting, is available for our Spanish speaking monolingual families.

Approximately 26% of the youth eligible for the program are female. While all Family Support Specialists (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, teenage pregnancies, 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 2-3) 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.

One of the FSP staff has been trained in Trauma Informed Response, with plans to further train all additional staff.

Our current suicide prevention training has specific training and information corresponding to issues related to the LGBTQ+ community.

The department will seek out opportunities such as certification programs through Ceres Policy Research to further engage and build best practices.

APPENDIX E – BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY	Amount
Personnel <i>Each position by title, percentage of time devoted to the project or FTE, and annual salary / hourly rate.</i> 1.0 FTE Family Support Specialist Bilingual, \$43.93/hr. - \$97,740/yr 0.5 FTE Family Support Specialist, \$40.35/hr. - \$43,223/yr	\$281,926
Fringe Benefits <i>Fringe benefit costs and payroll taxes for each personnel position.</i> 1.00 FTE Family Support Specialist – \$63,405/yr 0.61 FTE Family Support Specialist – \$29,313/yr	\$185,436
Travel	n/a
Equipment Equipment is tangible personal property costing over \$5,000 and having a useful life of more than one year.	n/a
Supplies Supplies are items with a useful life of less than one year.	n/a
Consultants/Contracts Provide a brief description of the services to be provided.	n/a
Other Costs	n/a
Grant Administration Applicant's administration of the grant funds, including indirect costs.	\$0
Total	\$467,362

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

Danielle Bethel, County Commissioner, Chair

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

Salem, Oregon 97301

dbethell@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, 2025, via email to JCP@ode.oregon.gov

Justice Reinvestment Program

SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) administers grant funds for the Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP). The JRP is part of Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative, a proactive approach to effectively spend resources in the state's criminal justice system. Under the justice reinvestment model, prison growth is limited, and a portion of the avoided operational prison costs are reinvested in the state's local public safety systems.

JRP grant funds are awarded biennially and consist of a formula grant and an (optional) competitive grant. House Bill 3194 (2013) requires that applications be submitted by each county's local public safety coordinating council.

This document provides an overview of Marion County's progress toward meeting the goals of Justice Reinvestment; highlights from the JRP funded programs from July 2023 – December 2024; and makes recommendations for programs to include in the application for the 2025-27 biennium.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- JRP funding supported eight County employees, nine direct client service programs, and two victim services providers.
- Programs supported by JRP funding provided services to 2,225 individuals from July 2023 - December 2024.

CHALLENGES

- As additional funding has become available over JRP grant cycles, it has resulted in the creation of variations on similar programs in different settings (community, jail, etc.).
- The number of new participants in the Prison Diversion Program continues to plateau.
- The Link-Up Program has provided connections for clients to the Substance Use Treatment Program and other programs. Bolstering those services and providing directing linkages to those programs would allow for more efficient use of resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Centralize services from the Transition from Jail to Community, Peer Support, and Stabilization Mentor programs into a single program to increase accessibility for clients.
- Reallocate resources from the Prison Diversion Program commensurate to the current level of participants.
- Reallocate resources from the Link Up and TJC Programs to better support the treatment needs of clients.

Justice Reinvestment Program

2025 - 2027 GRANT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

Eligible applicants for JRP grant funds are county governments, via their Local Public Safety Coordinating Council.

To be considered for JRP funding, applications must:

- Establish a process for assessing populations served
- Serve individuals convicted of property, drug, or driving offenses
- Consider and accept short-term transitional leave candidates as appropriate
- Provide assistance to clients enrolling in the Oregon Health Plan
- Work to imbed equity throughout the county's criminal justice system

GRANT TYPES

JRP has two principal grants, a formula grant and a competitive grant. Counties applying for formula grant funding are not required apply for competitive grant funding.

Formula Grant

- Distributed to counties based on a formula determined by state law.
 - Funds must be used to support approved community-based programs as defined in OAR 213-060-0030.
 - No less than 10% of funds must be distributed to community-based nonprofit victim services providers.
 - Three percent of awarded funds must be dedicated to program evaluation.
- Counties can retain or remit to CJC.

Competitive Grant

- Counties must opt-in to be eligible to apply.
- Funds must support key personnel for downward departure prison diversion programs.
- No less than 10% of funds must be distributed to community-based nonprofit victim services providers.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Counties apply for JRP funding in two phases: During phase one, applicants will provide information on proposed programming. Once available funding is finalized at the conclusion of the 2025 legislative session, applications will submit a final application, including program budget.

4/18

**PRELIMINARY
APPLICATION DUE**

7/16

**FINAL
APPLICATION DUE**

SEPT

**FINAL AWARD
DECISIONS**

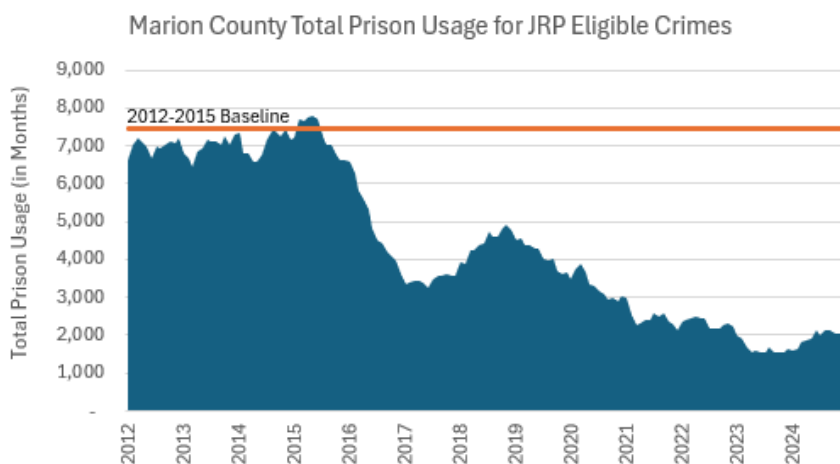
Justice Reinvestment Program

GOALS OF JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

PROGRAM GOALS & PRIORITIES

The goals of JRP are:

- Reducing recidivism through evidence-based practices while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable and;
- Decreasing prison utilization for property, drug, and driving/DUII offenses while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

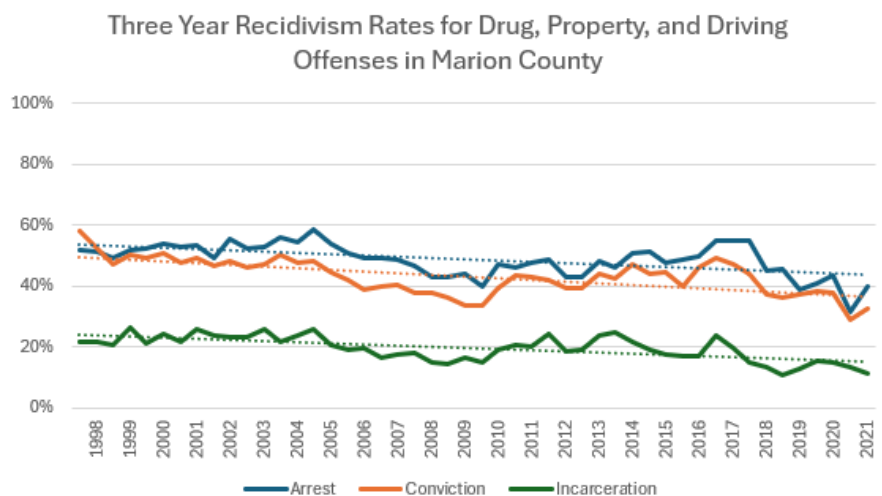


PRISON USAGE

Marion County's prison usage remains well below its historical baseline. As of December 2024, Marion County's prison usage for property, drug, and driving offenses was 2,057 months, a 72% decrease from the historical baseline (7,467 months).

RECIDIVISM

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.



39.6%

NEW ARREST
WITHIN 3 YEARS

32.6%

NEW CONVICTION
WITHIN 3 YEARS

11.1%

NEW INCARCERATION
WITHIN 3 YEARS

Justice Reinvestment Program

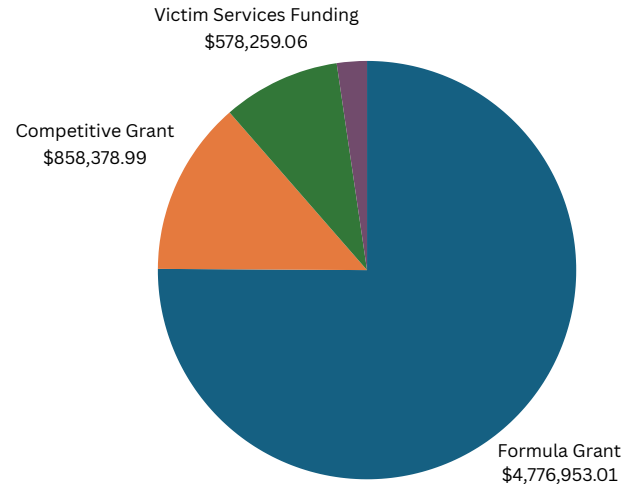
2023-2025 FUNDING SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

For the 2023-25 biennium, Marion County received \$5,783,073.00 in formula and competitive grant funding. From that award, \$5,635,332 supports direct program services, \$578,259 was distributed to community-based victim services providers, and an additional \$147,741 was remitted back to CJC for statewide evaluation of JRP programs.

In 2024, Marion County submitted a program and budget modification: (1) to reallocate JRP resources following the temporary closure of the Transition Center; and (2) to accommodate personnel increases in the Prison Diversion Program.

2023 - 2025 JRP Grant Funding



Program / Service	Original Budget	Amendment	Amended Budget
Prison Diversion Program	\$2,162,026.23	\$81,200.00	\$2,243,226.23
TJC Program	\$1,100,272.02	-\$175,513.26	\$924,758.76
Adult Specialty Court Program Supports	\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00
Link Up	\$145,000.00		\$145,000.00
SOAR	\$510,610.46		\$510,610.46
Transition Services - Housing Subsidy	\$241,894.29		\$241,894.29
Substance Use Treatment Program	\$344,960.00		\$344,960.00
Peer Support Program	\$262,309.94		\$262,309.94
De Muniz Resource Center	\$270,000.00	-\$112,500.00	\$157,500.00
Stabilization Mentor Program	\$0.00	\$206,813.26	\$206,813.26
Victim Services	\$578,259.06		\$578,259.06
Statewide Evaluation	\$147,741.00		\$147,741.00
Total	\$5,783,073.00	\$0.00	\$5,783,073.00

Justice Reinvestment Program

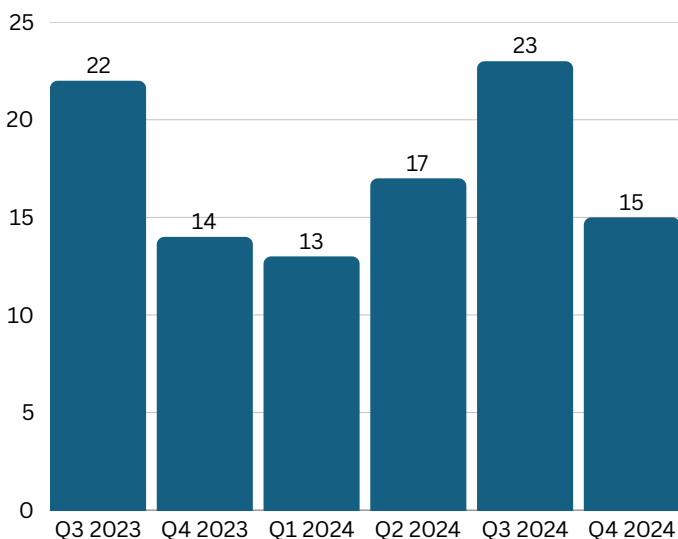
PRISON DIVERSION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

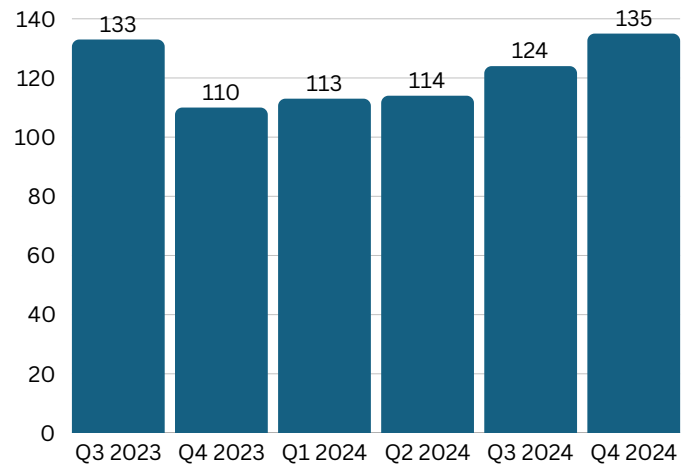
The Prison Diversion Program provides targeted supervision services to individuals who receive downward departure probationary sentences. Participants receive enhanced supervision and evidence-based cognitive, motivation, substance use treatment and mentoring services.

The program aims to reduce Marion County's reliance on prison usage by ensuring diverted individuals have the tools to be successful in the community.

New Prison Diversion Program Participants July 2023 - December 2024



Prison Diversion Program Participants Served July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

Medium-high risk non-violent property and drug offenders, who have historically been sentenced to state prison.

KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- Marion County District Attorney's Office
- Bridgeway Recovery Services

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 4.0 FTE Community Corrections Deputies
- 1.0 FTE Deputy District Attorney
- 1.0 FTE CADAC, 1.0 FTE Mentor, and 0.2 FTE Supervisor at Bridgeway Recovery Services
- Staff and supplies for three jail beds that can be used pretrial or during the sanction process

218

CLIENTS SERVED

104

NEW CLIENTS
JULY 2023 - DECEMBER 2024

66

CLIENTS ATTENDING
BRIDGEWAY SERVICES

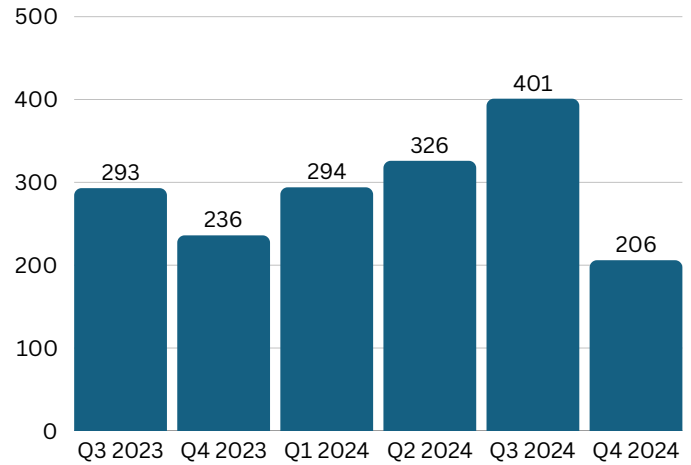
Justice Reinvestment Program

TRANSITION FROM JAIL TO COMMUNITY (TJC) PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The TJC Program aims 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 (AICs) at the Marion County Transition Center.

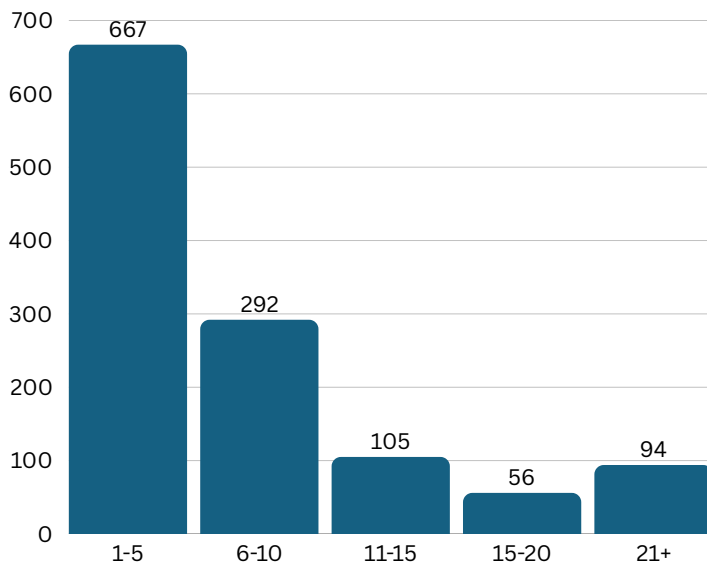
TJC Program Participants Served July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

AICs housed at the Marion County Transition Center serving either a Marion County sentence or a structured sanction.

Number of TJC Program Services Attended per Participant July 2023 - December 2024



KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- The Pathfinder Network

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 2.0 FTE Transition Center Deputies, including the Transition Center Counselor
- 1.0 FTE Cognitive Skills Facilitator, 0.5 FTE Bilingual Cognitive Skills Facilitator, and 0.5 FTE Program Operations Support at The Pathfinder Network
- Institutional supplies for the Transition Center

1,214

CLIENTS SERVED

419

**CLIENTS ATTENDING
COG SKILLS CLASSES**

8

**AVERAGE SERVICES
PER CLIENT**

Justice Reinvestment Program

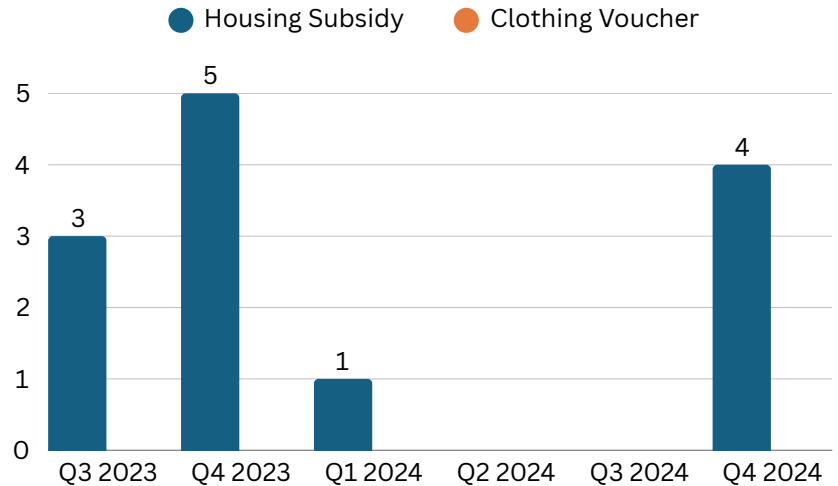
ADULT SPECIALTY COURT PROGRAM SUPPORTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

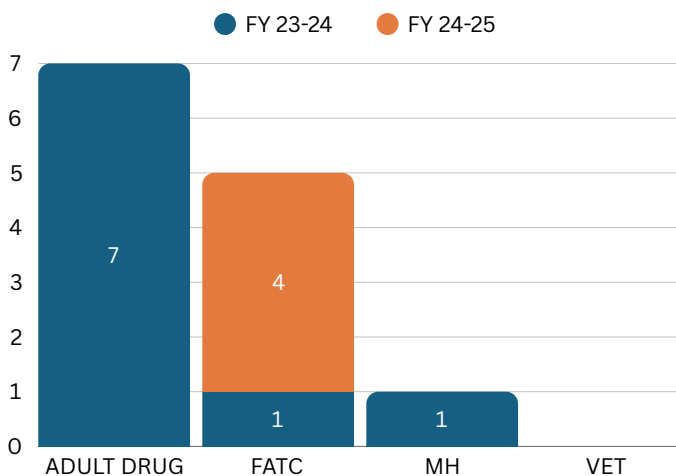
Justice Reinvestment provides program support in the form of housing subsidies and clothing vouchers for Marion County Adult Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Fostering Attachment Treatment Court.

Support provided in the form of housing subsidy and clothing vouchers address specific responsivity barriers, helping individuals focus on services that help reduce criminogenic risk, such as treatment and employment.

Adult Specialty Court Program Supports July 2023 - December 2024



JRP Specialty Court Program Supports per Court July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

Adult specialty court participants.

KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Adult Drug Court
- Marion County Veterans Treatment Court
- Marion County Mental Health Court
- Marion County Foster Attachment Treatment Court
- Marion County Health and Human Services (administers JRP specialty court program support funds)

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- A combination of housing subsidies and/or clothing vouchers for participants

13

HOUSING SUBSIDIES

3

COURTS ACCESSING
FUNDS

Justice Reinvestment Program

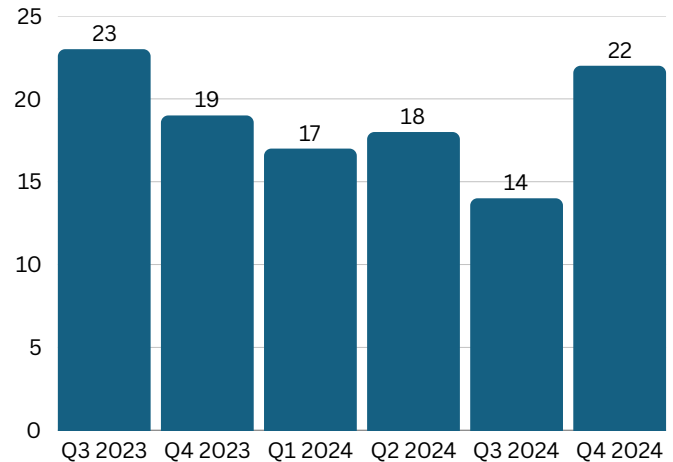
LINK UP PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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.

The program aims to reduce recidivism by helping participants connect with evidence-based substance use and mental health treatment upon their release from custody.

Link Up Program Participants Served
July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

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

KEY PARTNERS

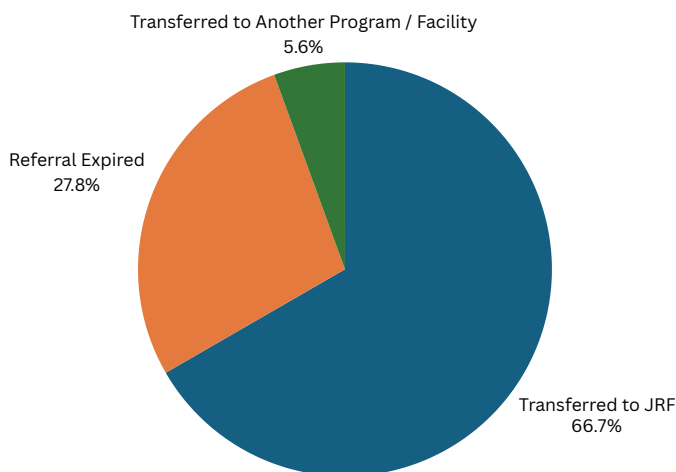
- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- Bridgeway Recovery Services

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 1.0 FTE Mentor

Status of Link Up Program Participants
July 2023 - December 2024



78

CLIENTS SERVED

6

AVERAGE SERVICES
PER CLIENT

50%

CLIENTS SERVED IN
CUSTODY IN MARION CO

Justice Reinvestment Program

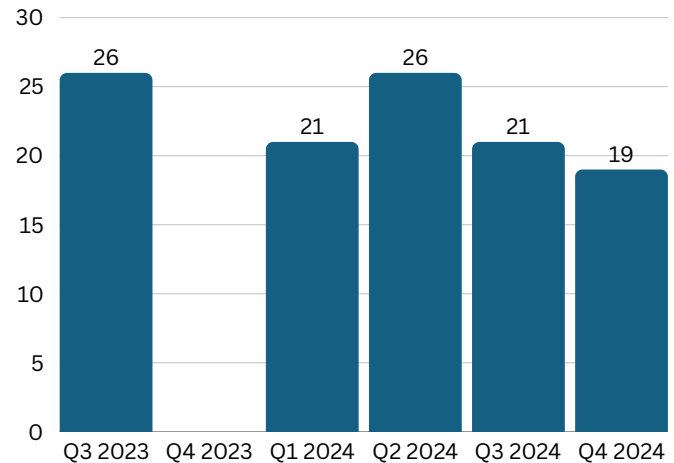
STUDENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACHEIVING RESULTS (SOAR)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

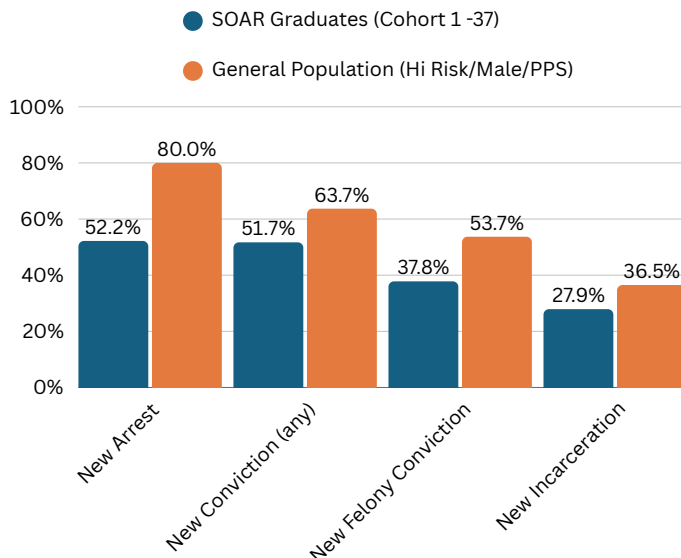
SOAR is an intensive reentry program for individuals with substance use issues. While in SOAR, participants receive evidence-based programming such as cognitive skills, employment training, healthy relationship skills, substance use treatment, and peer mentoring.

SOAR aims to reduce recidivism by addressing underlying drivers of criminal behavior.

SOAR Program Participants Served July 2023 - December 2024



Recidivism Rate of SOAR Participants: Cohort 1 - 37



POPULATION SERVED

Medium-high risk individuals with an identified substance use problem. Due to other funding parameters, SOAR participants must have either a history of, or a current, Measure 57 property crime charge. Delivered in a cohort model, SOAR includes at least one female cohort annually.

KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- Marion County Health and Human Services
- Chemeketa Community College

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 2.0 FTE Education and Employment Specialists

106

CLIENTS SERVED

49

CLIENTS SUCCESSFULLY
COMPLETING PROGRAM

81%

SCORE ON
R-N-R EVALUATION

Justice Reinvestment Program

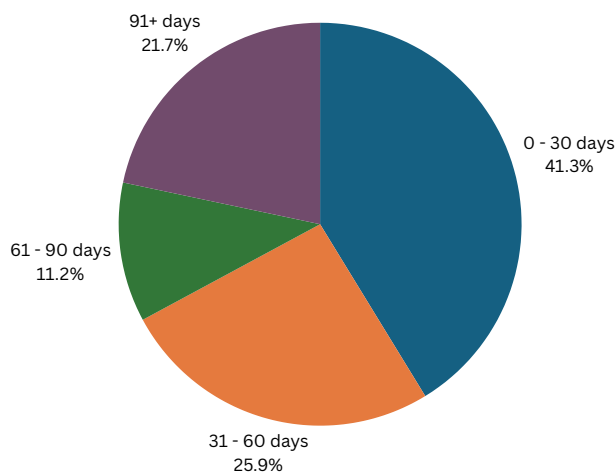
TRANSITION SERVICES - HOUSING SUBSIDY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

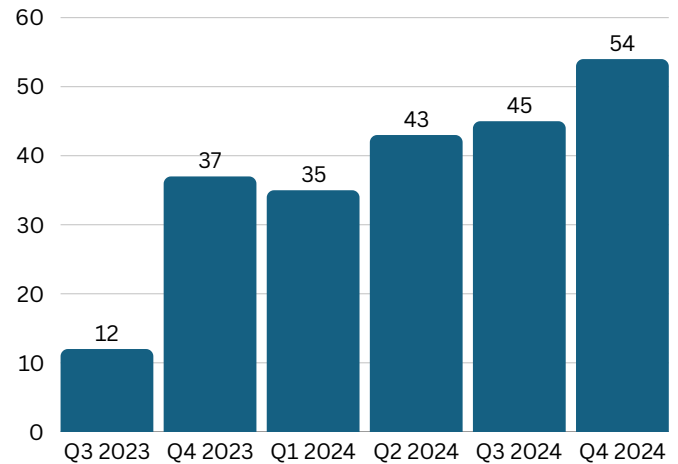
Transition services offer housing subsidy, typically for up to 90 days. Subsidy is available through various local providers. Housing subsidy provides critical support to other JRP funded programs including the Prison Diversion Program, SOAR, and the Substance Use Treatment Program, in addition to the general population of individuals under community corrections supervision.

Subsidy addresses specific responsivity barriers related to housing, allowing individuals to focus on other services that help reduce criminogenic risk, such as treatment and employment.

Number of JRP Housing Subsidies Received per Client July 2023 - December 2024



Clients Receiving JRP Housing Subsidy July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

Medium-high risk individuals on community supervision in need of pro-social and stable housing.

KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- Various local housing subsidy vendors

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- Approximately 500 housing subsidies over the grant funding period (based on average rental cost)

143

CLIENTS SERVED

349

SUBSIDIES PAID

2.4

AVG. SUBSIDIES
PER CLIENT

Justice Reinvestment Program

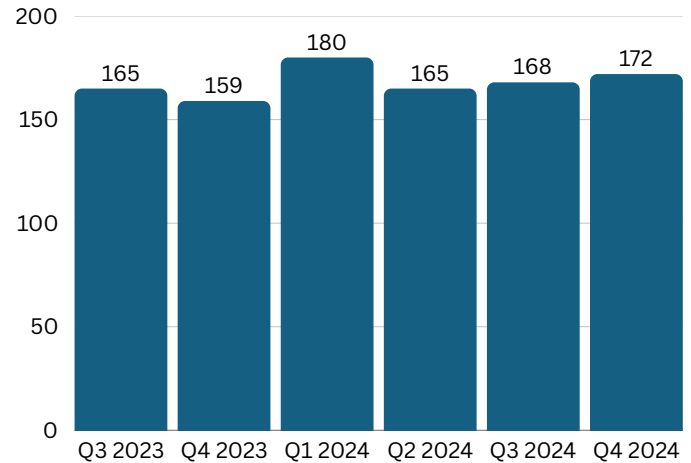
SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Substance Use Treatment Program increases access to evidence-based treatment services. Program services include addressing criminogenic needs, urinalysis testing for abstinence, relapse prevention, aftercare, and referrals to the Oregon Health Plan. Program participants are also connected with certified recovery mentors. Mentors help connect clients with treatment, social support, and community resources.

The aim of the program is to reduce reoffending by addressing the substance use that is contributing to criminal behavior.

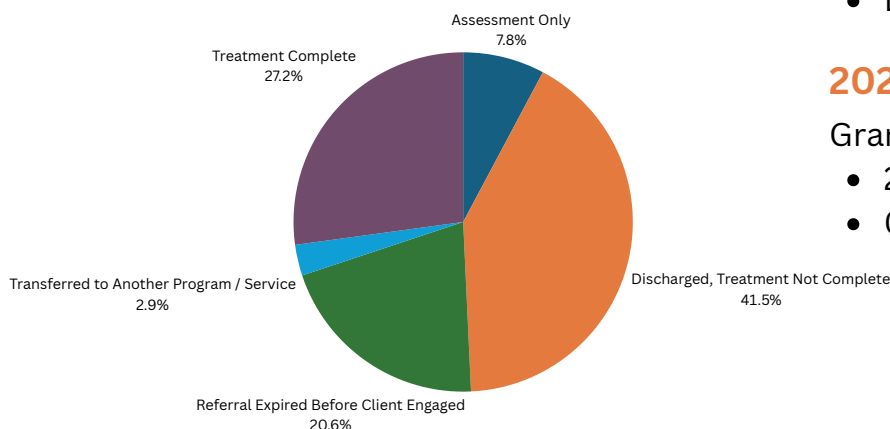
Substance Use Program Participants Served July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

Medium-high risk individuals on community supervision in need of substance use treatment who do not qualify for other programs.

Status of Clients Discharged from Substance Use Treatment July 2023 - December 2024



KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- Bridgeway Recovery Services

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 2.0 FTE CADAC
- 0.5 FTE Mentor

488

CLIENTS SERVED

129

CLIENTS SUCCESSFULLY
COMPLETING TREATMENT

70%

OF CLIENTS ENROLLED
IN OHP WITHIN 30 DAYS

Justice Reinvestment Program

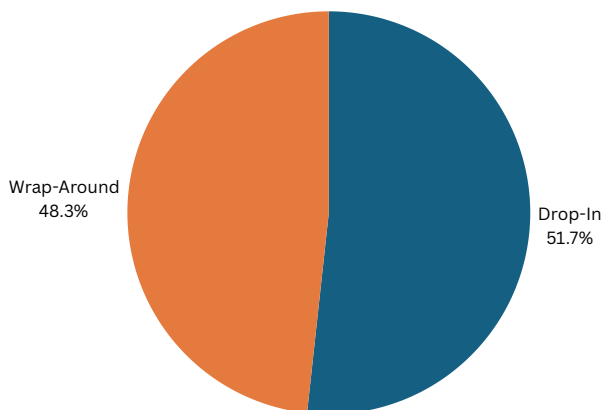
PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

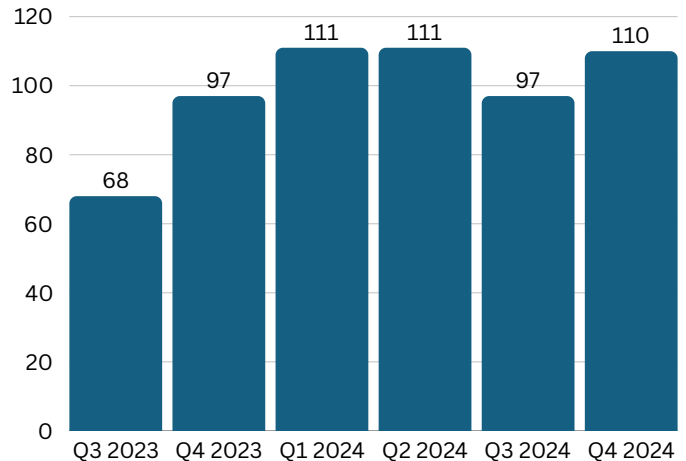
The Peer Support Program provides mentor services to individuals on community supervision. Mentoring activities include transportation, assistance with housing, job search skills, facilitating cognitive and skill groups, and assistance entering treatment services. Services are available in a wrap-around format or on a drop-in basis.

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 participants to embrace a crime free lifestyle.

Peer Support Program Participants by Client Type July 2023 - December 2024



Peer Support Program Participants Served July 2023 - December 2024



POPULATION SERVED

Medium-high risk individuals on community supervision.

KEY PARTNERS

- Marion County Sheriff's Office
- The Pathfinder Network

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 0.5 FTE Bilingual Peer Mentor
- 0.5 FTE Peer Mentor
- 0.5 FTE Peer Support Specialist

320

CLIENTS SERVED

12

AVERAGE SERVICES
PER CLIENT

4

AVERAGE SERVICE
HOURS PER CLIENT

Justice Reinvestment Program

DE MUNIZ RESOURCE CENTER & STABILIZATION MENTOR PROGRAM

DE MUNIZ RESOURCE CENTER

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

The De Muniz Resource Center was located on site at the Marion County Transition Center. While the De Muniz Resource Center offered services to both currently and formerly incarcerated individuals, the majority of services were provided to those currently in custody at the Transition Center.

Following the closure of the Transition Center, the contract with the De Muniz Resource Center was terminated, effective August 12, 2024, and grant funds were reallocated.

STABILIZATION MENTOR PROGRAM

Stabilization mentors provide wrap around services to help AICs transition from incarceration to the community through a combination of direct services and resource referrals. Examples include basic needs assistance, assistance accessing treatment, addiction, and recovery support services, and delivery of cognitive behavioral groups. Services are provided at a variety of locations, including the Marion County Jail, in the community, and eventually the Stabilization Center. Services are evidence based, goal oriented, and trauma informed.

Following approval of programmatic and financial grant amendments from both MCPSCC and the CJC, which were finalized in December 2024, the Sheriff's Office began the processing of requesting proposals and establishing a contract for services for the Stabilization Mentor Program contract.

The contract is scheduled to appear on the Marion County Board Session for review on April 2nd, 2025.

Justice Reinvestment Program

VICTIM SERVICES

Marion County's collaborative victim services strategy closes critical gaps in services. Funding was shared in 2023-25 between two qualified community-based nonprofit providers: Center for Hope and Safety and Liberty House. Each provider is required to complete an annual report.

CENTER FOR HOPE AND SAFETY

Included below is a sample of activities from Center for Hope and Safety's FY 2023 - 2024 report.

POPULATION SERVED

Survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 0.75 FTE Bilingual Intake Coordinator
- 0.75 FTE Bilingual Resident Services Advocate
- 0.42 FTE Bilingual Advocate
- Administrative support

KEY ACTIVITIES FY 2023 - 2024

- The Bilingual Intake Coordinator served 2,285 individuals at the CHS Advocacy Office, 11% of whom were Spanish speaking
- The Bilingual Resident Services Advocate served 162 residents at the Mosaic shelter, including 87 children
 - CHS provided 9,865 days of shelter at the Mosaic Shelter
- Bilingual Advocates served a total of 340 survivors (4,459 services) in Spanish

LIBERTY HOUSE

Included below is a sample of activities from Liberty House's FY 2023 - 2024 report.

POPULATION SERVED

Children who have experienced trauma from abuse, neglect, or other severe Adverse Childhood Experiences.

2023 - 2025 JRP Funds

Grant funds support:

- 0.44 FTE Mental Health Therapist
- 0.54 FTE Mental Health Therapist
- 0.48 FTE Mental Health Therapist

KEY ACTIVITIES FY 2023 - 2024

- Hope & Wellness Services provides trauma-focused therapy to victims of abuse and neglect.
- Hope & Wellness Services therapists worked with 90 clients
 - 51% of clients served were 12 years or younger
- JRP funds help support a bilingual Mental Health Therapist, ensuring children can access care in English or Spanish, whichever they are most comfortable speaking.

10%

OF ALL JRP FUNDS MUST BE ALLOCATED TO COMMUNITY BASED NONPROFIT
VICTIM SERVICES PROVIDERS

Justice Reinvestment Program

2025 - 2027 GRANT

2025 - 2027 PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended the following programs be included in Marion County's Justice Reinvestment Program preliminary grant application due April 18, 2025.

1. Prison Diversion Program

- a. With the number of new program participants continuing to slow over the last several biennia, it is recommended the Prison Diversion Program be continued, but that one Community Corrections Deputy be reallocated.

2. Resource Center

- a. To increase service accessibility for clients, the proposed Resource Center would combine services from the TJC Program, Peer Support Program, and Stabilization Mentor program into a centralized location for AICs, residents at the Stabilization Center, and clients on supervision to engage in services.

3. Adult Specialty Court Program Supports

4. SOAR

5. Transition Services / Housing Subsidy

6. Substance Use Treatment Program

- a. The Link-Up Program provided key linkages to the Substance Use Treatment Program. Mentors with the Link-Up Program provided reach-ins and services to clients held locally in Marion County. It is recommended resources from the Link-Up program be reallocated, so clients enter the Substance Use Treatment Program directly. These additional resources will increase ability to provide services at the Stabilization Center.

7. Gender Responsive Unit

- a. While Prison Diversion Program / supervision caseload size growth has slowed, the Community Corrections Division has continued to centralize services for female clients in the Gender Responsive Unit, and caseload sizes have grown. It is recommended to include the Gender Responsive Unit in Marion County's 2025 - 2027 JRP grant funded programs.

2025 - 2027 COMPETITIVE GRANT

To maximize formula grant funds, it is recommended that Marion County opt-in to apply for competitive grant funds in 2025 - 2027 to support key personnel in the Prison Diversion Program.

NEXT STEPS

The CJC will release information on 2025 - 2027 funding allocations in June 2025. At that time, the Sheriff's Office will develop a recommended budget based on Marion County's funding allocation to bring to the Public Safety Coordinating Council for review and approval.

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

Cover Sheet

County: Marion County

Local Public Safety Coordinating Council Chair Contact

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Consultation of Data Dashboards

Prison Use Dashboard – [Prison Use Dashboard](#)

1. Has your county's prison usage increased over the past 12 months or exceeded your historic baseline? If yes, please identify local factors contributing to this trend. [150-word limit]

Marion County's prison usage remains below the historical baseline but increased 26% from December 2023 (1,630 months) to December 2024 (2,057 months). This increase is the result of a rise (4%) in the number of admissions over the last year, as well as an increase in average sentence length and the number of outliers receiving longer sentences. Marion County's prison usage appears to be returning closer to pre-pandemic levels (prison usage averaged approximately 3,900 months in the year before the pandemic), though ongoing system challenges related to Oregon's public defense system may have slowed that change.

Recidivism Dashboard – [Recidivism Dashboard](#)

2. Has three-year incarceration recidivism increased in your county in the latest data year or since 2013? If yes, please explain local factors contributing to this trend. [150-word limit]

Marion County has seen an overall downward trend in three-year incarceration recidivism since 2013 for drug, property, and driving offenses. In the past year, three-year incarceration recidivism has decreased 24%, from 14.6% for cohort 2020-1 to 11.1% for cohort 2021-1. This trend holds true for both males and females. Marion County continues to regularly monitor recidivism data and implement a variety of programs (both JRP funded and non JRP funded) and general supervision strategies (e.g., Evidence Based Practices in Community Supervision, adhering to the principles of

risk-need-responsivity, etc.) to address the underlying drivers of criminal behavior for the individuals on supervision.

Racial Disparity Tool – [Racial Disparity Tool \(Sentencing\)](#)

3. How does your Justice Reinvestment-funded programming address racial disparities or other disparities in historically underserved communities? *[150-word limit]*

Since 2012, Marion County’s prison diversion rates by race and gender show variability year-over-year, at or below parity some years with a small disparity in others. The variation in the data and small population numbers create difficulty in identifying consistent trends. Marion County’s Justice Reinvestment funded programs focus on universal practices to create an inclusive and supportive environment through strategies like Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) and the principles of risk, need, and responsivity. Programs emphasize rapport building and individualized case management tailored to a participant’s unique needs. Marion County contracts with service providers for Justice Reinvestment funded programs that address the structural, cultural, and/or linguistic barriers of the participants being served, while collaborating with the Sheriff’s Office to respond to those barriers. This responsive, inclusive, and flexible approach aims to address disparities in historically underserved communities.

Proposed Grant Program One:

1. Program Name: Prison Diversion Program
2. Was this program a part of your county’s Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]

☒ Yes
☐ No

3. What type of program is this? [select one]

☐ Pretrial
☒ Downward Departure
☐ Work Crew
☐ Education Support
☐ Treatment Court
☐ Peer Mentoring
☐ Mental Health Treatment
☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment
☐ Housing
☐ Restorative Justice
☐ Reentry
☐ Informed Sentencing Process
☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

The Prison Diversion Program is a general eligibility program that provides targeted supervision services to individuals who receive downward departure probationary

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

sentences. The program is a partnership between the Community Corrections Division, the District Attorney's Office, and Bridgeway Recovery Services. Participants are identified in one of two ways: The District Attorney's Office provides pre-sentence referrals for individuals to assess suitability for community supervision; and the Community Corrections Intake Unit screens all cases to identify clients who received downward departure cases without an assessment. Once on probation, participants receive enhanced supervision and evidence-based cognitive, motivation, substance use treatment and mentoring services. The goal of the program is to reduce Marion County's reliance on prison usage by ensuring diverted individuals have the tools to be successful in the community.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]
The program diverts eligible individuals to community supervision and wrap-around services including substance use treatment, reducing reliance on prison beds. From July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2024, 99 individuals have been placed in the prison diversion program.

☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable

- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

The Prison Diversion Program provides intensive community supervision and case management. Marion County's general contact standards are 15 face-to-face contacts every six months for high-risk clients and 7 for medium-risk clients. One cognitive-behavioral intervention is required each month for general supervision caseloads. Program participants receive additional contacts and cognitive-behavioral interventions based on risk level. Validated risk assessments (the LS/CMI or WRNA) are used to develop individualized case plans that target criminogenic risks/needs and guide additional client contacts. Case plans focus on connecting participants to wrap-around services, including substance use treatment, that address the underlying drivers of criminal behavior.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

☒ Men
☒ Women
☒ Non-binary Individuals
☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. Race/Ethnicity (if it is a general eligibility program, select "all") [select all that apply]

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

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

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

The Prison Diversion Program accepts all cases except for those listed below.

- ☒ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

Individuals referred for SB 416 probation must have a history of repeat property or drug offenses and no history of domestic violence (generally ORS chapter 163), sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 167), or arson (ORS 164.325, 164.315, 164.338, 164.342). General downward departure participants cannot have current charges of domestic violence (generally ORS chapter 163), sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 167), or arson (ORS 164.325, 164.315, 164.338, 164.342); historical charges are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. If the individual qualifies for another specialty supervision caseload (e.g., mental health, parents with DHS involvement), that will supersede placement in the program.

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? [select all that apply]

- ☒ PSC
- ☒ LS/CMI

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☐ URICA
- ☒ TCUDS
- ☐ ASUS
- ☒ WRNA
- ☐ VPRAI
- ☐ TCU CTU
- ☒ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment – Intake Version (TCU CEST-I)

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *[100-word limit]*

Participants referred by the District Attorney’s Office are assessed with the PSC to determine if they are medium-high risk and, if so, sent to the Sheriff’s Office for further evaluation using the LS/CMI or WRNA. As part of the referral process, individuals also receive the TCU-DS and TCU CEST-I to identify potential responsivity factors. Departure cases identified by the Intake Unit are similarly screened with the PSC and, if medium-high risk, assessed using the LS/CMI or WRNA. For all participants, the LS/CMI and WRNA are used to create individualized case plans.

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? [two-line limit]
- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. [100-word limit]

☒ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All Sheriff’s Office staff, including Community Corrections Deputies, receive ongoing training in working with individuals from diverse backgrounds. Deputies are trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), which focuses on building trust and rapport to facilitate the

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

creation of an individualized case plan. Case plans address general and specific responsivity concerns that may create barriers to engaging in services. The Sheriff's Office has also made a concerted effort to select contracted service providers who are committed to understanding the characteristics of the population being served, including any structural, cultural, and/or linguistic barriers they may face, and are committed to working with the Sheriff's Office to respond to those barriers. Bridgeway Recovery Services builds an individualized treatment plan for each participant, whether that's through bilingual services or the assistance of a certified recovery mentor to address barriers by facilitating access to the community services, supports, and social connections that will help an individual be successful.

Proposed Grant Program Two:

1. Program Name: Resource Center
2. Was this program a part of your county's Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]

☐ Yes
☒ No

3. What type of program is this? [select one]

☐ Pretrial
☐ Downward Departure
☐ Work Crew
☐ Education Support
☐ Treatment Court
☐ Peer Mentoring
☐ Mental Health Treatment
☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment
☐ Housing
☐ Restorative Justice
☐ Reentry
☐ Informed Sentencing Process
☒ Not listed (please specify below)

The resource center will provide a centralized location for clients to access peer mentoring, mental health, cognitive skills, employment/education support, and reentry services.

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

The resource center is a general eligibility program designed to assist individuals on supervision and those returning to Marion County after incarceration. It is a collaboration between the Marion County Sheriff's Office and The Pathfinder Network. The Pathfinder Network will offer cognitive skills classes in group and/or individual formats, skill building workshops, peer support services, resource referral and navigation, and transition support for AICs, residents at the Stabilization Center, and clients on supervision. A Community

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

Navigation Deputy will help residents at the Stabilization Center prepare for successful reentry by transporting them to appointments with community service providers. A Mental Health and Evaluation Specialist will be available to assess AICs, residents at the Stabilization Center, clients on supervision and provide consultations on issues related to diagnosis, treatment, and assessment. Through services such as those outlined above, the resource center will help justice involved individuals successfully reintegrate into their communities and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]
- ☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable
- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

The resource center aims to reduce recidivism by providing a range of services that address criminogenic risk, needs, and responsivity barriers. This includes both drop-in and wrap-around peer support services, resource referral and support, group and individual cognitive behavioral programming, workshops, mental health assessments, and assistance connecting to community-based services, for individuals both in and out of custody. The resource center addresses the root causes of criminal behavior and provides participants with the tools, support, and opportunities needed to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

- ☒ Men
- ☒ Women
- ☒ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. 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 African
- ☒ All

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)? [select one]*

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Participants who are residents of the Stabilization Center may be housed with individuals of a different risk level. Of the services offered directly by the program, many will be provided on an individual basis. Services provided in a group setting will be divided based on participant risk level (e.g., low risk individuals will not be placed into group classes with individuals who are medium-high risk).

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

The resource center will be open to releasing AICs, residents at Stabilization Center, and clients on community supervision. This includes individuals charged/convicted of offenses including public order offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, 166) and person offenses (generally ORS chapter 163).

☐ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? *[select all that apply]*

- ☒ PSC
☒ LS/CMI
☐ URICA
☐ TCUDS
☐ ASUS
☒ WRNA
☒ VPRAI
☐ TCU CTU
☐ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *[100-word limit]*

Marion County Community Corrections uses the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals will receive a more detailed assessment. Community corrections clients who score medium to high on the PSC are assessed using the LS/CMI or WRNA. Depending on the length of stay, residents at the Stabilization Center scoring medium to high on the PSC will also receive an LS/CMI or WRNA. Individuals not yet on community supervision, but who are on pretrial supervision, are assessed using the VPRAI. These assessments are used to avoid mixing risk levels in group services offered at the resource center.

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? [two-line limit]
- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. [100-word limit]

☒ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All Sheriff’s Office staff, including the Community Navigation Deputy and Mental Health and Evaluation Specialist, receive ongoing training in working with individuals from diverse backgrounds. The Sheriff’s Office has also made a concerted effort to select contracted service providers who are committed to understanding the characteristics of the population being served, including any structural, cultural, and/or linguistic barriers they may face, and are committed to working with the Sheriff’s Office to respond to those barriers. The Pathfinder Network has developed solutions to barriers that include providing cognitive skills classes and peer support services in Spanish. Pathfinders staff are also trained to meet each individual where they are and develop collaborative solutions to engage participants with appropriate community resources to meet their needs.

Proposed Grant Program Three:

1. Program Name: Marion County Specialty Courts

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

2. Was this program a part of your county's Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]

☒ Yes

☐ No

3. What type of program is this? [select one]

☐ Pretrial

☐ Downward Departure

☐ Work Crew

☐ Education Support

☒ Treatment Court

☐ Peer Mentoring

☐ Mental Health Treatment

☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment

☐ Housing

☐ Restorative Justice

☐ Reentry

☐ Informed Sentencing Process

☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

Justice Reinvestment provides program support in the form of housing subsidies and clothing vouchers for the Marion County Adult Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Fostering Attachment Treatment Court. This reduces specific responsivity barriers, helping individuals focus on services that help reduce criminogenic risk, such as treatment and employment.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]

☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable

- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

Marion County's adult specialty courts provide court-directed supervision and mandated treatment to individuals with substance use or mental health issues underlying their criminal behavior. Utilizing validated risk-needs assessments, the courts develop individualized case plans aimed at reducing criminogenic risk, which helps further the JRP goals of maintaining public safety and reducing recidivism. JRP funded program supports provide short-term transitional housing stipends and clothing vouchers to participants, addressing specific responsivity barriers related to housing and employment, allowing individuals to focus on other court services designed to reduce recidivism.

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

- ☒ Men
- ☒ Women
- ☒ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. 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 African
- ☒ All

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☒ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]

- ☒ Yes

Marion County Adult Drug Court serves medium-high risk individuals and uses the LS/CMI and WRNA to determine if clients are of appropriate risk level for the program.

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. While these three specialty courts accept individuals of all risk levels, the treatment providers for each court provide services to participants based on risk level (low versus medium-high risk).

- ☐ No

11. Which crime types does this program serve? [select all that apply]

- ☒ Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☒ Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- ☒ Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- ☒ Other (please indicate ORS numbers) [100-word limit]

Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163) and many public order offenses (generally ORS chapter 162, and 166)

- ☒ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

Sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 167) and arson (ORS 164.325, 164.315, 164.338, 164.342).

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? *[select all that apply]*

- ☐ PSC
- ☒ LS/CMI
- ☒ URICA
- ☐ TCUDS
- ☐ ASUS
- ☒ WRNA
- ☐ VPRAI
- ☐ TCU CTU
- ☐ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *[100-word limit]*

Marion County Adult Drug Court serves medium-high risk individuals and uses the LS/CMI and WRNA to determine if clients are of appropriate risk level for the program. 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. While these three specialty courts accept individuals of all risk levels, the treatment providers for each court provide services to participants based on risk level (low versus medium-high risk). The URICA is used to determine the stage of change of court participants.

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? *[two-line limit]*

November 2019

- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. *[100-word limit]*

While specialty court program supports are not reviewed with the CPC or R-N-R Evaluation, the Adult Drug Court program completed a CPC in November 2019. The program was found to have unsatisfactory adherence to evidence-based practices. Since the evaluation, the program has undergone several changes, including contracting with Bridgeway Recovery Services to provide substance use treatment. Bridgeway completed an R-N-R evaluation of Family Sentencing Alternative Program services in 2023, scoring 72%. Practices that contributed to Bridgeway’s overall score, including targeting services based on risk, using needs assessments to tailor services, and using cognitive-behavioral interventions are universal across all of Bridgeway’s programs.

☐ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All Marion County Adult Treatment Court partners work to build trust and rapport to facilitate the creation of an individualized case plan for each participant. The treatment teams vary across each court, but regardless of discipline and profession, treatment providers are focused on working with the court team to create individualized treatment plan for each participant. Both case plans and treatment plans address general and specific responsivity concerns that may create barriers to engaging in services and focus on facilitating access to community services, supports, and social connections that will help an individual be successful.

Proposed Grant Program Four:

1. Program Name: Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR)
2. Was this program a part of your county’s Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]
☒ Yes
☐ No
3. What type of program is this? [select one]
☐ Pretrial

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☐ Downward Departure
- ☐ Work Crew
- ☐ Education Support
- ☐ Treatment Court
- ☐ Peer Mentoring
- ☐ Mental Health Treatment
- ☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Restorative Justice
- ☒ Reentry
- ☐ Informed Sentencing Process
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

SOAR is an intensive reentry program for individuals with substance use issues. SOAR is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Office, Marion County Health and Human Services, and Chemeketa Community College. While in SOAR, participants receive evidence-based programming such as cognitive skills, employment training, healthy relationship skills, substance use treatment, and peer mentoring. SOAR aims to reduce recidivism by addressing underlying drivers of criminal behavior. Delivered in a cohort model, SOAR includes at least one female cohort annually.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]
- ☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

SOAR provides evidence-based cognitive and substance use treatment designed to reduce the likelihood participants reoffend by addressing underlying drivers of criminal behavior. Marion County tracks SOAR participants for three years following participation in the program. Compared to other medium-high risk males on supervision in Marion County, participants in the first 37 SOAR cohorts (440 participants) had 27.8% fewer arrests, 12.0% fewer convictions for new crimes, and 9.1% fewer new incarcerations. We will continue to monitor program outcomes, including for the female SOAR cohorts, the first of which was held in 2023.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

- ☒ Men

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☒ Women
- ☒ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. 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 African
- ☒ All

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162 and 166) and Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163). Due to local funding parameters, SOAR participants must have either a history of, or a current, Measure 57 property crime charge.

- ☒ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

Sex offenses (generally ORS chapter 163, 167), generally arson (ORS 164.325, 164.315, 164.338, 164.342).

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? *[select all that apply]*

- ☒ PSC
- ☒ LS/CMI
- ☐ URICA

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☐ TCUDS
- ☐ ASUS
- ☒ WRNA
- ☐ VPRAI
- ☐ TCU CTU
- ☒ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]
TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (TCU CEST)

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. [100-word limit]

Marion County Community Corrections uses the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Those who score medium to high on the PSC are then assessed using the LS/CMI or WRNA. The LS/CMI and WRNA are used to develop individualized case plans for each client. Individuals referred to the SOAR program complete the TCU Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment to assess motivation, psychosocial functioning, and treatment engagement.

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? [two-line limit]

SOAR was reviewed using the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in April 2023.

- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. [100-word limit]

The program received an overall score of 81% and included recommendations for revising program completion criteria. Since the evaluation, program completion criteria have been modified to include both a measurable attendance requirement and completion of a comprehensive success plan. The success plan helps participants identify potential high-risk situations as well as a variety of tools for navigating those situations without utilizing behaviors that have caused problems for them in the past.

☐ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

("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

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All SOAR program staff, including those from the Sheriff's Office, Marion County Health and Human Services, and Chemeketa Community College, receive ongoing training in working with individuals from diverse backgrounds. While the program utilizes a set curriculum, it is also paired with a case plan tailored to each participant, that focuses on establishing connections with services and providers to ensure success in the community upon program completion. Staff also work to ensure that program requirements are responsive to the different needs of participants. An example, the SOAR program has ensured responsiveness through adjustments to program requirements related to community support meetings. Over the years, the definition of community support meetings has expanded to encompass participants from different cultural and religious backgrounds, who find more meaningful support outside traditional 12-step meetings.

Proposed Grant Program Five:

1. Program Name: Transition Services / Housing
2. Was this program a part of your county's Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]
☒ Yes
☐ No
3. What type of program is this? [select one]
☐ Pretrial
☐ Downward Departure
☐ Work Crew
☐ Education Support
☐ Treatment Court
☐ Peer Mentoring
☐ Mental Health Treatment
☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment
☒ Housing
☐ Restorative Justice
☐ Reentry
☐ Informed Sentencing Process
☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]
4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

This program offers short-term transitional housing stipends, typically for up to 90 days. Stipends are available for various local providers. It is a general eligibility program for medium-high risk community corrections clients. While the program is general eligibility, the housing stipends have provided critical support to other JRP programs including the Prison Diversion Program, SOAR, the Substance Use Treatment Program, and the Gender Responsive Unit. These stipends address specific responsivity barriers related to housing, allowing individuals to focus on other services that help reduce criminogenic risk, such as treatment and employment.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]
- ☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable
- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

Marion County Community Corrections, including all JRP funded programs, use the LS/CMI or WRNA to develop individualized case plans focused on reducing criminogenic risk. Lack of safe and stable housing can pose a significant barrier to accessing the programs and services that will help reduce that risk. Housing support reduces specific responsivity barriers, allowing individuals to focus on other programs and services aimed at addressing the underlying drivers of criminal behavior.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

- ☒ Men
- ☒ Women
- ☒ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. 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 African
- ☒ All

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

☒ High

☒ Medium

☐ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]

☐ Yes

☐ No

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162 and 166) and Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163).

☐ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? *[select all that apply]*

☒ PSC

☒ LS/CMI

☐ URICA

☐ TCUDS

☐ ASUS

☒ WRNA

☐ VPRAI

☐ TCU CTU

☐ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *[100-word limit]*

Marion County Community Corrections uses the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Those who score medium to high on the PSC are then assessed using the LS/CMI or WRNA. The LS/CMI and WRNA are used to develop individualized case plans for each client. Only those who are medium-high risk and have an identified housing need are eligible for JRP housing assistance.

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

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

☐ Yes

- If yes, when was the most recent review conducted? [two-line limit]
- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. [100-word limit]

☒ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All Sheriff’s Office staff, including Community Corrections Deputies, receive ongoing training in working with individuals from diverse backgrounds. Deputies are trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), which focuses on building trust and rapport to facilitate the creation of an individualized case plan. Case plans address general and specific responsibility concerns that may create barriers to engaging in services, including access to transitional housing support.

Proposed Grant Program Six:

1. Program Name: Substance Use Treatment
2. Was this program a part of your county’s Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]

☒ Yes

☐ No

3. What type of program is this? [select one]

☐ Pretrial

☐ Downward Departure

☐ Work Crew

☐ Education Support

☐ Treatment Court

☐ Peer Mentoring

☐ Mental Health Treatment

☒ Drug and Alcohol Treatment

☐ Housing

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- ☐ Restorative Justice
- ☐ Reentry
- ☐ Informed Sentencing Process
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

The Substance Use Treatment Program is a general eligibility program for medium-high risk community corrections clients. Bridgeway Recovery Services develops individualized treatment plans that incorporate motivation, cognitive skills classes, and substance use treatment services. Program services include addressing criminogenic needs, urinalysis testing for abstinence, relapse prevention, aftercare, and referrals to the Oregon Health Plan. Program participants are also connected with certified recovery mentors. Mentors help connect clients with treatment, social support, and community resources. The aim of the program is to reduce reoffending by addressing the substance use that is contributing to criminal behavior.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment 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. [100-word limit]
- ☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable
 - If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

Marion County Community Corrections uses the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Those who score medium to high on the PSC are then assessed using the LS/CMI or WRNA. The LS/CMI and WRNA are used to develop individualized case plans for each client. Clients with identified substance use needs are referred to the Substance Use Treatment Program, which offers evidence-based treatment and peer mentoring services. The program aims to reduce recidivism by addressing the underlying drivers of criminal behavior.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).

7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]

- ☒ Men
- ☒ Women
- ☒ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

8. 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 African
- ☒ All

9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]

- ☒ LGBTQIA+
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]

10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*

b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162 and 166) and Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163).

☐ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? *[select all that apply]*

- ☒ PSC
- ☒ LS/CMI
- ☒ URICA
- ☐ TCUDS
- ☐ ASUS
- ☒ WRNA
- ☐ VPRAI
- ☐ TCU CTU
- ☒ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

TCU Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS), Modified Mini Screen (MMS).

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. *[100-word limit]*

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 specific responsivity. Examples include the Modified Mini Screen (MMS), Texas Christian University-Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS), and the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA).

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? *[two-line limit]*
- If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. *[100-word limit]*

☒ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? *[150-word limit]*

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

Bridgeway’s client population is diverse and serves a wide range of communities, including Hispanic, Russian, African American, Deaf and hard of hearing, and American Indian individuals. To ensure accessibility, program materials are offered in both English and Spanish, and professional interpreters are provided for other languages.

Employees attend cultural competency training and Bridgeway prioritizes hiring staff representative of their consumer population. This plays an important role in building relationships with clients who feel mistrust or stigma seeking services outside their own community. For example, Bridgeway has bilingual mentors who help connect with Hispanic clients, sharing their personal growth, experiences, and challenges navigating systems, including treatment, establishing trust.

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

At the point of first contact, individuals are asked about identities including culture, language, age, gender, and sexual orientation that should be considered when treatment planning. This approach allows Bridgeway to tailor treatment plans to their specific needs, ensuring clients receive individualized care.

Proposed Grant Program Seven:

1. Program Name: Gender Responsive Unit
2. Was this program a part of your county's Justice Reinvestment-funded programming in 2023-2025? [select one]

☐ Yes

☒ No

3. What type of program is this? [select one]

☐ Pretrial

☐ Downward Departure

☐ Work Crew

☐ Education Support

☐ Treatment Court

☐ Peer Mentoring

☐ Mental Health Treatment

☐ Drug and Alcohol Treatment

☐ Housing

☐ Restorative Justice

☐ Reentry

☐ Informed Sentencing Process

☒ Not listed (please specify below) Gender responsive supervision services for female clients.

4. Provide a summary of the program's purpose and key activities. [200-word limit]

JRP funds would add an additional PO to Marion County's gender responsive supervision unit. The gender responsive supervision unit uses Pathways to Change to guide interventions delivered by the PO in office settings. These interventions address needs identified by the WRNA, and address topics such as antisocial attitudes, education, employment and finances, antisocial peers, anger/hostility, mental health, abuse/trauma, substance use, family, intimate relationships, parenting, and self-efficacy. The PO works collaboratively with the client to establish a case plan focused on individual goals and coordinated service delivery in the community. Through this process, Marion County ultimately aims to help women on community supervision reduce their criminogenic risk, thereby reducing recidivism.

5. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment Program does this program meet? [select all that apply]

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

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]
- ☒ Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable
- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below. [100-word limit]

Gender responsive supervision helps each female client develop an individualized case plan that acknowledges women's unique pathways to crime and, in collaboration with community partners and resources, finds the services and supports that will help reduce criminogenic risk. 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.

6. Target Population: Identify the target population(s) this program serves, including underserved groups as defined in HB 3064 (2019) (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities, women, LGBTQIA+ individuals).
7. Gender Identity [select all that apply]
- ☐ Men
- ☒ Women
- ☐ Non-binary Individuals
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]
8. 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 African
- ☒ All
9. Other Historically Underserved Communities [select all that apply]
- ☒ LGBTQIA+
- ☐ Not listed (please specify below) [two-line limit]
10. What risk level(s) does your program serve?
- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low
- a. *[If medium and low are selected or if high and low are selected, show following question]*
- b. *Does your program mix risk levels (e.g., high, medium, and low)?* [select one]
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

11. 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 numbers) [100-word limit]

Public Order Offenses (generally ORS chapter 162 and 166) and Person Offenses (generally ORS chapter 163).

- ☒ There are exceptions to the crime type(s) selected above [100-word limit]

Regardless of offense type, if the individual qualifies for another specialty supervision caseload (e.g., mental health, parents of children with DHS involvement, etc.), that may supersede community supervision on the gender specific caseload.

12. Which, if any, assessments do this program use? [select all that apply]

- ☒ PSC
- ☐ LS/CMI
- ☐ URICA
- ☐ TCUDS
- ☐ ASUS
- ☒ WRNA
- ☐ VPRAI
- ☐ TCU CTU
- ☐ Other, please specify below [100-word limit]

13. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program. [100-word limit]

Marion County Community Corrections uses the PSC as an initial triaging tool to determine if individuals on supervision will receive a more detailed assessment. Those who score medium to high on the PSC are then assessed using the WRNA. The WRNA is used to develop an individualized case plan for each client.

14. 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 yes, when was the most recent review conducted? [two-line limit]
 - If yes, briefly describe the outcome of the most recent review and any steps taken to address the findings of the assessment. [100-word limit]
- ☒ No

15. How does your program meet the legal definition of culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)? [150-word limit]

(“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.)

Provide specific examples of how your program addresses the cultural or linguistic needs of historically underserved communities. Include how staff are trained, services are tailored, and systemic or organizational efforts are made to ensure responsiveness.

All Sheriff’s Office staff, including Community Corrections Deputies, receive ongoing training in working with individuals from diverse backgrounds. Deputies assigned to the Unit receive additional training in gender-responsive case management. Gender-responsive case management prioritizes practices that are relational, trauma-informed, strength-based, and culturally relevant.

Eligibility Requirements:

1. Does the county consider and accept short-term transitional leave candidates as appropriate? [select one]
☒ Yes
☐ No
2. Do the county or its partners assist clients with Oregon Health Plan enrollment? [select one]
☒ Yes
☐ No

Planning and Implementation:

1. Describe the partnerships that will support your county's efforts to achieve Justice Reinvestment goals. [150-word limit]

The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council plays a key role in the county’s Justice Reinvestment efforts. It is responsible for developing and reviewing programs in the county’s Justice Reinvestment plans. The council includes members from public safety, the courts, healthcare, education, veteran services, businesses, and the community. By fostering collaboration, the council helps reduce recidivism, lower prison use, enhance public safety, and ensure accountability. The council supports Justice Reinvestment efforts by: (1) providing leadership to sustain Justice Reinvestment efforts, (2) raising community awareness and updating stakeholders on program progress, (3) advising the Sheriff’s Office

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

on reentry and prison diversion services, and (4) identifying and addressing barriers to reentry and diversion success.

2. How does your county incorporate input from historically underserved communities and community partners in the design, implementation, and review of Justice Reinvestment programs? [150-word limit]

Describe specific strategies or methods for collecting input and how this feedback influences program decisions.

The Marion County Sheriff's Office meets quarterly with the Community Advisory Committee. The Committee is made up of community members who help identify concerns related to public safety and livability issues and provide recommendations to the Sheriff's Office that will help enhance our community. Committee members are selected who can provide a variety of perspectives from the community. The Community Corrections Division also administers an annual client survey. While not specifically directed at Justice Reinvestment Programs, the survey allows clients to provide feedback on their experiences and give recommendations for change. Information collected from these surveys has helped inform the need for changes made throughout the Division, such as gender responsive services for women. Specific Justice Reinvestment programs administer surveys at regular intervals; for example, SOAR participants complete surveys multiple times throughout the program and can share ideas for how the program could better support their needs.

3. How will the county select which community-based victim service providers will be awarded funds? Will the county run a competitive process? [select one]

☐ Yes

If the county will run a competitive process, please briefly describe it. [100-word limit]

☒ No

If the county will not run a competitive process, please explain why. [100-word limit]

Marion County will not run a new competitive process for the 2025-2027 biennium. In March of 2023, Marion County requested proposals for victim services following state procurement guidelines as outlined in ORS 279B.060. The request closed with only two proposers, both of whom were awarded 2023-25 JRP funds. The 2023 solicitation established initial contract terms of two years, with the option to renew every two years through June 30, 2029. It should be noted the two proposers have been the providers who meet JRP victim services funding criteria in Marion County going back to the inception of Justice Reinvestment.

Evaluation Plan:

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

1. How will your county meet the evaluation requirement for this proposal? *[select one]*
Note: The application for the Evaluation Plan is scheduled for release in June.
☒ Remit 3% of the funds awarded to the CJC's statewide evaluation budget.
☐ Retain 3% of the funds awarded to a locally administered research study.
2. What is your suggested research topic for the CJC to study? (Optional) [150-word limit]

2025–2027 Competitive Grant:

House Bill 3078 (2017) established a competitive grant to support downward departure prison diversion programs. Funding details for this grant will be announced once the legislature has finalized appropriations.

At this stage, we only need to know if your county will apply for the grant.

Note: The application for the Competitive Grant is scheduled for release in June.

1. Would you like to “opt-in” for the Competitive Grant? *[select one]*
☒ Opt-in: Opting in means you intend to apply and be considered for funding.
☐ Opt-out: Opting out means you do not intend to apply and will not be considered.

Letters of Support:

As required by OAR 213-060-0050(2), the application must be submitted by the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) and include proof of approval by the county governing body. Please include the letter in support of the grant from the LPSCC and county governing body here.

- County Governing Body (Board of Commissioners or County Court)
- County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council
- Additional Letters of Support (optional)

Statements of Commitment:

Pursuant to OAR 213-060-0050 and HB 3064 (2019) §1(4)(b), the district attorney, presiding judge, community corrections director, and any relevant stakeholders of the service or program for which the county is requesting funding must include a statement of commitment to:

- Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable
- Decrease the county's utilization of imprisonment in a Department of Corrections institution while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.

The CJC has developed example statements of commitment that may be helpful as the key stakeholders write their own statements of commitment:

oregon.gov/cjc/jri/Documents/JRI_Statements_of_Commitment.pdf

- District Attorney Statement of Commitment
- Presiding Judge Statement of Commitment

2025 – 2027 Justice Reinvestment Program Preliminary Grant Application

- Director of Community Corrections Statements of Commitment
- Additional Statements of Commitment (optional)